THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE CENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

HALVE



IGUVINE

PART X

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CALL AND THE WAR

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

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in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the merous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erro-neously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as the group or root to which it belongs hence the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as dif-ferent words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular ease, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted whertered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and brauches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of anthors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thou-sands of words have thus been gathered which Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like the biological sciences a degree of prominents to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which nave been grounding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology includes not less than five thousand is words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of phythis country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung to which alternative pronunciations should be architecture, sculpture, archaeology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a ocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions are described to the conditions of the c ditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as Darwinian from Darwin, or Indian from India. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in the result of the various departments and have in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.





C 4 1889a pt, halve 10.

2. To join, as two pieces of timber, by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of

each, so as to let them each, so as to let them into each other. This is done to produce either a lapjoint, a dovetail, a scarl, or a netched joint or common halving. The upper figure represents the simple iapjoint, and the lower one the common halving.

halvet, a. and n. An obsolete variant of half. Chaucer.

bot., with one half, or nearly so, of a nominally bilateral organ wanting, as in the leaves of some begonias; dimidiate. Halving.

some begonias; dimidiate.

halve-net, haave-net (hav'net), n. [< Icel.
háfr, a kind of net for herring-fishing, + E.
net¹, n.] A standing net placed within water
mark to prevent the fishes from returning with
the tide. [Scoteh.]
halves (hävz), n. Plural of half.
halving-belt (hä'ving-belt), n. A belt crossed
between two pulleys to make them revolve in
opposite directions.

opposite directions.

halwet, n. and v. A Middle English form of hallow1.

haly (hā'li), a. An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal (Scotch) form of holy. halyard, halliard (hal'yard), n. [Also writnalyard, nalliard (hair yard), n. [Also written haliard, haulyard; commonly regarded as < hale! + yard!, "because they hale or draw the yards into their places" (Skeat), but more probably a perversion, accommodated to this notion (or to lanyard, laniard, q. v.), of an earlier hallier or "halier, equiv. to haler or hauler, < hale! + -ier!. Hallier does occur in other senses: see hallier?.] Naut., a rope or purchase used to hoist or lower yards or sails on their respective masts or stays. All vards have halvards excent All vards have halvards except masts or stays. the lower yards and lower topsail-yards.

Each mast has only two shrouds of twisted rattan, which are often both shifted to the weather-side; and the halyard, when the yard is up, serves instead of a third shroud.

Anson, Voyages, it. 10.

Crowfoot-halyards, lines running through a block on a stay, used for tightening the backbone of an awning.—Peak-halyards, the ropes or tackles by which the outer end of a gaff is hoisted.—Signal-halyards, light lines running through sheaves at the gaff-ends or mastheads, used for hoisting flags.

My attention was now directed by one of the men to the "Waidershare," who was trying to signal us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak signal habyards and run up and down.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iil.

Throat-halyard, the rope or purchase by which the end of a gaif nearest the mast is hoisted.

halyard-rack (hal'yärd-rak), n. Naut., a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so that it may always be clear for running

Halymeda, Halymedidæ. See Halimeda, Hali-

mediate.

Halymenia (hal-i-mē'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1842), appar. irreg. < Gr. ἀλς, the sea, + μῆν, month, or moon.] A genus of marine algæ belonging to the natural order Cryptonemeæ, tribe Gastroearpeæ, eharaeterized by the cylindraeeous or compressed, gelatinous, membrana-ceous fronds, which are dichotomous, pinnate, or variously branched, and by the simple cor-tical layer formed of small oblong cells, its me-dullary portion being formed of large cells and

dullary portion being formed of large cells and internal articulated branching filaments. The species are natives of the warmer seas.

Halymenieæ (hal*i-mē-nī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Halymenia + -eæ.] One of the families of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his order Periblasteæ of the class Heterocarpeæ.

Halymenies (hal*i-mē-nī'tēz), n. [NL., < Halymenia + -ites.] A genus of fossil algæ, so named by Sternberg in 1838 from its supposed affinity with Halymenia. As emended by Schimper in 1869, it embraces forms with corlaceons or membranaceous, flattened or terete and fistilous fronds, and tubercled or punctiform sporangia immersed in the lamina of the frond. These forms are found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of Europe and America, being species with cylindricai, hollow warty fronds, very abundant in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region, and called by the settlers petrified corn-cobs.

halymotet, n. Same as hallmote.

It embraces the Sphacelarieae, Laminarieae, and Sporochnidea.

Halyserideæ (hal"i-sē-rid'ō-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Halyseris (-rid-) + -eæ.] Endlicher's name

Halyserideæ (hal"1-se-rid o-e), n. pr. [131],
Halyseris (-rid-) + -eæ.] Endlicher's name
(1843) for the Halyseree.
Halyseris (ha-lis'e-ris), n. [NL., appar. irreg.
⟨ Gr. αλζ, the sea, + σέρις, endive, chicory.] A
genus of marine algæ, named by Targioni, but
first described by Agardh in 1817, belonging to
the natural order Dictyoteæ, and type of the the natural order Dictyotew, and type of the suborder Halyserew. The frond is flat, dichetomous, and membransceous, with a median nerve. The spores are naked, and united in sori longitudinally arranged along each side of the costa. About a dozen species are known, inhabiting the warmer seas. A fossif form has been found in the Oölite of Yorkshire, which has been referred to this genus (H. erecta).

Halyserites (hal*i-se-rī'tēz), n. [NL., < Halyseris + -ites.] A genus of fossil algæ named by Schimper in 1838 and emended by Schimper in 1869, having the slender fronds many times

in 1869, having the slender fronds many times dichotomously divided, the branches being provided with a thick costa acuminate at the apex. They occur chiefly in the Devonian and in the Upper Cre-taceous of Europe, but also sparingly in the intermediate

strata.

Halysidota (hal″i-si-dō'tä), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀνναιδωτός, wrought in ehain fashion, < ἄλνσις, a
chain.] A genus of American arctiid moths.

H. earyæ is the common hickory tussock-moth of North America. Originally Halesidota. Hüb-

Halysites (hal-i-si'tēz), n. [NL. (Fischer), ζ Gr. αλναις, a chain.] The typical genus of chaincorals of the family Halysitidæ: same as Ca-

**Halysitidæ (hal-i-sit'i-dē), u. pl. [NL., < Halysites + -idæ.] A family of paleozoie tabulate corals, taking name from the genus Halysites; the chain-corals.

the chain-corals.

Halysitinæ (hal*i-si-ti'nē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Halysites + -inæ.] A subfamily of chain-corals, referred to Favositidæ. Edwards and Haime, 1849.

Halytherium, n. See Halitherium.

ham¹ (ham), n. [⟨ ME. hamme, homme, ⟨ AS. hamm = D. ham = MLG. ham, hamme = OHG. hamma, MHG. hamme, G. dial. hamme, the ham, = Ieel. höm, the ham or hauneh of a horse, = Sw. dial. ham, the hind part of the knee; prob. lit. the 'erook' or 'bend' of the leg (ef. OF. F. jambe = Sp. Pg. It. gamba, ML. gamba, leg (see gamb, jamb), ult. of Celtic origin); ef. W. Ir. Gael. eam, erooked, L. eamur, erooked; L. eamera, eamara, ⟨ Gr. καμάρα, a vault, ehamber, etc.; see eam², camera, camber¹, chamber, etc.]

1. The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; 1. The back of the thigh; the thigh as a whole; in the plural, the gluteal region; the buttocks.

They [old men] have a plentiful tack of wit, together ith most weak hams.

Shak., Hamiet, ii. 2.

Hark ye, pupil; Go as I taught you, hang more upon your hams, And put your knees out bent. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4. At the caia's those who attended the consul kneeled on the sopha, resting behind on their hams, which is a very humble posture.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2. In anat., specifically, the back of the knee; lozenge-shaped area behind the bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf-muscles, technically called the popliteal space.—3. The thigh of an animal slaughtered for food; particularly, the thigh of a hog salted and eured or dried in smoke.

Thy truffles, Perigord! thy hams, Bayonne!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 558.

ham² (ham), n. 1†. An obsolete (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon) form of home¹.—2. In historical use, with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, a village or town; more specifically, a manor or private estate with a community of serfs upon it: much used in compound local names, as in Rimingham, Vattingham. local names, as in Birmingham, Nottingham.

Their homes, indeed, must have been scantily sprinkled over the wild and half-reclaimed country; but scant as they were, these "hams" and "tons" told as plainly as in other districts the tale of English colonization.

J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 70.

ham³ (ham), n. [< ME. ham, hamme (in components), < AS. ham (hamme), an inclosure, fold, dwelling, chiefly in components in local names, in which it became confused with ham², similarly used (see ham², 2). Cf. hem¹, hemble.] A stinted common pasture for cows. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

Heterorhaphide, typified by the genus Hamaeantha, having megaseleres as oxea or styli, and microscleres as diancistræ.

microscieres as diancistra. (
hamadryad (ham'a-drī-ad), v.; pl. hamadryads, hamadryades (-adz, ham-a-drī'a-dēz). [(1). hamadryas, pl. hamadryades, ζ.Gr. ἀμαδρνάς, pl. ἀμαδρνάς (also ἀδρνάς, pl. ἀρνάδις), ζ. άμα, together with (= E. same, q. v.) (or α-copulative), + δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak-tree, = E. tree resedryad.] 1. In Gr. myth., a wood-nymph believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached. she was attached.

They were called Dryades and Hamadryades, because they begin to live with oakes, and perish together.

Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii., notes.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the sncients called hamadryads is more to the honour of trees than anything yet mentioned. It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependence on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together.

Spectator, No. 589.

I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the hama-dryad flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

2. In entom.: (a) A dryad or wood-nymph, a butterfly of the old genus Hamadryas. (b) pl. A group of lepidopterous insects.—3. In herpet, a large, hooded, venomous Indian serpent, Naja hamadryas or Hamadryas etaps, now Ophiophagus etaps. It is related to the cobra.—4. In mammal., a large Abyssinian baboon, Cynocephalus hamadryas, with long mane and whiskers and tufted tail. Also called hebe.

Hamadryas (ha-mad'ri-as), n. [NL.: see hamadryad.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—2. A genus of venomous serpents, of the family Elapidæ. See Ophiophagus. J. E. Gray, 1840.—3. A genus of mollusks.—4. [l. c.] The specific name of a baboon, Cynocophalus hamadrage. cephalus hamadryas.

hamal (ham'al), n. [Turk. hammāl, < Ar. hammāl, a porter, carrier, < humala, carry, bear.]
A porter in Constantinople. Two hamals carry immense weights between them, suspended from poles supported on their shoulders.

ported on their shoulders.

Hamamelaceæ (ham"a-mē-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hamamelis + -aceæ.] See Hamamelideæ.

Hamameleæ (ham-a-mē'lē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hamamelis + -cæ.] In the classification of De Candolle, Gray, and others, a tribe or suborder of plants, of the natural order Hamamelideæ, embracing the genera Hamamelis, Fothergilla, etc., and distinguished from the Balsamifluæ, to which Liquidumbar belongs by their oneto which *Liquidambar* helongs, by their one-ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops.

ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops. Hamamelidaceæ (ham-a-mē-li-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [Nl., < Hamamelis (-lid-) + -aeeæ.] Same as Hamamelideæ. Lindley, 1846. Hamamelideæ (ham'a-mē-lid'ē-ē), n. pl. [Nl., < Hamamelis (-lid-) + -eæ.] A natural order of dieotyledonous polypetalous or sometimes apetalous trees or shrubs, chiefly characterized by the inferior or half-inferior ovary and the solitary ovalle nendent from the apex of the cell tary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell, embracing about 30 species belonging to half as many small genera, of which *Hamamelis* (the wych-hazel) and *Liquidambar* (the sweet-gum) are the most important. Proposed by Robert Brown in 1818. Also *Hamamelaeeæ* and *Hama*melidacea

Hamamelis (ham-a-mē'lis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀμα-μηλίς, a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, $\langle \hat{a}\mu a, \text{together with, } + \mu \bar{\eta} \lambda ov, \text{ apple or other tree-fruit.}]$ The typical genus of the natural order Hamamelidea, found-The typical ed by Linnæus in 1753, embracing 2 species of shrubs or small trees, and distinguished from related genera by the 4-parted flowers, deeply lobed ealyx, blunt anthers, and deciduous leaves. One of the species is the wych-hazei of North America; the other is a native of Japan. The flowers are polygamous, the staminate (male) ones having elongsted, linear petals, which expand in autumn after the icaves have fallen. The leaves are iarge, crenate, and unequal at the base. The fruit is a dry, woody capsule. See wych-hazel.

all the joints. hamartialogy (ha-mär-ti-al' $\bar{0}$ -ji), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{a}\mu a\rho\tau ia$, error, sin, + - $\lambda o\gamma ia$, \langle $\lambda \dot{\epsilon}\gamma \epsilon w$, speak: see -ology.] 1. That part of theology which treats of the origin, nature, operations, and effects of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision of anthropology.—2. A treatise or dissertation on sin abundant in the properties and called by the settlers petrified corn-covs.

halymotet, n. Same as hallmote.

Halysereæ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Halysereæ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Halysereæ (hal-i-sē'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Halysereæ, -cology.] 1. That part of theology which is the fronds polysiphonous, barked, jointed, genus of Hamacanthinæ. J. E. Gray.

or continuous, and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps.

[NL., < Hamacanthinæ (ham'a-kan-thī'nē), n. pl. of sin; the doctrine of sin: a subdivision anthropology.—2. A treatise or disserts on sin.

[NL., < Hamacanthinæ (ham'a-kan-thī'nē), n. pl. hamartite (ham'är-tīt), n. See fluocerite.

422819

hamate (hā'māt), a. [< L. hamatus, furnished with a hook, hooked, < hamus, a hook.] 1. Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

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2. In zoöl., hooked; uncinate: same as hamulate. [Rare.]—3. In bot., curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc. hamated (hā'mā-ted), a. Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

Nothing less than a violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their hamated station of life.

Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit.

ham-beetle (ham'bē"tl), n. A beetle, Corynetes (or Neerobia) rufipes, the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States. More fully called red-legged ham-beetle.



Red-legged Ham-beetle (Corynetes rufipes).

a, larva (line shows natural size); \(\delta\), pupa (line shows natural size); \(\epsilon\), potential (ine shows natural size); \(\epsilon\), beetle, natural size; \(\epsilon\), leg of larva; \(\epsilon\), mandible: \(\hat{h}\), labium; \(\epsilon\), maxilla; \(\epsilon\), attenna of larva. \((f,g,h,i,f)\), enlarged.)

size); c. cocon; d. beetle, enlarged; c. beetle, natural size; d. leg of larva; g. mandible; h. labium; i. maxilla; j. antenna of larva. I (J. g. h. i. j. enlarged.)

Two other beetles, the bacon-beetle, Silpha americana, and the larder-beetle, Dermestes lardarius, also occasionally injurehams, and the name may be also applied to them. But both the latter chiefly affect tainted or spoiled hams, while the true ham-beetle attacks well-cured hams. See also cut under bacon-beetle.

hamble (ham'bl), v.; pret. and pp. hambled, ppr. hambling. [Also dial. hammel, hamel; \(\text{ME. hamelen, mutilate, } \(\text{AS. hamelian (only once), mutilate (= OFries. homelia (also in verbal n. homelenga, hamelinga, hemelenga, hemilinge, mutilation, as of the beard) = OHG. hamalön, MHG. hameln, mutilate, maim, G. hammeln, hämmeln, geld (lambs), = Icel. humla = ODan, hamle, mutilate, maim), \(\frac{hamol}{hamol} \) (found in only one passage, in def. form as noun, homola, homela, used to designate a person with his head shaved (as a mark of disgrace); cf. OSc. homyll, hommel, mod. hummel, hummle, having no horns (of a cow), humlock, a polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved or hair cut: see further under humble\(\frac{3}{2} \) v. t., which is ult. a doublet of hamble) = D. hamel, wether, = MLG. hamel, castrated wether, = OHG. hamal, mutilated, ent off (> OHG. hamal, n., a (castrated) wether, MHG. hamel, a wether, also a precipitous height, a cliff, also a stick (cut off), G. hammel, a wether, mutton, > Sw. hammel = ODan. hammel, a wether). Cf. OHG. ham (hamm-), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, MHG. hamen, G. hammen, maim, curtail, and also OFries. hemma, hamma, hinder, obstruct (a limb), MHG. hamen, hemmen, G. hemmen, Dan. hemme, Sw. hämma, stop, hinder, check: senses near that of the ult. allied E. hamper: see hamper\(\) hem\(\text{,} hem\(\text{,} hem\(\text{,} nem\(\text

Algate a foot is hameled of thy sorwe. Chaucer, Troilus, li. 964. To hammel, or ham-string, to cut the ham, to hough.

E. Phillips, 1706.

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs),

2. To cut out the balls of the feet of (dogs), so as to render them unfit for hunting.

II. intrans. To walk lame; limp: in this sense usually hammel, hammle. [Prov. Eng.]

Hambletonian (ham-bl-tō'ni-an), n. [From Black Hambleton, a race-course in Yorkshire, England.] The name of a breed of American trotting-horses descended from Hambletonian (foaled in 1849), and more remotely from Messenger, an English thoroughbred.

senger, an English thoroughbred.
hambroline (ham'brō-lin), n. Naut., a sort of small line nsed for seizings.
Hamburg (ham'berg), n. 1. An excellent black variety of the Vitis vinifera or Enropean grape, indigenous in Tyrol, where it is called Trollinger or Tirolinger, and perhaps the favorite grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The horsion are oblong and of a recultivation. grape throughout the world for hothouse cultivation. The berries are oblong, and of a peculiarly delicate and refreshing fisor. Commonly called black Hamburg. The muscat Hamburg is a variety differing but little from the other.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of small size, with rose comb and blue legs, and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the

female. There are black Hamburgs, and gold- and silver-(yellow- and white-) spangled and penciled Hamburgs, the spangling or penciling being black on a yellow or white ground. They are among the prettiest of fowls, and are exceedingly prolific layers, though the eggs are small.

Hooked; entangled. [Rare.]

To explain cohesten by hamate atoms is accounted ignotium per ignotius.

Berkeley, Sirls, § 227.

2. In zoöl., hooked; uncinate: same as hamulate. [Rare.]—3. In bot., curved like a hook; hooked at the tip: said of hairs, spines, etc.

hamated (hā'mā-ted), a. Hooked, or set with hooks. [Rare.]

Nothing less than a violent heat can disentangle these creatures from their hamated station of life.

Encyc. Brut., XIX. 432.

Encyc. Brut., XIX. 433.

Encyc. Brut., XIX. 43

Of he caste his dragouns hame.

King Alisaunder (ed. Skeat), l. 391.

Hame, thyn skynne of an eye or other lyke, membra-ula. Prompt. Parv., p. 416.

2. One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft-horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neek. See out under horses horse's neck. See cut under harness.—Hamestraps or hame-strings, the straps or strings which blad together the ends of the hames. See cut under har-

hame2 (hām), n. An obsolete or dialectal form

hame² (hām), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of halm¹.
hame³ (hām), n. A Scotch form of home¹.
hamel (ham'el), v. See hamble.
hamelett, n. See hamble.
Hamelia (ha-mē'li-ä), n. [NL., named after the French botanist Du Hamel (Duhamel-Dumonceau, 1700-82).] A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs, founded by Jacquin in 1763, belonging to the natural order Rubiaeeæ, and type of the tribe Hameliæe, having a 5-lobed calyx, 5-ribbed corolla with stamens inserted at the base of its tube, a fusiform stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 or 8 species, several of stigma, and the flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes. The genus embraces 6 or 8 species, several of which, especially II. patens, have handsome flowers, and are in cultivation as stove-plants. II. ventricosa, a native of Jamsica, is there called Spanish elm.

Hameliaceæ (ha-mē-li-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. Richard, 1834), < Hamelia + -accæ.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, of which Hamelia is the type, equal to the tribe Hamelieæ of De Candolle.

Hamelidæ (ha-mel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hamelia + -idæ.] In Lindley's system, a suborder of Cinchonaceæ, having the genns Hamelia as the type, and substantially the same as the tribe Hamelieæ of De Candolle.

Hamelieæ (ham-ē-li'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hamelia

Hamelieæ of De Candolle.

Hamelieæ (ham-ē-li'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Hamelia + -ex.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Rubiaeeæ, established by Bentham and Hooker in 1783, having the corolla-lobes imbricate or twisted in the bud, the ovary 2- to many-celled, with many ovules in each cell, and a fleshy or coriaceous, many-seeded, berry-like fruit. It embraces 6 genera, all but one of which are natives of tropical America; one, Bertiera, is also found in tropical Africa, and one, Gouldia, is confined to the Hawaiian islands. hamely (hām'li), a. A Seotch form of homely. hamert, n. An obsolete form of hammer1.

hamely (hām'ii), a. A Scotch form of homely.
hamert, n. An obsolete form of hammer¹.
hamesucken (hām'suk-n), n. [Sc., AS. hāmsõen, an attack on a man's house, also the fine
therefor (= Icel. heimsõkn; cf. OFries. hām-,
hēmsekenge, hemsekninge, an attack on one's
house, MLG. heimsoke, an attack on one's
house, MLG. heimsoke, an attack on one's
heimsokinge, visit, attack, Dan. hjemsögelse, Sw.
hemsökande, hemsökelse, hemsökning, visitation,
infliction, MHG. heimsoche, heimsucche, G.
heimsuchung, visitation, punishment, MLG.
heimsoken, visit, attack a house, MHG. heimsucchen, heimsucchen, G. heimsuchen, visit, punish,
Dan. hjemsöge = Sw. hemsöka, visit upon, infest), (hām, home, + sõen, a seeking: see home¹
and soken.] In Seots law, the offense of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his
own house or dwelling-place. Also homesocken.
hamfatter (ham'fat'er), n. A term of confempt for an actor of a low grade, as a negro
minstrel. Said to be derived from an old-style
negro song called "The Ham-fat Man."
hami, n. Plural of hamus.
hamiform (ham'i-fôrm), a. [< L. hamus, a
hook, + forma, shape.] Hamate or hamulate
in form; unciform; uncinate.
Hamiglossa (ham-i-glos'ā), n. pl. [NL., < L.]
hamus, a hook, + Gr. γλωσσα, tongue.] A group
of proboscis-bearing gastropods with the radular teeth in three longitudinal rows, of which the
central row is fixed, while the lateral rows are
enhangeable. It includes such families as the
Muricidæ and Buecinidæ, or the whelks and the
like.
hamiglossate (ham-i-glos'āt), a. Pertaining to

hamiglossate (ham-i-glos'āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hamiglossa*. **Hamilton group**. See group¹.

The Hamburghs, crroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 645.

Bame¹ (hām), n. [< ME. hame, home, < AS. hamo=OFries. homa, homa, a cover, skin, = OS. hamo=OFries. homa, hama, a cover, = D. haam, a hame (def. 2), = MLG. ham = OHG. hamo, MHG. hame, ham, G. hamen = Icel. hamr = Dan. ham = Goth. *hama, dembracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India. embracing 3 or 4 species, natives of India, China, and the Indian archipelago. They have show flowers with long tubular corollas, arranged in terminal psnicles. Two of the species, II. suaveolens and II. scabra, have fragrant white flowers, and are well known to florists.

florists.

Hamiltonian (ham-il-tō'ni-ṣn), a. and n. I. a.

1. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), and especially to a system of teaching languages which he advocated, and which was based upon the two principles that language is to be presented to the scholar as a living organism, and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules.—2. Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), an influctional philosophyr and logicing of the Scottish ential philosopher and logician of the Scottish

school.

The general principle of the Hamiltonian logic.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 799.

3. Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), an Irish mathematician.—4. Pertaining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), an American statesman, who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the

Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the *Hamiltonian** Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution, and conceding that the Federalists would themselves have ultimately reduced or discharged it, there still remains the fact that the Federalists made the debt a subordinate, Mr. Gallatin made it a paramount, consideration in politics.

H. Adams, Gallatin*, p. 174.

Hamiltonian equation. See equation.—Hamiltonian functions. See function.—Hamiltonian operator. See operator.

I. n. A follower of any one of the persons

named above. See I. **Hamiltonism** (ham'il-ton-izm), n. [< Hamilton (see def.) + -ism.] The philosophy of Sir William Hamilton.

This is Kantism, but it is not Hamiltonism.

J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, til.

hamirostrate (ham-i-ros'trāt), a. [< L. hamus, a hook, + rostrum, a beak.] Having a hooked beak; uncirostrate.

Hamite¹ (ham'īt), n. [⟨ Ham (see def.) + -ite².]

1. A descendant of Ham, one of the sons of Noah according to the account in Genesis; a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham (Gen. x.); specifically, one of a race speaking a so-called Hamitic language. See Hamitic.—2. Popularly, an African; a negro.

Whilst the Caucasian doubts the humanity of the Hamite, the latter repays the compliment in kind.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 207.

hamite² (hā'mīt), n. [< L. hamus, a hook, + -ite².] A fossil cephalopod of the genus Hamite.

**Hamites* (ha-mi'tēz), **n. [NL. (Parkinson, 1811),

* L. hamus, a hook, + -ites.] A genns of fossil cephalopods, related to *Ammonites*, having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses, not in spiral whorls. There are numerous species, chiefly from the Chalk.

Hamitic (ha-mit'ik), *a. [< Hamite¹ + -ic.] Of or pertaining to Ham, one of the sons of Noah (Gen. x.), or to any of the races considered to be his descendants. The Hamitic tongues are a class of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian of the hieroglyphs and the later Egyptian or Coptic, and the non-Semitic languages of Abyssinis and the regions further south, including the Galla and the Libyan or Berber, to which some authorities add the Hottentot. They are believed by many to have more or less distant stillles with the Semtite family.

Hamitida (ha-mit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hamites + -idæ.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus Hamites, generally referred to the family *Ammonitidæ*.

hamkint (ham'kin), n. [Appar. < ham¹ + dim. -kin.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

*hamlet¹ (ham'let), n. [< ME. hamlet, hamelet, a hamlet, (OF. AF. hamlet, hamelet, m. (also hamletef, the millum), a village, dim., with -el, of *ham, < OFries. hām, North Fries. hamm, a home, dwelling, AS. hām, E. home, village: see home¹ and ham².] A small village; a little cluster

of houses in the country; especially, in England, a village without a church, which therefore for its ecclesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare parish. The word has no technical use in the United States, except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michigan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland handets will invite.
Milton, L'Allegro, i. 92.

Each in bis narrow cell forever iaid,

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Gray, Elegy.

To several of these towns there are small appendages belonging called hamlets, which are taken notice of in the atatute of Exeter.

Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

Svn. See toum =Syn, See town.
hamlet2 (ham'let), n. [Origin not ascertained.]
A fish of the family Serrandaw, Epinephelus striatus, also called Nassau grouper, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-brown or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.

hamleted† (ham'let-ed), a. [\(\lambda \) hamlet 1 + -ed^2.] Established in or accustomed to a hamlet or a country life. [Rare.]

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives hamleted in some untravelled village of the duller country.

Feltham, Resolves, il. 49.

hammam, hummum (ham'am, hum'um), n. [<
Ar. hammām, a hot bath, < hammim, heat water
for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in
the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.

I... got a late hackney chariot and drove to the Hum-mums in Covent Garden.

Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

Sometimes . . . we induce him to accompany us to the Hammam, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the amalleat sum, quarrelling with everything and everybody.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

hammel, hammle (ham'l), v. i. Dialectal forms

of hamble.
hammer¹ (ham'er), n. [< ME. hamer, homer, <
AS. hamor, hamer, homer = OS. hamur = OFries.
homer, hamer = D. hamer = MLG. hamer =
OHG. hamar, MHG. hamer, G. hammer = Icel. hamarr = Sw. hammare = Dan. hammer, a hammer. The Icel. hamarr means also a crag, rock, suggesting a connection with OBulg. kameni, Russ. kamene, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants:

cf. Lith. akmű (akmen-) = Lett. akmins, a stone, = Gr. äκμων, an anvil, thunderbolt, = Skt. açman, a stone, thunderbolt. The first hammers were of stone.] 1. An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of

Riveting-hammer.

a, face; b, poll; c, eye;
d, peen; e, helve.

wood or of stone, set cross-wise to the handle, used for beating metals, driving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking

stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy



a, Blocking-hammer; b, Head of a Peen-hammer; c, Bricklayers

block of metal is used for such a purpose. See block of metal is used for such a purpose. See steam-hammer, tilt-hammer, trip-hammer. The head of the hamner is made in various forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are found among the remains of antiquity, and are still in use among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See martel-de-fer.

The hamyr bothe stern and grete,
That droffe the naylys throw hand and fote,
Lord, be myn socowr in alle myn lyffe.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxiii. 29. Gold Itself will be sometimes so cager (as artists call lit that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.

Locke, Human Understanding, lif. 6.

Something which resembles the common 2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (a) The picce in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indicate the hour; the striker. (b) In a bell, an independent wooden or metallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a tongue, which is attached to the bell, and is usually operated by swinging the bell itself, though a tongue is sometimes used as a hammer. (c) A small wooden mallet with

a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the strings of the dulcimer and other similar instruments are struck. (d) In the planoforte, that part of the mechanism or "action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a stender, elastic wooden shank, and a wooden head thickly covered with felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes against the one, two, three, or four strings beionging to that particular key. (e) That part of the lock of a firearm which falls with a sharp blow and causes the discharge of the plece. In the fint-lock the plece of filint was accured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply against the steel covering of the pan, displacing it and throwing aparks into the priming in the pan. In the percussion-cap. Ordinarily the hammer can be fixed at half-cock, at which point the pull of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will release it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge differ greatly in different kinds of guns. See rebounding lock (under lock!), and cut under guns. (f) A gavel used by anctioneers. See to bring to the hammer, below.

Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls, He notes it in his book. Cowper, Task, vl. 291.

(g) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nightly Knockings at your Door will cease, Whose noiseless *Hammer*, then, may rust in Peace, Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(h) In anat., the malleus. (i) The head of a sphyrnfd or hammer-headed shark.

The eyes on the sides of the "hammer"; menth crescent-shaped, under the "hammer."

Jordan and Gilbert, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 16,

[1883, p. 25.

3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a hammer of heretics (Latin malleus hæreticorum).

That renowned pillar of truth, and hammer of heresies, t. Augustine.

Hakewill, Apology.

That renowned pillar of truth, and hamner of heresies, St. Auguatine. Hakevill, Apology. Atmospheric hammer. See atmospheric.—Gat's-head hammer. Same as bully-head.—Geremonial hammer, in archwol, a small stone object resembling the head of a hammer or hatchet, one- or two-edged, and drilled with a fine hole, apparently intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especially common in North America, but amber beads resembling it in form are found in northern Europe. Compare exemonial hatchet, under hatchet.—Dead-stroke hammer. See drop-press.—Dental hammer or plugger, an apparatus used in filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument filling teeth with gold, consisting of a plugging instrument filling to the teeth, the sleeve or tool-atock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of a spring strikes a blow upon the plugger. Also called automatic mallet.—Double hammer, a forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddlers' hall, striking it on opposite sides simultaneously. Farrow.—Electric hammer, an electrical apparents for working a rock-drill. It is constructed on the principle of the dental hammer.—Enlarging-hammer, the hammer used by a gold-beater. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face.—Fairy hammer. See fairy.—Hammer and tongs, with great noise, vigor, or violence; violently; vigorously. [Coifoq.] great no [Coiloq.]

Mr. Malone . . . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them hammer and tongs.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, lx.

He Kingsey, Ravenshoe, Ix.

Horseman's hammer. Same as martel-de-fer.—Lucerne hammer, a name given to the war-hammer or marteau d'armes when fitted with a iong handle for the use of foot-soidlers: so called because a favorite weaton with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne.—Millstone hammer. Same as mill-pick.—Nasmyth hammer, a steam-hammer used in forging large masses of metal, especially iron, and having its head attached to the piston-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked.—Patent hammer, in stone-dressing, a hammer having knife-like ridges on its face, numbering 6, 8, or 10 to the inch.—Thor's hammer, (a) In Norse myth., the hammer of the god Thor, by the wielding or throwing of which thunder and lightning were supposed to be caused. (b) Same as fylfot. (c) A pendent ornament, usually of silver, found among refica of the prehistoric iron age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and is undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utensit.—To bring or come to the hammer, to seli or be sold at suction: from the nae by anctioneers of a gavel or small hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to the highest bidder, calied knocking it down.

Old Sir Robert's pride, His books — the more the pity, so I said — Came to the hammer here in March. Tennyson, Andley Court.

Veneering-hammer, a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angies. (See also tuning-hammer, water-hammer.)

hammer¹ (ham'er), v. [< ME. hameren, homeren = D. hameren = MHG. hemeren, G. hämmern = Dan. hamre = Sw. hamra, hammer; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to hammer iron or steel; to hammer one with the fist.

Hammer into their noddles who was who And what was what.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 151.

Jacl, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print, neatly hammering the nail into the head of the sprawling, snorlng Sisera.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 523.

A clever blacksmith can heat a large nail red-hot by simply hamnering it upon his anvil.

W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 32.

2. To fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by the use of the hammer.

Hervey, Meditations, I. 138.

Here upon the flat
All that long morn the lista were hammer'd up.
Tennyson, Princess,

3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with out.

They, with unwearied pains and difference, hammered out his bolts.

Bacon, Political Fables, vi.

Some hammer incimets for the fighting field. Dryden. 4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with out: as, to hammer out a scheme.

Hee, sommoning a parlee, hammered out such a strong Oration in praise of Ease, that they all strucke vp their Drums. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And hatching heilish things.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 1.

Who was hammering out a penny dialogue. Jeffrey. Hammered gold, hammered-up gold, thin gold-plates or gold-foll hammered into relief, intended to be sewed upon embroidery. See beaten work, under beaten.—Hammered money, coins produced from a die by striking it with a hammer: distinguished from milled money, or coina produced by a mill or coining-press. See coining-press.

What had become of me if Virgii had taxed me with another Book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in hannwered money, for want of milled: that is, in the same old words which I had used before.

Dryden, Epic Poetry.

Hammered work, metal-work, especially in iron, done by hand, the metal being heated and the tools being hammers and anvils of different kinds, with punches, etc.

II. intrans. 1. To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

We wound About the cliffs, the copses, out and in, Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names. Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to be ham-mering away at an invention.

Nor needs thou much importune me to that Whereon this month I have been hammering.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

I forced a way
Thro' solid opposition. crabb'd and gnari'd.

Better to clear prime forests . . .

Than hammer at this reverend gentlewoman.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand, Blood and revenge are hammering in my head. Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

What new design Is hammering In his head now? Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

hammer² (ham'er), v. i. [Appar. a var. of hammel, hamble, perhaps associated with stammer.]
To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]

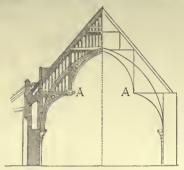
If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words, It doth betoken a fiers smell, that's all that it affords. $Babees\ Book\ (\text{E.\ E.\ T.\ S.}),\ p.\ 294.$

hammer3+ (ham'er), n. [Not found in mod. E. or ME. except in the comp. yellowhammer, and perhaps in the passago given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of hammer', may be an abbreviation of yellow-hammer, and not the genuine simple form; < AS. amere, amore = MLG. amere = OHG. amero, AS. amere, amore = MLG. amere = OHG. amero, MHG. amer, G. ammer, also dim. MHG. amerine, ämerine, G. emmering, ämmering, also G. emmering, ämmerling, etc. (see Emberiza), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. amsel, D. amsel, D. amsel = AS. ōsle, E. ouzel: see amzel, ouzel, Emberiza, yellowhammer.] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage the meaning of the word is uncertain. See etymology.

Sight I ener tooke thee to be a hammer of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could ener have . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee. Chapman, Mons. D'Oifve, iv. hammerable (ham'èr-a-bl), a. [< hammer¹ + -able.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. Sherwood. hammer-ax (ham'èr-aks), n. A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.

handle.

hammer-beam (ham'er-bem), n. A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than half-way across the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitutes, with that springing from the opposite hammer-beam, an arch. Although occupying the place of a tie in



Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London

the hammer-beam, A, receives the weight of the upper part of the roof, which is balauced by the pressure of the prin-cipsi st its outer end.

hammer-blow (ham'er-blo), n. The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called hammer-blow in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts.

**Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 42.

hammer-cap (ham'er-kap), n. A cover for the cock of a gun

hammer-catcher (ham'er-kach'er), n. In pi-anoforte-making, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string

ing the string.

hammer-cloth (ham'er-klôth), n. [The earliest form, hamer-cloth, is quoted from the time of Queen Mary; said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was *hamper-cloth. Skeat takes hammer- to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word hemel, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den hemel van een koctse, the sceling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see under heaven.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under coach. der coach.

Hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colonrs, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon.

Quoted in Archwologia, XVI. 91.

hammer-dressed (ham'er-drest), a. or prepared with a hammer: especially applied to a building stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammerer (ham'er-er), n. 1. One who works with a hammer.

with a hammer.

The till was for many years looked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of life, and only a few hammerers continued, Micswber-like, to hope for something turning up.

Geikie, Ice Age, p. 198.

2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus.
hammer-fish (ham'èr-fish), n. The hammer

head, or hammer-headed shark. Also called balance-fish.

hammer-harden (ham'er-här dn), v. t. harden, as a metal, by hammering it while



There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhabiting most seas. The common species is Sphyrna zyyæna, better known as Zyyæna malleus, a cosmopolitan species which attains a length of from 12 to 15 fect. Those with the head iess hammer-like belong to the genus Reniceps, and are commonly called shovelheads.

called shovelheads.

2. A catostomine fish, Hypentelium nigricans, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It abounds in the fresh waters of the United States, from New Yerk to Kansss and Alabams. It sometimes attains a length of two feet. Other names are hogsucker, stone-roller, and crawl-a-bottom.

3. The umber or shadow-bird, Scopus umbretta.

hammer-headed (ham'er-hed'ed), a. Having a head like that of a hammer. Specifically spplied in zoöigy (a) to the hammerhead, hammer-fish, or balance-fish; (b) to an African fruit-hat, Hypsignathus monstrosus. hammering (ham'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of hammer', v.] In silversmithing, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer than the first of a large successive carefully directed blows of the hammer than the first of t

by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gonged out with a tool or preased in by means of a roll. This mode of deceration is of Japanese origin.

hammerman (ham'ér-man), n.; pl. hammermen (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weaponsmith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.

The smythe cooforted the monider, and the iron smyth the hammerman.

Bible of 1551, Isa. xli. 7.

A hard-handed and stiff ignorance worthy a trowel or a hammerman.

E. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

Visible Pleughmen and Hannermen there have been, ever from Cain and Tubalcain downwards.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 118.

hammer-mark (ham'er-märk), n. A mark left

by a hammer, as in forging.

hammer-nail (ham'er-nāl), n. The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the lock-nail. Farrow, Mil.

hammer-oyster (ham'er-ois"ter), n. Same as hammer-shell

hammer-shell.

hammer-pick (ham'ér-pik), n. A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.

hammer-pike (ham'ér-pik), n. A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was carried in the French army by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the first empire (1804-14). Farrow, Mil. Energe.

hammer-scale (ham'er-skal), n. Same as forge-

hammer-sedge (ham'er-sej), n. A common Eu-

hammer-sedge (nam er-sel), n. A common Furopean sedge, Carex hirta.

hammer-shell (ham'er-shel), n. A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, Aviculidae, and genus Malleus: so called from the shape of the shell.

There are several species of Original Species of

species, of Oriental seas, the best-known being Malleus vulgaris. so called hammerouster.

hammer-stone (ham'èr-stōn), n. See flaking-ham-



hammer-tail (ham'er-tail), n. In elockwork, a projection extending from the arbor of the rod

hammer-tongs (ham'er-tôngz), n. pl. Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.

hammerwise (ham'er-wiz), adv. [< hammer1+ -wise.] As if with a hammer.

One of them sancily snatched off her shoe, and cracked them [almonds] hammerwise with the heel. Howelts, Their Wedding Journey, p. 282.

cold.

hammerhead (ham'èr-hed), n. 1. A shark of the family Sphyrnidæ or Zygænidæ: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.

namerwort (ham'èr-wèrt), n. [Cf. AS. ham-orwyrt, black hellebore, c'hamor, hammer, + wyrt, wort.] The plant pellitory, Parietaria.

hammer-wrought (ham'èr-rât), a. Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative

of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.

hammite (ham'it), n. Same as ammite.
hammite (ham'it), n. Same as ammite.
hammle, v. i. A dialectal form of hamble.
hammock I (ham'ok), n. [Formerly hamack
(Sir T. Herbert) or, as Sp., hamaca = F. hamac,
It. amaca, Pg. maca, OD. hammak, later accom.
hangmak, hangmat, G. hangmatte, hängmatte (as



if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. hamaca, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and hamacas or nets in which they sleep."] 1. A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used steen, especially on men-of-war, are made of canvas, and have a number of cords at each end, called clues, which are brought together and secured to an iron ring, which is hung on a hook attached to the deck-beams. Those used in the tropical parts of America and in summer in the north are usually formed of a network of Panama grass or small cords.

I... conducted them into one of the houses, where we did presently hang up our hammocks.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Mrs. Trunnion was out of humour when she found her-self under the necessity of being confined with her spouse in a hammock. Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ix.

O mether, praying God will save
Thy sailor — while thy head is how'd,
His heavy-shotted hamnock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

2. In entom., the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larvæ of certain tineid moths, as Ecophora harrisicila, hence called case-bearers.

If he [P. Hnber] took s caterpills which had completed its hammock up to, say, the sixth stage of construction, and put it into a hammock completed up only to the third stage, the caterpillar simply reperformed the fourth, fifth, and sixth stages of construction.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 206.

To lash a hammock (naut.), to roll a hammock np smoothly and pass a lashing round it.—To sling a hammock (naut.), to fasten in the clues of a hammock and get it ready for use.

hammock² (ham'ok), n. See hummock. hammock-batten (ham'ok-bat'n), n. A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a

hammock and keep it spread out.

hammock-cloth (ham'ok-klôth), n. Naut., a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather. ther.

hammock-clues (ham'ok-klöz), n. pl. An arrangement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.

hammock-nettings (ham'ok-net"ingz), n. pl. Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.

hammock-rack (ham'ok-rak), n. Same as hammoek-nettings.

hamose, hamous (hā'mōs, -mus), a. [< L. ha-mus, a hook.] In bot., same as hamate, 3. Hampden's case. See case of ship-money, under

ship-money.

shipbut excrescent p would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be *hambren (cf. ME. hamber, var. of hamer, hammer; E. number, etc.), which could hardly change to hampren; and the senses are too unlike to be immediately connected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. hamble, which is connected, through OHG. ham (hamm-), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. hemmen, G. hemmen, stop, hinder, check. With hamble, ef. North. E. hamel, walk lame, Sc. hammle, walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Sc. hamp, halt in walking, stutter, read with difficulty, hamp, n., a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. hammer, stammer. Cf. also Sc. habble, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. haperen, stutter, hesitate, D. haperen, falter, hesitate.] 1. To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by force.

Giad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise,

Giad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise, Vnhindes his Son, and in his room he laies A Lamb (there strangely hanpered by the head). Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy.
First Boor. I warrant you, we'll hamper him.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

Am I over-reach'd? If there be law, 171 hamper ye.
Beau. and Ft., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

When two substances have different molecular velocities at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecules hamper one another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of electrical displacement.

A. Daniell, Physics, p. 542.

In lesse than an houre, he so hampred their insolencies, they brought them his two men.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 171.

Hampered by restrictions, barred sgainst
By set forms, blinded by forced secresies.

Browning, In a Balcony.

Those regulations by which the French manufacturers were hampered during the last century . . . had no small share in producing the great revolution.

II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 320.

3. To derange or put out of working order, as a piece of mechanism. [Rare.]

piece of mechanism.

I hampered the took of the library door.

Life of a Lover, vt. 264.

4. To beat. [Prov. Eng.] hamper¹ (ham'per), n. [⟨ hamper¹, v.] 1†. A fetter or some instrument that shaekles.

Shacklockes, hampers, gyves, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. Naut., things collectively, which, though necessary to the equipment of a ship, are in the way at certain times: as, to stow away the top hamper.

hamper? (ham'per), n. [Formerly also hampire; ME. hamper, contr. of hanaper, ME. hanypere, the form hanaper continuing in use until recently as a term of office: see hanaper.] 1.
A kind of basket or wiekerwork receptacle, generally of considerable size, chiefly used as a packing-ease.

a. packing-case.
You shall receive by this Carrier a great Wicker Hamper, with . . . three Barreis of Bologna Olives, with some other Spauish Commodities. Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.
We found a hampire of millons sent to me also.
Pepps, Diary, Sept. 27, 1661.

2. A two-bushel basket for oysters. [New York, U. S.]—3. A measure for fish holding about a hushel. [Virginia, U. S.]—4. Same

as hanaper, 4.

hamper² (ham'per), v. t. [< ME. hamperen; < hamper², n.] 1. To put into a hamper: as, to hamper goods.

& pyled that precious place & pakked those godes . . . Wyth alle the vromentes of that hous, he hamppred togeder. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1284.

2. To load with hampers.

One ass wift carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colioquies of Erasmus, p. 325.

hampiret, n. See hamper2.

Hampton Court Conference. See conference.
hamshackle (ham'shak-l), v. t.; pret. and pp.
hamshackled, ppr. hamshackling. [Usually explained as ham1 + shackle, but it is the fore
leg that is shackled, and the fere leg is not and
has not a ham. Cf. equiv. hapshackle, hopshackle, hobshackle.] To shackle, as a horse or
a cow, by a rope or strap attached to the head
and to one of the legs, to prevent it from running away or wandering too far; hence, to
curb; restrain.

hamster (ham'ster), n. [= D. Dan. Sw. hamster, < G. hamster, MHG. hamster, hamester (ML.
hamester), hamster, < OHG. hamastro, found
only in the sense of 'weevil,' = OS. hamstra,
weevil; an isolated word, prob. berrowed.] 1.
A murine or myemerphic rodent quadruped, of

A murine or myomorphic rodent quadruped, of the family Murida and subfamily Cricetina, and of one of the genera Cricetus, Cricetomys, and Saccostomus. They are furnished with cheek-pouches, which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other Muridæ. The common hamster,



Common Hamster (Cricetus frumentarius).

Cricetus frumentarius, inhabits parts of Europe and Asia. It is a stout little animal about 10 inches long, with a short hairy tail. It is variegated in color (black on the under parts), burrows deeply in the ground, stores its galleries with grain, and hibernates during the colder months. It is very prolific, and readily breeds in confinement. The fur is poor, short, and coarse, but is sometimes used for the lining of cloaks. The other geners above named are African.

2. Some other pouched rodent, as of the genus Geomus, more or less resembling a hamster.

Geomys, more or less resembling a hamster.— Georgia hamster, Rafnesque's name of the gopher of the southern United States, Geomys tuza.

Hence —2. To impede in any way; embarrass; hamstring (ham'string), n. 1. In human anat., the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham, In lesse than an houre, he so hamved their insolencies. or space behind the knee on either side above the middle of the popliteal space. The outer hamstring is single, and is the tendon of the biceps nuscle; there are three inner hamstrings, the tendons of the sent-tendinosus, semimembranosus, and gracilis muscles, with which a fourth, that of the sartorius, may be reckoned. These muscles flex the leg upon the thigh, and, with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis, extend the thigh upon the trunk.

2. In ordinary language, the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so-called knee or hock sinew at the back of the so-called knee or nock of the hind leg of a quadruped. It is the tendo Achiiits, or tendon of the gastrocaemius muscle, corresponding to that at the back of the human ankle, and extends the foot or pes upon the ieg or crus. See cut under horse.

hamstring (ham'string), v. t.; pret. and pp. hamstring or hamstringed, ppr. hamstringing.

[\(\) \

and thus lame or disable.

and thus lame or disable.

With this instrument they ride at a beast, and surround him, when the hunter that comes behind him hamstrings him.

Anson, Voyages, i. 6.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not hamstringed his horse.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2. In whaling, to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale, so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless. It is done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled

done with the fluke-spade when a boat is hauled up alongside a running whale.

hamular (ham'ū-lār), a. [< L. hamul-us + -ar³.] Same as hamulate.

hamulate (ham'ū-lāt), a. [< L. hamul-us + -ate¹.] 1. In anat. and zoöl., hoeked; uncinate: as, the hamulate process of the sphenoid hone. See cut under craniofacial.—2. In bot., having a little hook at the tip; covered with little hooks. Also hamulose, hamulous.

hamule (ham'ūl), n. [< L. hamulus, q. v.] Same as hamulus. 1.

as hamulus, 1.

Plural of hamulus, 1.

Cham'ū-lōs

hamule (ham'ūl), n. [〈 L. hamulus, q. v.] Same as hamulus, 1.
hamuli, n. Plural of hamulus, 1.
hamulose, hamulous (ham'ū-lōs, -lus), a. [〈 hamule + -ose,-ous.] In bot., same as hamulate, 2.
hamulus (ham'ū-lus), n. [L., dim. of hamus, a hook.] 1. Pl. hamulk (-lī). A little hook or llooklet. Specifically—(a) In anat., a hook-like process of a bone. The hamulus (acrynatis is the hook-like process at the lower end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone, which helps to bound the upper orifice of the tacrymal canal. The hamulus pterygoideus is the hook-like process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone, over which runs the tendon of the tensor palst inuscie. (See cut under craniofacial.) The hamulus laminæ spiratis is the hook-like process in which the osseous spirat lamina ends at the spex of the cochles. (b) In bot., applied specifically by some authors to the rudimentary axis of the spikelets in the genus Uncinia, which is exserted from the apex of the utricle, and produced tho a long swn that is recurved or hooked at the tip, this being the character which chiefly distingnishes that genus from Carex, and especially from Schænoxiphium, which last has the swn without the hook. See Uncinia. (c) In ornith, the hooklet of a feather; a hooked barbicel; the hooked fringe of a barbule. (d) In entom, one of the minute hooks, forming a row on the santerior margin of the lower wing, found in hymenopterous insects. They can be applied to the hinder margin of the anterior wing, thus binding the two together, and forming a continuous surface during flight. Also called spinula. (e) In obstet, a hook for extracting the fetus; a crotchet. Also called hamule.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of mellusks.

Morton, 1834.
hamus (hā'mus), n.; pl. hami (-mī). [L.] A hook; a hamulus. Specifically in estems.

hamus (hā'mus), n.; pl. hami (-mī). [L.] A hook; a hamulus. Specificaily, in entom, a small hooked process or loop on the tower side of each anterior wing, near the base, found in many Lepidoptera. A bristie called the tendo, on the lower wing, passes through this loop, and sids in keeping the wings together during flight. The hamus, though not the teudo, is said to be pecultar to male insects, and it is found only in strong-flying species.

flying species.

Iant. An old present indicative plural and inflying species.

hant. An old present indicative plural and infinitive of have, contracted from haven. Chaucer.

Hanafite (han'a-fit), n. [Ar. Hanafiyah, < Ahn Hanifah: see def.] A member of the eldest and most important of the four orthodex seets of Sunnite Mehammedans, founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah (ahout A. D. 700-770), a puritan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence. Also Hanifite.

He was a Sunnite probabile sconding to the Hanafite.

He was a Sunnite, probably according to the Hanafite rite. Encyc. Brit., XVII. 237.

hanapt (han'ap), n. [ME., < OF. hanap, hanep, henap, henap, henap, enap, enap, ehenap, etc., = Pr. enap = It. anappo, nappo (ML. hanapus), a drinking-eup, < OHG. hnapf, MHG. G. napf = MLG. nap = D. nap = AS. hnapp, a eup, bowl, basin.] 1. A large drinking-goblet, especially the vessel from which the chief guest at an antortringent on the providing dignitory was entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served.

Handled mugs of silver and wood (hanaps), curtains, cloths, and other things necessary for a taveru.

Riley, London Memorials, quoted in N. and Q.,
[7th ser., I. 457.

Hence—2. A vessel of precious material, as silver or silver gilt, fitted with a cover, frem which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap.—3. In the fifteenth century, a measure, especially for wine, ale, and the like. It is forbidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure.

hidden, on the ground that it is not a fixed measure, by a regulation of Henry IV.

hanaper (han'a-pèr), n. [< ME. hanypere, <
OF. hanapier, hanaper, hanepier, hannepier, henepier, chanapier, etc. (ML. AL. hanaperium), a case for a hanap or drinking-cup, or for other vessels, also the skull, also a helmet or casque, also in AF. and AL. use a case for documents, etc., <
 hanap, hanep, etc., a drinking-cup: see hanap. Hence, later, by contraction and assimilation, hamper², q. v.] 1†. Same as hanap, 1.—3. A recentable for documents or valuable artistical services. per², 1. Holland.—2†. Same as hanap, 1.—3. A receptacle for documents or valuable arti-



Hanaper.

eles, formerly used in England. It was often made of wickerwork, and sometimes covered with leather.—4. [cap.] An office (in full, the Hanaper Office) of the English Court of Chancery, from which various writs were formerly

eery, from which various writs were formerly sent out. So called because all writs regarding the public were once kept in a hansper (in hansperio), and those concerning the crown in a little sack or bag. Also called Hamper.—Clerk of the Hanaper. See clerk.

Hanbalite (han'bal-īt), n. [< Hanbal (see def.) + .ite².] A member of the last of the four orthodox seets of the Sunnite Mehammedans, founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal def Bagdad (A. D. 780-855). The Hanbalites were fanatical, and are supposed to be now chiefly represented by the Wahlabees of Arabia. Arabia.

hance1t. v. t. [\ ME. hancen, hannsen, raise, inerease: see enhance.] To raise; elevate; inerease; enhance.

Thou heigtest holichurche to haunsen hire strengthe.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

mod. E. also haunce, haunse; var. hance, early mod. E. also haunce, haunse; var. hance, haunch, q. v.] 1. In arch., same as haunch, 6: by older writers more especially applied (a) to the lower part, above the springing, of three- and four-centered arches; (b) to a small arch by which a straight limid is semerimes united to its jamb straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.—2. pl. Naut., falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-

placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deek down to the gangway.

hance3t, n. See hanse.

hanch (haneh), n. In arch., same as haunch, 6.

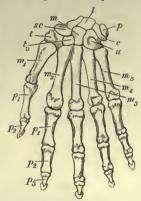
hanchet (han'ehet), n. In her., a bugle-hern used as a bearing.

hanchinol (han'ehi-nel), n. [Mex.] A shrubby Mexican plant, Neswa salicifolia, belenging to the natural order Lythrariew, having lanceelate often ternate leaves, and solitary vellow late, often ternate leaves, and solitary yellow flowers. It is said to be sudorifie, dinretie, and antisyphilitie. See Nesæa. Also written hanchinal

Hancornia (han-kôr'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Gomes, 1812).] A genus of Brazilian shrubs, belonging to the natural order Apocynaecæ, tribe Carisseæ, having the stamens included below the apex of the corolla-tube, opposite leaves, and apex of the cerona-tude, opposite leaves, and few-flowered terminal cymes. It consists of a single species, H. speciesa, with drooping branches, smail, oblong, pointed teaves, and milky juice. The fruit is shout as large as a plum, and is said to be delicious when thoroughly ripe. It is easied by the Brazilians mangava or mangaba. The juice, when exposed to the air, hardens into a kind of countchouc.

hand (hand), n. [< ME. hand, hond, < AS. hand, hond = OS. OFries. D. hand = MLG. hant, LG. hand = OHG. MHG. hant, G. hand = Icel. hönd, hand = Sw. hand = Dan. hand = Goth. hönd, hand = Sw. hand = Dan. handa = Goth. handus, hand. Root uncertain; usually associated with Goth. *hinthan (pret. *hanth, ppr. *hunthans), take, only in comp. fra-hinthan and us-hinthan, take captive, AS. hentan, ge-hentan, take, seize, huntian, hunt; cf. hent, hintl, hunt, and see hend, which is a derivative of hand. Cf. finger, in a (supposed) similar relation to fang, take, seize.] 1. The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward, consisting of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects. The perfect development of

the hand is found only in man; but other animals, as monkeys, mice, aquirrels, opossums, and other mammals, possess preheasile paws, or hands in a broad sense of the word. In man the fore limb is entirely withdrawn from the offices of support and locomotion, at least in adult life, and is devoted to the function of prehension, for which it is perfectly adapted by the mobility of all the digits, as well as by their respective difference in total length and in the length of their joints, and especially by the great freedom of the thumb, which can be perfectly apposed to the fingers collectively or to any one of them. Another important point in the perfection of a hand is its capability of complete pronation and supination.



Bones of Right Human Hand, paimar surface, being the third segment of the fore limb, divided into carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.

sc, scaphoid; l, semilunar; c, cuneiform; p, pisiform; l, trapezium; la, trapezidi; m, magnuni; m, unciform: these being the carpal bones, in two series, proximal and distal: m, to ms, the first to the fifth metacarpals, constituting the metacarpus; P1 to P3, the 14 phalanges.

tion, a movement of rotation of the radius about the ulna, rotation foliowing the motion of the radius about the ulna, by which the paim may be brought uppermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downward, when the hand is prone. None of the pronator or supinator muscles actually reach the hand, which simply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human hand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpals or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals, and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The muscles which actuate the hand are numerous: they consist of several carpal extensors and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, those of the thumb being most numerous and highly specialized; and certain "short" muscles confined to the palm, as those of the base of the thumb. (See cut under muscle.) In most mammals which have hands in this sense the structure and composition of parts are similar, the anatomical differences being slight in comparison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efficiency.

In his hand he base a myghty bowe.

In his hand he baar a myghty bowe. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 108.

The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreye or peynten Keruynge and compassynge as crafte of the fyugres.

Piers Plowman (B), xvll. 169.

In colour like the fingers of a hand
Before a burning taper. Tennyson, Holy Grail.
The Gorilla's hand is clumsler, heavier, and has a thumb
somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but
no one has ever doubted its being a true hand.

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 108.

2. In anat., technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the pes of the hind limb. In this sensethe term hand is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See manus, and cut under pinion.—3. The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specifically—(a) In falconry, the foot of a hawk. (b) In the manège, a horse's fore foot. (c) In entom., the tarsus of the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the manus of Kirby. (d) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technically called manus. See cut under chela.

A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 hands high.—5. Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one hand or the

He with a graceful pride, While his rider every hand survey'd, Sprung loose.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

The ambassador walked on foot, with two country Christians on one hand, and Gentll his French servant on the other.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, 11. 508.

6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.

Many will fish for the Gudgeon hy hand, with a ruuning line upon the ground, without a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and it is an excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a hand. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 171.

A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin.

Addison.

Her hair was cut and dressed by the best hand, her clothes put on with care.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, i.

The hand for crust which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

A jockey must therefore, more than any other civilian rider, have a hand for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two or three year olds a very good hand it must be, Encyc. Brit., XII. 190.

Riding with very severe bits, the cow-boy has necessarily a very light hand. W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 35.

7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship. Bessus, the king has made a fair hand on 't; he has ended the wars at a blow. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

Arborets and flowers Imborder'd on each bank, the hand of Eve. Millon, P. L., ix. 438.

8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like.

Agency; part in performing or executing; active cooperation in doing something.

active cooperation in doing something.

The word of the Lord, which he spake by the hand of his servant Ahijah the prophet.

Speak ail good you can devise of Cæsar, ...
Else shall you not have any hand at ali
About his funeral. Shak., J. C., iii. I.

It costs you no effort, while you are about it, to have a hand in a dozen different reigns.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 191.

Of his [Dunstan's] political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake his hand in the solemn proclamation which announced the king's crowning at Kingston.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 276.

10. Possession; power; rulo; control; authority: commonly in the plural.

This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverse Naciounes *Hondes*. Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

Sacraments serve as the moral Instruments of God, . . . the use whereof is in our hands, the effect in bis.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

The theatre, in proper hands, might certainly be made the school of morality; but now, I am sorry to say it, peo-ple seem to go there principally for their entertainment! Sheridan, The Critic, I. I.

No difference existed, or Indeed could exist, between the position of the various classes of persons under the Hand of a House Father. W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 91.

11. In card-playing: (a) The eards held by a single player.

good hand.

Ingle player.

I must complain the cards are ill shuffled till I have a ood hand. Swift, Thoughts on Varlous Subjects.

An Ace of Hearts steps forth; the King unseen Lurk'd in her hand. Pope, R. of the L., lii. 96.

I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. Sheridan, School for Scandal, Iv. 3.

(b) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. A saint in heaven would grieve to see such hand
Cut up by one who will not understand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

(c) One of the players. In whist the eldest hand or elder hand is the player sitting next the dealer in the order in which the cards are dealt; the second hand is the one playing next after the leader in any trick; the third hand is the one after him; and the fourth hand is the last of all. (d) A game at cards.—12. In her., the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the Wrist. The blazon always specifies deater or similar, appaumée of reversed. Compare badge of Ulster, under badge¹, and see cut under appaumée.

13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions

(fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifically—(a) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.

Glinger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectively coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pleces, which are called "races" or hands, from their irregular palmate form, are washed and simply dried in the sun.

Encyc. Brit., X. 603.

(b) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, luto which a bunch of bananas or plantaius naturally divides. A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate fruits.

From the top and center of the plant [banana] the fruit appears, and consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hands.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxv. (1886), p. 216.

(c) A hundle or head of tobacco-leaves fled together, without being stripped from the stem.

out being stripped from the stem.

Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves [of tobacco].

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 425.

(d) Five things sold together, as five oranges or five herrings. (e) A figure like a hand used on sign-posts, etc., to indicate direction, or ln print (as 237) to call attention to a particular sentence or paragraph; an Index. (f) An Index of a clock, watch, or dial of any kind, pointing out its divisions; a poluter; as, the hour- and minute-hands of a clock.

Half-way up the stairs it stands, And points and beckons with its hands From its case of massive oak. Longfellow, Old Clock on the Stairs.

14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

In going round the island I saw only two Iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus they want hands to cultivate the ground.

Pocceke, Description of the East, II. 1. 229.

I am sure that he is the last man in England who would desire that the working men in England should continue to remain in reality what they are in name—the mere hands of workshops, without having their heads full of trained intelligence to guide their work.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 333.

15. A person as acting in any way or doing any specified thing: as, a good hand at a bargain; all hands gave assistance.

At Parma the theatre is esteemed the finest in the world; and in Palazzo del Giardino are fine paintings by many great hands. Pococke, Description of the East, II. il. 209.

The whole design
And enterprise is lost by it: all hands quit it
Upon his fail.
By all hands I have been informed that he was every
way the finest gentleman in the world.

Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

16. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

rography.

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

The envelope contained a sheet of elegant, little, hotpressed paper, well covered with a lady's fair, flowing hand.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 100.

17t. A sign-manual; a signature.

Aut. The ballad is very pitiful. . . . Dor. Is it true too, think you? Aut. Five justices' hands at it.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3. They sent their agents up and down the country to get hands to this petition.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 358.

18t. Terms; conditions; rate; price.

Time is the measure of lusiness, as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear hand where there is small dispatch.

Bacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

dispatch.

They farmers at the Cape of Good Hopel have not an opportunity of buying things at the best hand, but must buy of those that live at the Harbour.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.

19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a hand to-night. [Theatrical cant.]—20. Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.

Jerome. But, Louisa, are you really married to this modest gentleman?

est gentleman?

Louisa. Slr, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand within this hour. Sheridan, The Dueuns, ili. 7.

At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the hand of Kriemhild.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 476.

21. In some uses, a handle. See handle.—22. A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]

Flitches of bacon and hands (i. e., shoulders of cured pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abounded.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

23. In Anglo-Saxon hist., protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.

by one in power or by the general community,

Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's hand"; and,
wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the hand was
opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could
suffer him to be maimed or slain.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

Hand is much used in composition, in reference to something made or done or to be managed or worked by hand, as hand-barrow, hand-bell, hand-loom, hand-saw, etc., or to that which is at hand, as handmaid, etc.]—A cool hand, a person not easily abashed or dannted; one who performs some difficult or audacious action coolly and deliberately.—Aff hands. See aff.—A heavy hand, severity or oppression.—A helping hand, ready and cheerful assistance or cooperstion.

Contain Hooth to excovers his Meante their labour.

Captain Heath, to encourage his Men to their labour, kept his watch as constantly as any Man, tho' sickly himself, and lent an helping Hand on all occasions.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.

A high hand. See high.—A light hand, gentleness; moderation.—All hands. See all.—Aside handt, aside-handt, at or to one side.

In to the feld he goth among them all, And founde bym ther aside hand of the prese, And furth with all told hym the hoole processe.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2825.

A slack hand, Idleness; carelessness.—A strict hand, severe discipline; rigorous government.—At or in any handt, on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at all hazards.

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design: let hlm fetch off his drum in any hand.

Shak., All's Well, ill. 6.

Hear for your health then, but, at any hand, Before you judge, vouchsafe to understand. B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.

At first hand, from the producer, or new; directly from the source: as, goods were bought at first hand.—At hand. (a) Within reach; near by; present.

Signior, the gallants and ladies are at hand.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

(b) Near in time; not distant.

The day of Christ is at hand.

2 Thes. ii. 2. The Westerly Monsoon was at hand, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 306.

Corb. Give it me again.

Mos. At no hand; pardon me. B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at no hand by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble uses. Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Many of the roomes above had the chimntes in yeangles and corners, a mode now introduc'd by his Maty weh I do at no hand approve of. Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1070.

at no hand approve of. Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1070.

At second hand, not directly from the source or first owner; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as, a report received at second hand. The at is sometimes omitted: as, a book obtained second hand.

In initation of preachers at second hand, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery.

Tatler.

At the hand or hands of, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligation of.

Your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man.

Gen. ix. 5.

Let it therefore be required . . . at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Baronet's hand. See baronet.—Behind the hand, behindhand.

Onr master to accompts
Hath just occasion found;
And I am caught behind the hand
Above two hindred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).

Black Hand. See black.—Blood-red hand. See blage of Ulster, under badgel.—Bloody hand. See bloody.—By hand, by the use of the hands, or of something held in the hand, as opposed to any other means, natural or artificial: as, to make something by hand instead of by machinery; to rear a child by hand.

My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty years older than I, and had established a great reputation with herself and the neighbours because ahe had brought me np by hand.

Dickens, Great Expectations, ii.

By the strong hand, by force.

They said they would take the bride again,
By the strong kund, if they may.
Katharine Janjarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 32).

Clean hands. See clean.—Elder hand, eldest hand. See def. 11(c).—First hand. See first!.—For one's own handt, on one's own account; for one's self; without regard to others.

"I fought for my own hand," sald the smith, sullenly.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxiv.

For each But sought to rule for his own self and hand. Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

From hand to hand, from one person to another.—From hand to mouth, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general, with attention to or provision for immediate wants only.

Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but from hand to mouth.

Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p.-307.

Full hand, in poker. See full, n., 3.—Give me your hands, support me with your applause; clap your hands in approval.

So, good night unto you all.

Give me your hands, if we be friends,

And Robin shall restore amends.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.

Guidonian hand. See Guidonian.—Hand and glove, hand in glove, very intimate or familiar.

Men . . . prate and preach about what others prove, As if the world and they were hand and glove, Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 173.

Hand and thight. See the extract.

Tiltimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. . . . The land thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance of hand and thigh." It appears that women could inherit such land atterwards as well as men.

W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc, Irish, p. clxxit.

Hand in and out; an old game prohibited by a statute of Edward IV.—Hand in hand, with handa mutually clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shalt go hand in hand with me, and share As well in my ability as love.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man'a Fortune, ii. 3.

Great Acts and great Eloquence most commonly go hand in hand.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

in hand. Mitton, Ilist. Eng., ii. Hand of glory. [Tr. F. main de gloire, a charm made from the root of mandrake, also from a hand, a perversion of mandragore, in earlier forms mandeyloire, mandragore, mandrake: see mandrake. The mandrake givers in many superstitions.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treasure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and sometimes holding a candle of especial magical composition.

De hand of alory. Is hand out of from a declaration.

De hand of glory . . . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murther, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood.

Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

Hand over hand, hand over fist, by passing the hands alternately one before or above theother: as, to climb hand over hand; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase at aea hand over hand.

The sky was all heavy with passing clouds from the horizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind.

W. C. Russell, Sallor's Sweetheart, xi.

Hand over head, negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does. [Rare.]

Hemp is said to be dressed hand over head when the coarse is not separated from the fine.

Hallivell.

Hand running. See hand-running.—Hands off! keep off; forbear; retrain from blows or touching.

Hand off, rude ranger! B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, t. 2.

Hand of, rnde ranger! B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, t. 2.

Hunds off! thou tithe-fat plunderer! play

No trick of priestcraft here! Whittier, Elliott.

Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with awords; in close combat.

But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,

We'll try it han' to han'.

Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 310).

Harmonic hand. Same as Guidonian hand (which see, under Guidonian).—Heavy on or in hand, difficult to manage: an expression properly belonging to the manege. Poor Bella, how heavy on hand she will find him.

Lawrence, Quy Livingston.

Heel of the hand. See heel!.—Hot at handt. Same as heavy on hand (which see, above).

But hollow men, like horses hot at hand, Make gallant show and promise of their mettle, Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

Imposition of hands. Same as laying on of hands.—In hand. (a) In the hand; hence, in immediate or actual hand. (a) possession.

possession.

A Byrd is better in thy hande
Then in Wood two or three.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

It is counted uncivil to visit in this Country without an offering in hand. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalen, p. 26.

Most Men are unwilling to trust God too long upon his bars Word; they would have something in hand, and the remainder hereafter.

Stillingheet, Sermons, 11. vib.

In the state of preparation or execution; under ex-(b) In the state of preparation or execution; under examination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is in honde

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 115.

Master Page, will you go with us? we have sport in and.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

He never considered his education as finished; he had always some object in hand to investigate.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vi.

Large hand. See small hand.—Laying on of hands, the act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and as a sign of conferring a spiritual benefit, gift, power, or authority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in confirmation, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times in exorcisms, the admission of catechumen, visitation of the atck, reconciling schismatics and heretics, etc.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.

1 Tlm. iv. 14.

Light in hand, easy to manage.—Near handt, nigh handt, nearly; about.

In one hundred and sixty years there was near hand fifty popes. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274. ffayne wold I wete if he were here nye hande.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2273.

Of all handst, in any event.

We cannot cross the cause why we are born;
Therefore, of all hands must we be forsworn.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, a responsibility, etc.—Of his hands. (at) As to his hands—that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill: as, a tall man of his hands; a proper fellow of his hands.

as, a tall man of his hands; a proper reliew of his hands.

Omer . . . oft-tymea openly writis

Of that buerne in thi boke, as best of his hondes,

Or wegh that ta worshipfull, & wight of his dedis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10313.

He is as tall a man of his hands as any la hetween this and this head; he hath fought with a warrener.

Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

Accustomed to use the hands, especially in boxing or

ighting.

A man of his handes with hastynesse Should at no tyme be fylde.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Being a man of his hands, . . . (Bill) can't help stopping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftsman, fight a round.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, it. 5.

On all hands. (a) On all sides; the every direction.

The Britaine lost fifteenemen... besides divers were hurt, the rest went to worke on all hands.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

The subject of aerostation is admitted on all hands to be one of extreme difficulty.

Con hand. (a) Present; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; subject to disposal; as, he was on hand at an early hour; he has a supply of goods on hand; to have spare time on hand. (b) Under consideration; in intention; on foot.

Fader, what harm es the on hand, That thou es in thi bed ligand, And wharto hastou cald vs heder? Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

On or upon one's hands, under one's care, management, or reaponsibility; as a burden or responsibility.

r reaponsibility, as a bound of the stands.

Jupiter had a farm . . . upon his hands.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Ilis wife came upon my hands.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. III. On the mending hand, improving, especially in health; convalescent; recovering.

Our wounded men, some die still, and some on the mend-

ing hand. W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

hand

Mr. Harley still continues on the mending hand. Swift, Journal to Stella, xvii.

Out of hand. (a) At once; directly; without delay or hestation.

O pay me now, Lord Wearic; Come, pay me out o' hand. Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

Gather we our forces out of hand.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. And what do I care for Jane, let her apeak of you well or

III;
But marry me out of hand: we two shall be happy still.

Tennyson, The Grandmother.

(b) Off one's hands; done; ended.

(b) Off one's hands; done; ended.

Were these inward wars once out of hand,
We would, dear lords, unto the Holy Land.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Pat hand, in poker, a satisfactory hand, so that the player
does not desire to draw.—Red hand, in her., originally
the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the
baronets of Oreat Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinster hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, generally borns upon a small escutcheon of pretense, argent.—
Right hand, the most efficient help or resource.
Good mistress leave your grief, and see your danger.

Good mistress, leave your grief, and see your danger, And let that wise and noble gentleman With whom you are be your right hand in all things. Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

Mr. Robert Cushman . . . was as their right hand with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them. N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127.

Right hand of fellowship. See fellowship.—Small hand, the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large hand.—To bear a hand, to bear in hand!. See bear!, v. t.—To bind or the hand and foot, to bind or fetter both the hands and the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder in every way.

He thought of the dreadful nature of his existence, bound hand and foot to a dead woman, and tormented by a demon in her shape.

Ancient wrong binds the nation hand and foot, and its outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of tempests—powerless to svert, and trembling over the steady approach.

To change hand. See to change a horse, under change.

To change hand. See to change a horse, under change. To change hands, to change aides; especially, to change owners.—To clap hands. See clap!.—To come to hand, to be received; come within one's reach.—To cross one's hand. See cross!.—To force one's hand. See force!.—To get hand; to gain influence.

Flattery, the dsng'rous nurse of vice,

Got hand upon his youth.

Daniel.

To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, as in greeting.

She gave him her hand frankly, and wished him a good journey.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22.

To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or concern in doing.

Concern in doing.

I do find evidently that there is some one scrivener in this town that $has\ a$ great $hand\ in$ writing of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em in a hand.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, fii. 2.

To have in hand. (a) To have in one's power or control.
(b) To be occupied with.—To have one's hand in. (a)
To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But Tle love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now my hand is in.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

J. Congrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 107.

(b) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as his hand is in.—To have one's hand on one's halfpennyt. See halfpenny.—To have one's hand out, to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it is ao long since I have done it that my hand is out.—To have one's hands full, to be fully occupied; have a great deal to do.

About this time the testy little governor of the New Netherlands appears to have had his hands full, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continually on the bounce.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 250.

To have on (or upon) hand, to have to do with; be occupied with or engaged in.—To have the higher hand, to have the advantage, superiority, or control.

He . . . made grete slaughter of his peple, . . . that he myghte have the hier honde. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

To have (or get) the upper hand, to have or get control or precedence.

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,

I have seen fools and fighters chain'd together,
And the fighters had the upper hand, and whipp'd first.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.
When the Greeks got the upper hand, it is said they
treated them with great rigour.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 177.

To hold hands together; to be united. Nares.

Curtesle and charitic doe commonly hold hands toge-ther; for though an enemie have beene malicious, yet by a curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least sub-mission. Rich Cabinet (1616).

To hold hand witht, to hold one's own with; vie with;

She in beauty, education, blood,

Holds hand with any princess of the world.

Shak., K. John, il. 2.

Shak., K. John, il. 2.

To hold in hand. (a) To keep control of. (b) To keep in a state of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation; amuse with the view of gaining some advantage.

Holden hym in honde

She nolde noght, ne make hirselven bonde in love.

Chaucer, Troilua, il. 1222.

O fie! to receive favours, return falsehoods, And hold a lady in hand.

Beau. and Fl.

To hold one's hand or hands, to stop doing something; refrain from proceeding, especially in a course inimical or injurious to another or others.

They fought until they both did swest,
Till he cried, "Pedlar, pray hold your hand,"
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 250).

To hold up one's hands, to raise one's hands in token of submission or non-resistance; hence, to yield; give in.

I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and hold vp my andes. Traberon, Answere to a Privie Papiste, sig. B, iii. To hold up the hands of, to aid or encourage the efforts of; sustain; brace up: from the staying of Moses's hands by Aaron and Ilur (Ex. xvii. 12).—To lay hands on. (a) To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose;

especially, to seize. He leyde honde on the horae, and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne, that ther-of hadde grete nede. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

But we finde not that euer he leyde honde on eny man r to do harme. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

for to do harme. If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on m?

Shak., Much Ado, ili. 3.

(b) To hless, heal, ordsin, etc., by the imposition of hands.

—To lend a hand, to give sid; especially, to join in performing some manual labor.

Hee is the young Students ioy and expectation, and the most accepted guest, to whom they lend a willing hand to discharge him of his burthen.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Carryer.

We have not to build a new house on a sand patch of our own reclaiming, but to lend a hand to the workmen upon a public edifice.

Mind, XLI. 78.

To live by one's hands, to live by manual labor; toll for bread with one's hands.

They liv'd by their hands, without any lands.

Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

To make a handt, to profit; gain an advantage.

The French king, supposing to make his hand by those rnde ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.

Sir J. Hayward. To one's hand, in readiness; already prepared; ready to

His Plots were generally modell'd, and his Characters ready drawn to his hand.

Congreve, Way of the World, Ded.

Locke.

There are yet divers considerable papers and pieces which I want, . . . that so I may not be imposed on by such memoires and transactions of state as I find to my hand.

Evelyn, To Lord Clifford.

The work is made to his hands.

To pour water on the hands, in Scrip., to serve or min-

One of the king of Israel's servants answered and said, Here is Elisha the son of Shaphat, which poured rater on the hands of Elish. 2 Ki. iil. 11.

To put forth one's hand against, in Scrip., to use violence against; kill.

nce against; mir.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in the hand, yet would 1 not put forth mine hand against ne king's son.

2 Sam. xvill. 12. the king's son.

To put one's hand to. (a) In Scrip., to meddle with; hence, to steal.

Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have put his hand unto his neighbour's goods.

Ex. xxii. 8.

(b) To assist with; lend a hand to.

Mrs. Catherine always putting her hand to the principal piece of the dinner. Thackeray, Catherine, ii.

To put the last or finishing hand to, to complete; perfect; make the last corrections or give the final polish to.—To set hand to fist, to do anything heartily or continuously. Davies.

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon, going to the ale-house an hour or two before it was come, they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperatly.

Life of A. Wood, March 4, 1652.

To set the hand to, to engage in ; undertake. That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou settest thine hand to.

Deut. xxili. 20.

To shake hands, to clasp the right hand mutually, as a greeting or in token of friendship, agreement, or reconciliation.—To show one's hand, to expose one's purpose or intention; make known or betray one's resources, or the like: from exposure of a hand at cards to an adversary.—To strike hands. (a) To conclude an agreement; engage with another, as in a contract or an enterprise: from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occasions: often followed by upon or with: as, to strike hands upon a bargain; to strike hands with one's former enemies.

A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend. Prov. xvii. 18.

(b) To make another's cause one's own; join interests.—
To take by the hand, to take under one's protection.
To take in hand. (a) To attempt; undertake.
The xte batayll kyng Balam toke on hond,
With fij thowsand knyghtez I vnderstonde.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 2090.

Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us.

Luke i. 1.

(b) To seize or consider and deal with: as, to take one's case in hand.—To try one's hand, to undertake a thing as an experiment; make a tentative effort.

I however cannot help wishing that he had tried his hand in Parliament. Boswell, Johnson.

To wash one's hands of, to have nothing more to do with; renounce all connection with or interest in.—Un-

der one's hand, with the proper writing or signsture of the name: chiefly used at the end of a legal Instrument, as a deed or contract: as, done under my hand and seal, or our hands and seals.—Upon one's hands. See on one's hands.—Within one's hand, in pianoforte or organ-playing, within the technical or manual skill of the

hand (hand), v. $[\langle hand, n \rangle]$. The older verbs from the noun hand are hend and handle.] I. trans. 1. To give or transmit by means of the

She hands the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

2. To lead, guide, or help with the hand; conduct: as, to hand a lady to a carriage.

Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. 3. To manage with the hand or hands; manipulate; handle.

Nor think on all I left on shoar.

Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

4t. To seize; lay hands on.

Naut., to furl, as a sail.

His men going up upon the main yard to hand in the sail, the main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook off five men into the sea.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, IL 180.

6t. To pledge by the hand; handfast.

If any two be but once handed in the church, and have tasted in any sort the nuptial bed.

Milton, Divorce.

To hand down, to transmit from the higher to the lower, in space or time.

You will be handed down to posterity, like Petrarch's Laura, or Waller's Sacharissa.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II. † intrans. 1. To go hand in hand; coop-

Let but my power and means hand with my will.

*Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

2. Naut., to ship as one of a crew; be or become a hand before the mast.

hand-axt, n. [\langle ME. handax, handaxe.] A battle-ax.

Or any other wepne bere, Handaz, sythe, gisarm or spere. Havelok, 1. 2549.

hand-bag (hand'bag), n. A bag for small articles, carried in the hand in traveling or shop-

hand-baggage (hand'bag'āj), n. Baggage carried in the hand.

The three mariners, who insisted upon carrying all the hand-baggage, brought up the rear.

The Century, XXXV. 622.

hand-ball (hand'bâl), n. [< ME. handballe; < hand + ball'.]

1. The sport of throwing and eatehing a ball: the common game of ball before the use of bats.

The most ancient amusement of this kind [field-games] is distinguished with us by the name of hand-ball, and is, if Homer may be accredited, coeval at least with the destruction of Troy.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 158.

For Belithus, a Ritualist of those Times tells us, That it was customary in some Churches, for the Bishops and Arch-Bishops themselves to play with the Inferior Clergy, even at *Hand-ball*; and this also, as Durandus witnesseth, even on Easter-Day it self.

*Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 250.

A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall, and, on rebounding, is struck in like manner by the other. This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound.—3. A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india-rubber designed to be compressed by the hand.

It is a matter of little importance whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer.

Medical News, LIL 639.

hand-barrow (hand'bar"ō), n. [< ME. hand-barow, handbarwe; < hand + barrow².] 1. A kind of litter or stretcher, sometimes flat, sometimes trough-shaped, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—2. In gun., a frame used to carry shot and shell .- 3. A wheelbarrow.

hand-bell (hand'bel), n. [< ME. (not found), < AS. handbelle, < hand + belle, bell.] A small bell rung by the hand, as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means, as a bell-

He has designed a few playful subjects; among them a hand-bell which has been a great favorite, as it is both useful and pretty.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 283.

bandbill (hand'bil), n. [< hand + bill3.] A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announce-

handbinderst, n. pl. Fetters. Nares.

Manicls, or handbinders. Nomenclator,

handbook (hand'buk), n. [Recent (and not < AS. hand-böe, a manual, service-book), in imitation of G. handbuch = D. handbuck = Dau. handbog = Sw. handbok.] A small book or treatise, properly such as may easily be held in the hand; specifically, a manual or compendium, or a guide-book for travelers: as, handbooks of science; a handbook of Italy.

The famous treatise "De Regimine Principum"; a book which, owing to the great reputation of its anthor, and the definiteness of the principles which it enunciates, became a handbook of the relations of Church and State in the middle care.

the middle ages.

Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First hand me; on my own accord, I'll off.

Shak, W. T., ii. 3.

aut., to furl, as a sail.

men going up upon the main yard to hand in the he main tie brake, and the yard falling down shook a men into the sea.

Had Naw England, II. 180.

the middle ages.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 110.

Shak, W. T., ii. 3.

hand-borrow (hand'bor"ō), n. In luw, a surety; a manual pledge; one of the frank-pledges inferior to the head-borough. Cowel.

hand-bow (hand'bō), n. A bow held in the hand; a longbow, as distinguished from a cross-bow. See cut under bowman.

Their souldiers also must be furnished with strong hand-bowes & cros-bowes. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 62.

hand-brace (hand'bras), n. See brace¹, n., 14. hand-breadth (hand'bredth), n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit of length in many metrical systems; especially, in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth ceuturies, one fourth of a philosophical foot, equal to about 2.45 English inches. Also called hand's-breadth.

And thou shalt make unto it a border of an hand breadth

The Eastern people determined their hand-breadth by the breadth of barleycorns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth.

Arbuthnot.

handbredet, n. [ME. handebrede, handibreede, \(\) AS. handbr\(\) AS. handbr\(\) determined (= OFries. handbrede, hond-brede = D. handbreedte = Dan, haandbred; ef. G. adj. handbreit), $\langle hand, hand, + br\overline{w}du, breadth: see bread^2, n.]$ A handbreadth.

Of goth the skyn an handebrede aboute.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 623.

Small enough to carry in a hand-bag.

The Engineer, LXV. 235. hand-bridge (hand'brij), n. A small bridge with a hand-rail with a hand-rail.

A little rude handbridge led over the hurrying, chattering stream. R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vi.

hand-buckler (hand'buk"ler), n. A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary's sword, in use especially dur-ing the second half of the sixteenth century. These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shape, trape-zoidal or the like, but commonly round; they were fre-quently of a diameter not exceeding nine Inches. Com-pare rondache and glove-shield. hand-cannon (hand kan on), n. 1. A portable firearm of the

firearm of the earliest pattern, having the barrel mounted on a straight stock which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast. The piece was fired by a match.—2†. A musket. Hall.

hand-car (hand'kär), n. A light portable car

Hand-cannon, close of 15th century. (From Violtet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.") used on rail- français.")
roads in the inspection and repair of the tracks.

It has four wheels economies, for special uses, three, two running on one rall and the third on the other), and is propelled by means of cranks or levers geared to the wheels and worked by hand or by treadles.

hand-cart (hand'kärt), n. A cart drawn or pushed by hand.

hand-claw (hand'klâ), n. A clawed instrument

nand-claw (hand kis), n. A clawed histrument used by hand in gathering clams, scallops, etc. [New Eng. coast.]
hand-cloth; (hand'klôth), n. [< ME. handcloth, < AS. handclāth (= Icel. handklæthi = Dan. haandklæde), a towel, < hand, hand, + elāth, cloth.] A hand-towel; a handkerchief.

Hire handclothes and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to slene [see].

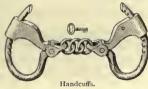
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II. 163.

handcops
handcops, n. [ME., also hondcops; \langle AS. handcops, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, \langle hand, hand, + cops, pl. copsus, also written cosp (= OS. kosp, in comp. hitho-kosp, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. fot-cops, foot-shackle, swur-cops, neck-shackle.] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.
handcraft; (hand'kraft), n. [\langle ME. handcraft, \langle AS. handcraft, a manual occupation (= OS. handcraft, strength of hand, = Dan. haandkroft = Sw. handkraft, hand-power), \langle hand, hand, + cruft, strength, power, skill, trade: see hand and craft!. Hence later handicraft.] Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See handicraft. handicraft

handcraftsmant (hand 'krafts "man), n.

handcraftsman. Swift.
handcuff (hand'kuf), n. [Usually in pl. handcuffs, a mod. adaptation of ME. handcops, substituting cuffs (cf. handcuffs, fisticuffs) for obs. cops: see handcops.] A shackle or fastening

for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring placed about and locked upon the wrist; a mana-



cle. Handcuffs are used in pairs, one for each wrist, the two being connected by a short chain or jointed bar. handcuff (hand'kui'), v. t. [< handcuff, n.] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing hand-

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak by attempting to rend it.

W. Hay, On Deformity, p. 26.

hand-director (hand'di-rek"tor), n. Same as hand-auidc.

hand-drop (hand'drop), n. A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wrist-

handed (han'ded), a. [\(\lambda \text{hand} + -ed^2 \).] 1. Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two malds handed more alike.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

An other (strange creature) there is with a naturall purse vnder her belly, wherein she putteth her young: it hath the body of a Fox, handed and footed like a Monkie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

fied manner: used especially in composition: as, right-handed, left-handed, empty-handed, fullhanded, etc.

What false Italian (As poisonous tongued as handed) hath prevail'd On thy too ready hearing? Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2. Nor those horn-handed breakers of the glebe.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]

Into their lnmost bower

Handed they went. Milton, P. L., iv. 739.

4. Done by hand in a specified way; also, done, used, played, etc., by a specified number of hands: as, cross-handed or open-handed rowing; a double-handed game; a two-handed sword; a four-handed piece of music.

But that two-handed engine at the door Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more. *Mitten*, Lycidas, 1. 130.

Handelian (han-del'i-an), a. [< Handel, the common E. form of Händel (see def.), + -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685–1759).

Crotch's Palestine emulated Handelian precedent, and atood for long alone as a native production.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 100.

hander (han'der), n. 1. One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They would assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The handers down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 361.

2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.] -3. In composition, something pertaining to or performed with the hand specified: as, a right- or left-hander (a blow with the right or left hand).—4†, A handle. Nares.

One seeing a jugge without a hander, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillary.

Gratiæ Ludentes (1638), p. 156.

handfastt (hand'fast), v. t. [\lambda ME. handfasten, -festen, pledge, betroth, \lambda Icel. handfesta, conclude a bargain by shaking hands, pledge, be-

troth, 〈 Icel. hönd, hand (= AS. and E. hand), + festa, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, = ME. fusten, festen, E. fast¹, v. AS. only in deriv. handfæstnung: seo handfasting.] 1. To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

Learne thou To handfast honesty. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Then hand-fast hand, and I will to my book.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Then hand-fast hand, and I will to my book.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast; bind; specifically, to betroth.

Land-frame (hand'frâm), n. A gardeners' three-tined fork with a short handle.

hand-frame (hand'frâm), n. A kind of hand-barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

barrow used in iron foundries, etc.

If a damael that is a virgin be handfasted [authorized version, "betrothed"] to any man.

Deut. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).

Auspices were those that handfasted the married cou-ple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry. B. Janson, Notes on his Masques of Court.

We list not to handfast ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, foreooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

Abp. Sancraft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666.

3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the eeremony of joining hands. Handfasting was a simple contract or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be disadved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at first probably not intended to be temporary, are supposed to have originated in Scotland from a scarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other countries.

We Booker was now a war they your this ad clowns

We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowns of Fife and Lothian:... we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call handfasting.

Scott, Monastery, xxv.

handfast (hand'fast), a. [Cf. Sw. handfast = Dan. haandfast, a., strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for handfasted.] 1. Having a close hand; close-fisted. Davies.

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as handfast? Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies, p. 57.

2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothed, or united as if by betrothal.

A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i. fol. 63 h. 3. In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional

wedlock. hath the body of a Fox, handed and footed like a Monkie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 816.

2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, lit. sense. In def. 3, \(\lambda \) handfast, v.] 1. Grip;

lit. sense. li grasp; hold.

But the ground underfoot being slipperie, with the snow on the side of the hill, theyr handfast fayled.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 64.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the handfast that he had of grace,
To fall Into a woman's easy arma?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not in hand-fast, let him fly.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

A pledge, promise, or contract; especially, betrothal.

Here, In Heaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers, I knit this holy handfast, and with this hand.

The heart that owes this hand.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapone, v. 1.

handfasting! (hand'fås-ting), n. [Verbal n. of handfast, v. Cf. AS. handfæstnung (= Icel. handfestning, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, = Sw. handfästning = Dan. handfæstning, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation), (hand, hand, + fæstnung, fastening.] Betrothal or provisional marriage by joining hands. See handfast, v., 3. [Chiefly Scotch.]
handfastly! (hand'fåst-li), adv. By a pledge or contract.

or contract.

The which if the Scottes would most hollie and hand-fastlie promise, the English would foorthwith depart with a quiet armie. Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.

handfish (hand'fish), n. 'A pediculate fish of the family Antennariidæ, hand-flail (hand'flail), n. Milit., a variety of the war-flail (see flail, 2) meant to be wielded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or inch. bronze or iron.

hand-float (hand'flōt), n. See float, 9 (c). handflower-tree (hand'flou'er-trē), n. A large tree of Mexico and Central America, Cheirostemon platanoides, belonging to the natural or-der Sterculiacee. It takes its name, as does the ge-nus, which contains only this species, from the hand-

shaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers. These are large and monochlamydeous, with the calyx colored bright-red within. The tree is an object of superstitious veneration to the inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a single tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the only one in existence. It is now cultivated from slips. Also called hand-tree, hand-plant, and manita.

hand-fly (hand'fli), n. The fly on a casting-line which is nearest the angler's hand.
hand-footed (hand'flit"ed), a. Having feet like hands: chiropod.

A monater cup supported on an iron hand-frame.

New York Tribune, Dec. 2, 1879.

handful (hand'ful), n. [< ME. handful, hondful,
< AS. handfull (= G. handvoll = Icel. handfyllr =
Dan. haandfuld), < hand, hand, + full, full: see 1. As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

I had rather have a handful or two of dried peas.

Shak., M. N. D., Iv. 1.

Two handfuls of white dust, shut in an urn of brass!

Tennyson, Lotos Eaters (Choric Soug).

2t. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

Goliah, nam'd of Gath,

This huge Colosaus, than six cubits height
More by a handful. Drayton, David and Goliah.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

3. A small quantity or number; a little.

He that hath a handful of devotion at home shall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.

Donne, Sermons, Iv.

Set me to lead a *handful* of my meu
Against an hundred thousand barbarous slaves.

Fletcher, Bonduca, Il. 1.

All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the trihes
That slumber in its bosom. Bryant, Thanatopsis.

4. As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]

Being In possession of the town, they had their handful to defend themselves from firing. Raleigh.

With her prodigious energy, quickness, and intelligence she could never be idle; but, let her mistress have been what she might, Dorls must have been a "handful."

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.

hand-gallop (hand 'gal "up), n. A slow, jog-ging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the horse in cheek.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a hand-gallop, and his verse runs upon carpet ground. Dryden. And, sure enough, Mrs. Mayfield was seen in her hat and habit, riding her bay mare up at a hand-gallop on the grass by the readside.

C. Reade, Clouda and Sunshine, p. 5.

hand-gear (hand'ger), n. In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.

hand, glass (hand'glas), n. 1. In hort., a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.—2. A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.—3. Naut., a half-

minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.

hand-gout (hand'gout), n. Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with

But now, sir,
My learned counsel, they must have a feeling;
They'll part, sir, with no books, without the hand-gout
Be oiled; and I must furnish.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, lil. 1.

hand-grenade (hand 'gre-nad"), n. Milit., a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about

three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grenades were much used in the British naval service throughout the eighteenth century, especially in repelling attacks from boats. They are notably serviceable in the defense of works, in dealing with an enemy at close quarters, when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the banquettes. Ketchum's hand-grenade of the violet-to-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.") and wholiler français.") the same of a plunger on striking the object against which it is thrown.



hand-grip (hand'grip), n. [< ME. hand-gripe, < AS. hand-gripe = D. handgreep, grasp, = OHG. hantgrif, G. handgriff, grasp, handle, hilt, = Dan. haandgreb = Sw. handgrepp, handle, hilt.]

1. Seizure with the hand; grip.—2. A handle;

3. Close grasp or struggle: commonly in the handicap (han'di-kap), v. t.; pret. and pp. handicap

To all it seems . . . as if the last man of France, who could have swayed these coming troubles, lay there at hand-grips with the unearthly Power.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

hand-gripe (hand'grīp), n. [< hand + gripe¹. Cf. hand-grip.] Seizure with the hand; grip. Hee that both globes in Ilis own hand-gripe holds.

Sylvester, Panaretus, 1. 1258.

handgritht, n. [AS. handgrith, < hand, hand, + grith, peace.] In Anglo-Saxon law, peace or protection granted by the king under his own hand. hand-guard (hand'gärd), n. That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand, especially the vamplate of a lance.

especially the vamplate of a lance, hand-guide (hand'gid), n. A mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, for assisting persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands. Also called hand-director.

hand-gun† (hand'gun), n. The earliest kind of firearm, made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork

either without a rest or supported on a fork. Compare hand-cannon.

Cannons, demicannons, hand-guns, and muskets.

Item, twentle handguns, . . . some of them with fire Hakluyt's Voyages, 1. 363.

hand-gyve (hand 'jīv), v. t. To shackle the hands of; manacle; fetter. [Rare.]

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be hand-gyved. Carlyle, French Rev., Ill. 1. 1.

hand-hammer (hand'ham'er), n. A single-handed working-hammer used by blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers: in distinction from the two-handed hammer, or sledge.

hand-harmonica (hand'här-mon"i-kä), n. An

hand-heat (hand'het), n. The natural temperature of the hand.

An important feature is the temperature at which cotton is dyed. In the majority of cases it is worked in the cold, or at a hand-heat, i. e., at about 90° to 100° F.

Workshop Receipls, 2d scr., p. 222.

handhold (hand'hôld), n. 1. Hold or grasp with the hand. Compare foothold, 1.

With my face to the rock 1 found my hand-holds and foot-holds down uncauny places.

The Advance, July 21, 1887.

2. The handle of an anglers' rod, formed by that

part of the butt which is just above the reel: it is often wrapped with velvet, ratan, or cord. hand-hole (hand'hōl), n. A hole into which the hand may be inserted, as one near the bottom of a steam-boiler, designed to be used in cleaning the boiler, etc. It is closed by a plate. In tubular boilers the hand-holes should be often opened.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 20.

hand-hook (hand 'huk), n. A smiths in twisting bars of iron. A tool used by

handicap (han'di-kap), n. and a. [Formerly also handyeap, handyeappe; appar. < hand i' also handycap, handycappe; appar. < hand i cap (hand in cap), prob. with ref. to the draw ing of lots.] I. n. 1†. An old game at cards, not nnlike loo.

To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete. . . . Here some of us fell to handycappe, a sport that I never knew before.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. In racing and athletics, an extra burden placed upon, or a special requirement made of, a snperior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order rior competitor in favor of an inferior, in order to make their chances more equal. In a horse race the handicap is an ally an additional weight to be carried by the better horse; in a foot-race, jumping-match, etc., a shorter time, greater distance, or the like, for the superior contestant. The amount of the handicap is adjusted in accordance with the performance of the competitors in previous contests; and in horse-racing regard is had also to the age, sex, and height of the horses. The principle is applied in other contests of agility or skill: thus, in drangits, a superior player is handicapped if he plays against an unskilful or inexperienced player with eleven men to the latter's twelve.

3. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by nen-

S. A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by penalties of additional weight, distance, or time imposed on them, or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting; any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantages in since to a incomplete the context of t or distance or other advantage is given to an in-ferior competitor: as, the Newmarket handicap.

The race . . . showed a heavy entry; . . public runners were heavily weighted; the nominations included many horses that had never been out before. In one way and another the United Service handicap had grown into the event of the meeting. Whyte Melville, Satanella, xii.

II. a. Noting a contest in which certain competitors are handicapped: as, a handicap race

dicapped, ppr. handicapping. $[\langle handicap, n.]]$ 1. To impose, as upon a competitor in a race [\ handicap, n.] or other contest, some disadvantage, such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent.

The Buckskin Horse . . . was handicapped at 250 pounds or the weight of wagon and driver.

New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

2. Figuratively, to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability: as, handicapped by age, by inexperience, etc.

The tenant is so heavily handicapped that he has no chance in the race.

The Nation, July 1, 1875, p. 7.

An abnormal power of ratiocination, and a prosaic regard for details, have handicapped him from the beginning.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

Art in the old world is handicapped more or less by its own perfection.

N. A. Rev., CXLL 284.

The earliest kind of handicapper (han'di-kap-er), n. One who handicaps; one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest.

Each competitor is allowed by the official handicapper of the N. C. U. a certain number of yards start, according to the nature of his public performances.

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 41.

nandicraft (han'di-kraft), n. and a. [Formerly also handycraft; a corruption, by confusion with handwork, of the earlier handcraft, q. v.]

I. n. 1. Manual labor; hand-work in general.

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on handicraft (han'di-kraft), n. and a. [Formerly also handycraft; a corruption, by confusion with handwork, of the earlier handcraft, q. v.]

The full citizens, having become rich, only carried on trade, whilst the handicraft was left exclusively to the poor and the unfree.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cvii.

Specifically-2. Skilled labor with the hands;

manual skill or expertness.

Fift Element, of Instruments the haft;
The Tool of Tools, and Iland of Handy-Craft.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, il., The Handy-Crafts.

Monuments are either works of Art or works of Handicraft. Art is either Constructive or Imitative; Handi-craft, either Useful or Decorative. C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 17.

A manual employment or calling; a mechanical trade.

John Speed was born at Farrington In this county, as his wn daughter hath informed me. He was first bred to a John Speed was born at raining.

When the speed was first bred to a sound angiter hath informed me. He was first bred to a handieraft, and, as I take it, to a taylor.

Fuller, Worthles, Cheshire.

Thon knowest . . . that we handicrafts hest love the folks we live by.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

II. a. Belonging to a manual trade or mechanical art.

handicraftsman (han'di-krafts-man), n.; pl. handicraftsmen (-men). A man skilled in some special manual work; one who gets his living

by a manual trade; an artisan; a mechanic.

Geo. O mlserable age! Virtue is not regarded in handicrafts-men.

John. The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

The Handicraftsmen have not Money to set themselves work.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 41.

The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries principally mere handicraftsmen.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xx.

handicuff (han'di-kuf), n. [Usually in pl. handicuffs, < hand + cuff¹, a blow; the i is inserted, as in fisticuffs, appar. by association with handicraft.] A blow or cuff with the hand. Also spelled handyeuff.

Though they owed each other a spight, and had both pretty high spirits, yet they never came to handycuffs.

Arbuthnot, Mlsc. Works (1751), I. 103.

handily (han'di-li), adv. In a handy or expert hand-languaget (hand'lang gwāj), n. The art

When I see women split wood, unload coal-carts, move wash-tubs, and roll barrels of flour and apples handily down cellarways or up into carts, then I shall believe in the sublime theories of the strong-minded sisters.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Nelghbors, p. 42.

handiness (han'di-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being handy or expert.

He had a certain tact, . . . which, in connection with his handiness and his orderly ways, caused him at last to become a prime favorite with her.

H. B. Slowe, Oldtown, p. 252.

The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts, and early learned that handiness and adaptability without which he would be likely to go through life in a destitute condition. $H.\ E.\ Scudder$, Noah Webster, p. 14.

2. Manageableness; convenience; suitable-

Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws, steam steerers, or other agencies, it is certain that handthess must increase greatly in modern men-of-war, if the ram and torpedo are to be elements in naval warfare.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 574.

A signal of great power, handiness, and economy [is] thus placed at the service of our mariners.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 286.

handiront, n. Same as andiron.
handiwork (han'di-werk), n. [Formerly also handywork; \(\lambda \) ME. handiwerk, handewere, hondiwerk, hondiwere, \(\lambda \) S. handgeweore (= OS. handgiwerk), work of the hand, \(\lambda \) hand, hand, + yeweore, weore, work (collectively), \(\lambda \) green, a collective prefix (see -i-1), + weore, work. Of. hand-work.]

1. Work done by the hands, and hence by effort of any kind; doing; performance: as, a specimen of one's handiwork; the devil's handiwork. devil's handiwork.

Celsns . . . thought so great a vessell was too great for mans handyworke. Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 39.

The want of technical knowledge in the fisherman's craft and in the various handiworks connected with it.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 201.

2. That which is done or made by the hands, or by any active exertion; a fabrication; a creation.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorr'd,
I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Ford.

Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

Armed with all the weapons of Palikari, handjars and yataghans.

Disraeli, Lothair, lxxiii.

yataghans.

A handjar, or broad-bladed, leaf-shaped sword, very similar to the ancient Spanish weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery, or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle-fields of Greece and within early Celtic barrows. These weapons they [Caucasian soldiers] are accustomed to use as projectiles.

O'Donovan, Merv, II.

handkercher (hang'ker-cher), n. [A corruption of handkerchief.] A handkerchief. [Obsolete

Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sound, when he showed me your handkercher?
Shak., As you Like lt, v. 2.

Now out comes all the tassell'd handkerchers.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2. At their girdles they wear long handkerchers, some of them admirable for value and workmanship. Sandys, Travailes, p. 50.

Anatomy, which is my handicraft, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour.

Huxley, Tech. Education.

Huxle handkerchief (as well as neckerchief), a curious cumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and eumulation of terms for the neck, hand, and head.] 1. A square piece of cloth, usually linen or silk, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the face or nose. Silk handkerchiefs embroidered and fringed, or laced with gold, are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the modern lace handkerchief has often but a very small center-piece of solid or plain material.

center-piece of solid or plain material.

From his body were brought unto the sick handker-chiefs or aprons, and the diseases departed from them.

Acts xlx. 12.

And away he went, the King following him to a Rluer, oner which Dauid, atretching his hand kerchiefe, passed oner.

Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 159.

Furchas, Fligrimsge, p. 159.

He did complain his head did ake;

Her handkerchief she then took out,

And tied the same his head about.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, 1. 220).

2. A neckcloth; a neckerchief. [Colloq.] handkerchief (hang'kèr-chif), v. i. [\(\) handkerchief, v.] To use a handkerchief; make signals with a handkerchief. [Rare.]

The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, handkerchiefed, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 180.

of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers; sign-language; dactylology. See deaf-mute. hand-lathe (hand'lāth), n.

1. A small lathe,

hand-lathe (hand'lāth), n. 1. A small lathe, generally portable, secured to a bench or table, and worked by a bow or a crank, used by watch-makers, dentists, etc.—2. A barlathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar.

handle (han'dl), v.; pret. and pp. handled, ppr. handling. [< ME. handlen, < AS. handlian, handle, feel (= D. Hand-lathe (def. 1).



handelen, handle, trade, = OHG. hantalön, handle, feel, touch, manage, MHG. handeln, G. handeln, treat, manage, deal, trade, = Icel. höndla, handle, = Sw. handla, trade, = Dan. handle, treat, use, trade), freq. verb, \(\xi \) hand, hand: see hand, n., and cf. handle, n., to which in def. 8 the verb is directly due. Cf. manage, ult. \(\xi \) L. manus, the hand. \] I. trans. 1. To touch or feel with the hand; use the hand or hands upon. hands upon.

Lorde, kepe me owt of synne and woo, That I haue in myn lyffe doe, With handys handyld or on fote goo. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Happy, ye leavea! when as those lility hands . . . Shail handle you. Spenser, Sonuets, t.

The hardness of the winters [in Flanders] forces the breeders there to house and handle their celts six months every year.

2. To manage by hand; use or wield with manual skill; ply; manipulate; act upon or control by the hand: as, to handle one's colors; to handle the reins.

Jubal . . . was the father of all anch as handle the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.

The lesser picture is so passingly seemingly handled that the lower corners of it seeme . . . to hang loose.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

These men can handle their weapon so well that, if they design mischlef, they will dexterously break a Leg or Thigh-bone, that being the place which they commonly atrike at.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 77.

3. In general, to manage; direct; control; hold or keep in hand: as, to handle a fish when hooked; to handle a dog in the field; to handle troops in battle.

She is a discreet, ingenious, pleasant, pious woman; I wish she had the handling of you and Mrs. Modish.

Steele, Spectator, No. 254.

5. To treat of; discourse upon; expound, as a topic.

All things observed by Naturall Philosophers in Greece had been handled before, partly by the Brachmanes amongst the Indians, partly of those which in Syria are called fewes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

handler (hand'ler), n. 1. A person employed

Many of his [Chancer's] beckes be but bare translations out of the Latin & French, yet are they wel handled.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 49.

A subject which, though often handled, has not yet in my opinion been fully discussed.

Goldsmith, National Concord.

6. To make use of; be concerned with; have to do with.

We hondlen no money, but menetich [meanly] fareu.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), t. 109.

They that handle the law knew me not. Among the earliest tools of any complicacy which a man-of-letters gets to handle are his class-books. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

7. To trade or deal in; buy and sell: as, to handle stationery, stocks, or real estate.

He [a merchant] generally refused to handle the improved implements and mechanical devices by which labor and waste were to be saved. The Century, XXXV. 950.

Books are of minor importance, and but few are "kept in stock." Indeed, bookselling is not a profitable part of the business; it does not pay to handle books, or to keep the run of new publications. Harper's Mag., LXXVI.776.

8. [< handle, n.] To furnish with a handle or handles: as, to handle a teacup.—To handle

without gloves or mittens. See glovs.

II. intrans. 1. To use the hands; act or work by means of the hands.

They have hands, but they handle not. 2. To act or give a result of any kind when handled.

Two guns may be made exactly alike in length, bend, and cast-off, and yet if the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends.

W. Greener, The Gnn, p. 250.

handle (han'di), n. [< ME. handel, handyl, handille, handle, hondle, < AS. handle, pl. handla, a handle, = Dan. handle (perhaps from E.), a handle; from the verb.]

1. That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it. The handles of many things have distinctive names. Thus, the hand handle (han'dl), n.

dle of a sword is the hilt; of a plow, the staff or stilt; of an ax or hammer, the helve; of a knife, the haft; of a rake, the stale; of a scythe, the snath; of a rudder, the tiller; of a crab or which, the crank; of a pump, the brake or lever; of a door or lock, the knob; of a steamengine, the hand-lever; of a boat-book, lance, etc., the shaft; of a platen printing-press, the rounce, by which the bed is run in and out; of a kettle, the bail; of a drill, bit, or gun, the stock.

And for to smyte an Hors with the handille of a Whippe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 249.

When mistress Bridget lost the handle of her fan, I took 't upon mine heneur thou hadat it not.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

A sword of King Salomons, whose handle was massic gold.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 45.

Of Bone the Handles of my Knives are made, Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade. Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

That by means of which anything is done; the instrument of effecting a purpose: said of a person or thing.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal handle of his own good nature. South, Sermons.

3. In bot., in the Characea, same as manubri-

um.—A handle to one's name, a title prefixed to one's name, as Lord, Col., Dr. [Cotteq.]

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, Intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the handle to my name."

Thackeray, Newcomes, Ivii.

Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, repre-Embrace handle, a handle, as of a knife or dagger, representing two figures side by side embracing each other. Such handles were common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal.

—Flush handle, a handle for a lock or latch which is pisced in a recess, as of a door, sash, or berth, and does not project beyond the surface of the object to which it is stached. Car-Builder's Diet.—To fly off the handle. See fly1.—To give a handle, to furnish an occasion or opportunity.

The defence of Vatining aggregaples withle handle for some

The defence of Vatinius gave a plausible handle for some

Tom, with East to handle him. . . . steps out on the turf. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, p. 245.

Learning how to handle gases led to the discovery of oxygen, and to modern chemistry, and to the notion of the indestructibility of matter.

Hughey, Lay Sermens, p. 15.

4. To act upon or toward; use in some way (with regard to conduct); treat; deal with.

At him they cast stones, . . . and sent him away shamefulty handled.

You shall see how I'll handle her.

You shall see how I'll handle her.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian mecknesse to handle such a one in a rougher secent.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The defence of Vatinius gave a plausible handle for some censure upon Cicero.

Quoted in W. Melmoth's tr. of Cicero, ii. 17, note 5.

He was . . a het-tempered fettew, whe would always give you a handle against him.

George Eliot, Milt on the Floss, iii. 7.

handleable (han'dl-a-bl), a. [<haddle handle, v., + -able.] Capable of being handled. Sherwood. hand-lead (hand'led), n. Naut., the lead used for sounding in rivers, harbors, or shoal water.

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Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

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George Eliot, Milt on the Floss, iii. 7.

handleable (han'dl-a-bl), a.

of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sickle or, handled gules.

handle-net (han'dl-net), n. A fishing-net with a handle, as a dip-net; a kind of hoop-net or

in the transfer or placing of things by hand, or in some special kind of manipulation or management: as, a freight-handler; a handler of dogs or of game-cocks; a handler of fish for propagation (used of one who selects the ripe fish from a eatch).—2. The first bath or pit in a tannery.

After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits, a round or series of which may consist of from four to twelve according to the mode of working.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

In ceram., a workman who attaches to the 3. In ceram., a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles, which have previously been molded in plaster-of-Paris molds. They are fixed by means of stip, and in most kinds of ware adhere immediately, so that the vessel may be tifted by them even before firing.

handless (hand'les), a. [< ME. handles (= OFries, handles = OHG. MHG. hantles, G. handles = Icel. handlauss); < hand + -less.] 1. Without a hand or hands: as, a handless clock.—2. Unhandy; awkward. [Scotch.]

hand-letter (hand'let"ér), n. In bookbinding, an impress on a book-cover by movable types from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress

from a hand-stamp, in opposition to an impress

by a machine from an engraved stamp. hand-lever (hand'lev"er), n. The lever or

hand-lever (hand'lev"er), n. The lever or handle by which a steam-engine is started, stopped, or reversed.

hand-line (hand'lin), n. A fishing-line worked by hand without a rod. It may be a slugte tine with one or more hooks batted and sunk to or near the bottom, or threwn to any desired distance by means of a weight, and managed from the shore, or from a boat anchored or moving stowly; or the line may be drawn rapidity over the surface of the water behind a sail-boat, as in the capture of blnefish, Spanish mackerel, striped-bass, black-bass, etc., either with a batt or with only some shining object to ture the fish, as in trawling or trolling.

handliner (hand'li"ner), n. One who uses a hand-line for fishing.

hand-line for fishing.
hand-line (hand'ling), n. [< ME. handlinge, hondlunge, < AS. handlung, a touching, han-

dling (= D. handeling = G. handlung = Sw. Dan. handling, action), verbal n. of handlian, handle: see handle, v.] 1. A touching, fingering, or using with the hand; manipulation; touch: either literally or figuratively: as, the handling of the bow in violin-playing; an artist's handling of this subject. dling of his subject.

Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver fork at meals.

B. Jonson, Votpone, iv. 1.

B. Jonson, Votpone, iv. 1.

Afterwards, his innocency appearing, he was delivered, and escaped those severe *handlings* that some of the duke'a friends and retainers underwent. *Strype*, Sir'T. Smith, iv.

If the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their elequent writers, England hath had her noble atchievments made small by the unskilfull handling of monks and mechanicks.

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

The act of supplying with a handle or handles; the operation of putting a handle on: as,

the handling of pottery, or of saws.

handlingst, adv. [ME. handlinges, with adv. gen. suffix -es¹, < AS. handlinga, with the hands, < hand, hand, + -linga = E. -ling².] With the hands.

In hand an anget has he [Jacob] laght
That sammen [together] handlinges [var. togeder in handis, in honde] wristeled that
Al the night.

Cursor Mundi, 1. 3932. (Cott.)

handlining (hand'li"ning), n. The use of a hand-line; the act or method of catching fish with a hand-line.

Mr. Earl . . . speaks of the importance of obtaining and preserving bait with so targe a fleet engaged wholly in handlining and trawling.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 464.

hand-list (hand'list), n. 1. A concise list for easy reference.

A new "Britannia Romana" we shall have long to wait for; but surely a hand-list might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archaeological societies of aft the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found. N. and Q., 7th ser., 111. 440.

2. Same as check-list, 2.

handlocked (hand'lokt), a. Handcuffed. Dekker; Halliwell.

hand-loom (hand'löm), n. A weavers' loom worked by hand, as distinguished from a power-

hand-made (hand'mad), a. Manufactured by hand, and not by a machine: as, hand-made

handmaid (hand'mād), n. [< hand + maid. In earlier form handmaiden, q. v.] A female servant or personal attendant; a female assistant: often used figuratively.

Laban gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for an handmaid. Gen. xxix. 24.

an handmaid. Gen. xxix. 24.

Nature, the Handmaid of God Almighty, doth nothing but with good Advice. Howelf, Letters, ii. 6.

For Jove's great Handmaid, Power, must Jove's Decrees pursue. She hath no handmaid fair To draw her curted gold hair Through rings of gold.

Swinburne, Madonia Mia.

handmaiden (hand'mā/dn), n. [ME. handemayden; < hand +
maiden.] An earlier
form of handmaid. handmaid-moth

(hand'mād-môth), n. A moth, Datana ministra, of the family Bombycidæ, of a light-brown color, the head and a large color, spot on the thorax dark-brown, aud the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow transverse dark

verse dark lines. Its larva,known as the yellow-necked apple-tree caterpillar, is about 2 inches long, with a large black head, the next segment dull-crange, and the rest of the body striped with striped with and



a, larva; b, moth (both natural size); c, eggs, natural size; d, an egg, enlarged.

yellow. hand-making thand ma king), n. The act of pilfering; theft. Latimer. hand-mill (hand'mil), n. A mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, etc., worked by hand,

as distinguished from those driven by steam, water, or other power; specifically, a quern (as in the extract).

Flour from the handmills grinding with constant sound.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand'mir'or), n. A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

hand-mold (hand'mold), n. 1. A small mold managed with the hand.

Specifically—2. The mold in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mold containing the matrix. E. H. Knight.

hand-money (hand'mun"i), n. Same as ear-

hand-mortar (hand'môr"tär), n. A hand-fire-arm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches, mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm, and having a match-lock, a flint-lock, or a wheel-lock, according to its epoch. This weapon was used for throwing small hand-grenades, but seems not to have been in very general use, hand-orchis (hand'ôr"kis), n. One of the commonest species of European orchids, Orchis maculata: so called from the resemblance of the

called from its water-mark (***), which has been used since the fifteenth century. Brewer. hand-pegger (hand 'peg" er), n. A portable shoe-pegging machine: so called to distinguish it from the fixed-power tools. The erank is turned by one hand, while the machine, which is held in the other, is moved around the edge of a shoe-sole fixed to a bench.

hand-plant (hand'plant), n. Same as hand-

hand-planter (hand'plan"ter), n. A hand-ma-

hand-plantier (hand plant ter), n. A hand-machine for planting seeds.

hand-play (hand plant), n. [After AS. hand-plega, < hand, hand, + plega, play.] Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. See sword-play.

ee swora-pung.
The hard hand-play of Cattle.
Pall Mall Gazette, May 2, 1884. guide-post.

hand-pot (hand'pot), n. A kind of lobster-pot. hand-press (hand'pres), n. A press worked by hand, in distinction from one moved by steampower, etc.

Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand'pump), n. 1. A pump worked by hand.—2. Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the firebox, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the machinery of the locomotive.

hand-punch (hand'punch), n. A punch with a cutting-tube for perforating leather or paper, for the insertion of eyelets, the punching of tickets, or for other purposes. E. H. Knight. hand-quill (hand'kwil), n. In ornith, one of the large feathers which grow on the hand, manus, or pinion of a bird; one of the primary remiges; a primary.

remiges; a primary.

hand-rackle (hand'rak'l), a. Rash in striking; hasty. [Scotch.]

hand-rail (hand'rāl), n. A rail or railing restring or helyetres and rail or railing restring or helyetres are restricted. ing on balusters or uprights, or otherwise supported and fixed, serving as a guard and support on the edge of a stair, a gallery, a platform, etc.; a rail to hold by.—Back of a handrail. See back1.—Body hand-rail, an iron bar on the ends of passenger-cars, for the passengers to take hold of in getting on or off.

hand-railing (haud'rā"ling), n. Same as hand-

Flour from the handmills grinding with constant sound.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 260.

hand-mirror (hand'mir"or), n. A small mirror for the toilet; a hand-glass.

Don't expect your husband to be pleased if you give him an ivory backed hand-mirror.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 162

hand-mold (hand'mold), n. 1. A small mold

rail.

hand-rufft (hand'ruf), n. A ruffle for the wrist.

hand-running (hand'ruf), adv. In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, to win ten games at cards hand-running.

[Colloq.]

hand-sail (hand'sāl), n. A sail managed by the (that is, one) hand.

haged with the hand.

He mellid so the matall with the hand-molde.

Richard the Redeless, ii. 155.

cifically—2. The mold in which hand-made is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal chruns into the mold containing the matrix.

H. Knight.

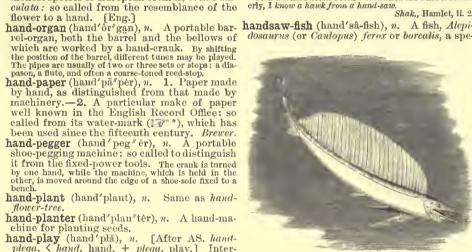
d-money (hand'mun'i), n. Same as ear
why huckler cut through and through, my sword hacked.

Wy huckler cut through and through, my sword hacked.

To know a hawk from a hand-saw orig., it is supposed, to know a hawk from a hernshaw, hand-saw being a humorous or blundering perversion, to be able to discriminate fairly well: used humorously.

I am hut mad north-north-west: when the wind is south-erly, I know a hawk from a hand-saw. Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

A fish, Alepidosaurus (or Caulopus) ferox or borealis, a spe-



Handsaw-fish (Alepidosaurus ferox)

The hard hand-play of Cattle. cies of the family Alepidosauride; any alepidosaurid; a lancet-fish. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

hand-post (hand 'pōst), n. A finger-post; a hand's-breadth (handz'bredth), n. Same as handbreadth.

hand-screen (hand'skrēn), n. A small screen used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the Sun. In the middle ages and later the fan in its various forms and the fly-flapper answered this purpose. The modern hand-acreen is usually shaped like a fan of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the eighteenth century are often very elaborate and delicately painted.

hand-promise (hand'prom"is), n. A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it, usual among the Irish peasantry. When one of the parties to a hand-promise dies without having been released, or without having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise. Also called hand-and-uvord. Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a hand-promise.

Carleton, Traits and Stories, Going to Maynooth.

hand-pump (hand'pump), n. 1. A pump worked by hand.—2. Formerly, in locomotive engines, a pump placed at the side of the firebox, worked by a hand-lever when the engine stood with steam up. This pump has been superseded by injectors, etc., driven by the superseded by a place of the control of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of slik or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of slik or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of slik or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the sort not capable of being closed, and is made of slik or paper stretched on a light frame. Those of the legitory are delicately painted.

handscrew (hand'skrö), n. An engine for rais-ing heavy timbers or weights; a jack.

handseaxt, n. [AS. handseax, -sex, -secs, < hand, hand, + seax, a sword: see Saxon.] The small-er war-knife of the Celtic nations.

handsel, hansel, hansel, hansele, handsel, a sually in pl. handsöl, "the transference of a right, duty, bargain, duty to another by joining hands" (Cleasby and Vigfusson), = Sw. handsöl = Dan. handsel, a handsel, earnest; 〈AS. hand, earnest; 〈AS. hand, earnest, As. hand, earnest, handsel, hand = Dan. handsel, a handsel, earnest; \(AS. hand, \) hand, + selen, sylen, a giving (equiv. to Icel. sal, a sale, bargain, \(\seta E. sale, \) \(\seta Sellan, syllan, \) give: see sell. Cleasby and Vigfusson take hand to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands; but this appears to be merely incidental, delivery into the hand being the orig. notion.] I. n. A gift or token of good fortune or good will; especially, a New-Year's gift; an earnest or earnest-penny; a sale, gift, or delivery which is regarded as the first of a series; the first mone taken in the mering series; the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade; the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business; the first money taken in a shop newly opened; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day, etc. [Archaic.]

Inellis pricious cane y non fynde to selle
To sende you, my souerein, this newe yeres morowe.
Wher-for Incke and good hansselle
My hert y sende you.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.
Bring him a sixpeuny bottle of ale; they say a fool's
handsel is lucky.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.
"Twas my first hansel and propine to Heaven:
And as I laid my darling 'neath the sod,
Precious His comforts—once an infant given,
And offered with two turtle-doves to God!
Mrs. Stuart Menteath, James Melville's Child.
Most frades.neonle have a narticular esteem for what.

the (that is, one) hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their hand-sails, nor suffer the pilot to steer.

Sir W. Temple.

hand-sale (hand'sāl), n. [< hand + sale. Cf. hand-saile]. A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands: an ancient custom in northern Europe. Blackstone.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a handsaw.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a handsaw.

All the world to a hand-saw, a thousand to one; almost certain. Davies.

Tis all the vorid to a hand-saw but these barbarous Rasals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them.

Cotton, Scarronides, Pref.

To know a hawk from a hand-saw lorig., it is supposed, to know a hawk from a hard-saw heing proced. It is not considered with two turtle-doves to God!

Mrs. Stuart Menetath, James Meiville's Child.

Most trades-people have a particular esteem for what they call Handsel: that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning; they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.

Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 130.

Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the new year, when it was formerly usual in Scotland for servants, children, and others to ask for or receive presents or handsel.

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Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., ii. 4.

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Handsel Monday.

Handsel Monday.

My buckler cut through and through, my sword hacked like a handsel, hansel (hand'sel, han'sel), v. t. [4]

ME. handsellen (in pp. i-hondsald—St. Juliana, 170.) (the alleged AS. *handsyll

Ravished with desire to hansell her new coach.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, il. 1.

Coming home to-night, a drunken boy was carrying by our constable to our new pair of stocks to hansel them, being a new pair, and very handsome.

Pepys, Diary, 1. 404.

Voung Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men's eups aflow and handsel them to their liking.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsel.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

handsellert, hansellert, n. One who gives or offers handsel.

hand-shake (hand'shāk), n. A shake of the hand: as, a cordial hand-shake. [Colloq.] hand-shaking (hand'shā'king), n. A shaking of hands in friendly greeting.

of hands in triently greeting.

Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook, who smiled faintly upon him in silence, and by Harriet, radiant and blooming as ever, with much cordial handshaking.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 310.

handsmooth (hand'smöth), adv. Flatly; without difficulty; completely.

His soldiours, . . . sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe hande smoothe.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 313.

The charge being ginen, certaine vnarmed Tartars & Lithuanians were slaine handsmooth.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 147.

handsome (han'sum), a. [Early mod. E. also handsom; \ ME. handsom, handsum, hansum, easy to handle or use (= D. handsam, tractable, serviceable, = G. dial. handsam, convenient, favorable); \(hand, \text{ hand}, + -some. \) For the development of sense from 'handy, dexterous,' to 'beautiful,' cf. the similar development of pretty from AS. prætig, prættig, tricky: see pretty.]
1†. Easy to handle or use; handy; ready; con-

But in making them [engines of war] hereunto, they have chief respect that they be both easy to be carried, and handsome to be moved and turned about.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

For a thief it [the Irish cloak] is soe handsome, as it may seeme it was first invented for him.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He is very desyrus to serve yor Grace, and seymes to me to be a very handsome man.

Gresham, quoted in E. Lodge's Illua., I. 178.

Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; symmetry or harmony of parts; well formed and well attired, equipped, or arrayed: as, a handsome person or face; a handsome building;

a handsome display. Make yourself handsome, Montague; Let none wear better clothes; 'tis for my credit. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

I can look a whole day with delight upon a handsome picture.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill and lesse labour to keepe a Garden handsome then it is to plant it or contrive it.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The church has two handsom towres & spires of stone, and the whole fabric is very noble and venerable.

Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1644.

3. Graceful in manner; marked by propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate: as, a hand-some style; a handsome delivery or address.

Sound your pipes now merrily,
And all your handsome sports: sing 'em full welcomea.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 3.
Cyrus made a handsome prayer upon the tops of the mountains, when by a fantasm he was warned of his approaching death.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 9.

He has devised a very handsome Reason for the Angel's proceeding with Adam after this manner.

Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

Easiness and handsome address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way.

4. Such as to suit one's convenience or desires; ample; large; on a liberal scale: as, a handsome income or outlay.

One that hath two gowns and everything handsome about him.

Shak., Much Ade, iv. 2.

Saturday, 10. The wind at E. and by N. a handsome gale with fair weather. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 8.

fair weather. Would of, first the major was a word of a flock, employ (Appris'd that he is such) a carcless boy, And feed him well, and give him handsome pay?

Couper, Tirocinium, 1. 907.

ity or magnaniunity: as, a handsome apology; a handsome action.

Have you consider'd
The nature of these men, and how they us'd you?
Was it fair play? did it appear to you handsome?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

My dear, here's Doctor Strong has positively been and made you the subject of a handsome declaration.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xvi.

=Syn. 2. Pretty, Fair, etc. See beautiful, handsomet (han'sum), v. t. [\(\) handsome, a.] To make handsome; render pleasing or attrac-

Him, whom I last left, all repute
For his device, in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace . . . [he hath] the best conceit.

Donne, Satires, i.

handsomely (han'sum-li), adv. 1. In a handsome manner; agreeably; generously.

Coyness becomes some Besuties, if handsomely acted.

Howell, Letters, ii. 4.

An affront handsomely acknowledged becomes an obligation.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

I knew that in the end I should have to pay handsomely for the supplies offered to me—which, by the way, I had no occasion for.

O'Donovan, Merv, xxvi.

2. Naut., carefully and steadily; in shipshape hand-to-hand (hand't\(\tilde{\tau}\)-hand'), a. At close style: as, to lower handsomely. [U. S.] quarters; in personal encounter.

Instead of ordering a sail to be furled carefully, the captain is very apt to shout out, "Handsomely, my men, don't hurry, handsomely for ard there!"

S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 341. hand-to-mouth (hand'tö-mouth'), a. Precasious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

handsomeness (han'sum-nes), n. 1. The condition or quality of being handsome.

There are many townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no hansomeness.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

hand-spear (hand'sper), n. A short spear; a

handspike (hand'spīk), n. A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.

guns, neaving about a windlass, etc.

Nobody broke his back or his handspike by his efforts.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Masi, p. 123.

Roller handspike, a handspike having one or two lignum-vite or brass rollers at the large end, for use in moving heavy gun-carriages.

handspikeman (hand spik-man), n.; pl. handspikemen (-men). One of a gun's crew who handles a handspike during drill.

handspring (hand'spring), n. A kind of somersault in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air.

They take the same hand-spring through the creed, and stand teaching by your side.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 19.

handstaff (hand'stât), n.; pl. handstaves (-stävz).

[< ME. handstaffe.] 1; A javelin.

And they that dwell in the cities of Israel shall go forth, and shall set on fire and burn the weapons, both the shields and the bucklers, the bows and the arrows, and the handstaves and the spears.

Ezek. xxxix. 9.

2. That part of a flail which is held in the hand. hand-strap (hand'strap), n. One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a passenger-car, especially on American street-railroads, by which persons who are standing can steady themselves.

handstroket (hand'strok), n. A stroke or blow hand-worked (hand'werkt), a. Same as hand-with the hand. Nares.

To be at handstrokes, to encounter; join battle; be in skirmish. Nomenclator.

hand's-turn (handz'tern), n. A helping hand; assistance. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] handtamet, a. [ME. (= OIIG. hantzam); < hand + tame.] Tame, and accustomed to the hand; mild; meek; humble.

Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so londe, And to waxen al handlame that rathere weren so proude, Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

In Laverd mi saule be loved sal, Here handtame [Latin audiant mansueti, Vulg.] and faine withal. Ps. xxxiii. 3 (ME. version) [xxxiv. 2].

5. Characterized by or expressive of generos-handtamenesst, n. [ME. handtamenes, -nesse; ity or magnanimity: as, a handsome apology; < handtame + -ness.] Tameness; meekness;

humility.

Overcomes than handtamenesse
And we ben mended mare and lesse.
Ps. lxxxix. 10 (ME. version).

hand-target (hand'tär get), n. A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used especially in sword-play to parry the adversary's thrusts.

hand-taut (hand'tât), a. Same as hand-tight, hand-tennis (hand'ten'is), n. A game of tenhand-tennis (hand'ten'is), n. A game of tenhand-tennis (hand'ten'is), n. A game of tenhand. See hand-target (hand'tär"get), n. A small round buckler meant to be held at arm's-length, used

hand-taut (hand'tât), a. Same as hand-tight. hand-tennis (hand'ten"is), n. A game of tennis in which the ball is struck by the hand. See

A French writer speaks of a damsel named Margot, who resided at Paris in 1424, and played at hand-tennis with the palm, and also with the back of her hand, better than any man.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 162.

hand-tight (hand'tit), a. Naut., tight as may be made by the hand; moderately tight. Also hand-taut.

hand-timber (hand'tim"ber), n. Underwood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase; fell hand-timber from the full to the change.

Husbandman's Practice (1664).

During the summer the beavers live in a rather hand-to-mouth way, almost their only systematic work being the construction and repair of their dams. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 232.

of order, and with no hansomeness.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 248.

I am friend to beauty;
There is no handsomeness I dare be foe to.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, I. 3.

A handsomeness of the kind that we call elegant.

The Century, XXVII. 679.

24. Favor; approval; graciousness.

He will not look with any handsomeness Upon a woman. Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. hand-spear (hand'spēr), n. A short spear; a half-lance.

There was another manner of striking the built in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers hand-spears for that purpose.

Journey of E. of Nottingham, 1905 (Harl. Misc., III. 441).

[(Davies.)]

hand-wheel (hand'swēl), n. A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank: as, the hand-wheel of a car-brake. handwhile (hand'hwīl), n. [

handspike (hand'spīk), n. A bar, commonly of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, moving guns, heaving about a windlass, etc.
A little while; a moment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Scotch.]

He . . . halit into havyn in a hond while, Shippit hym full shortly & his ahene folke, Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1782.

hand-winged (hand'wingd), a. Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing; chiropterons: specifically applied to bats. See cut under Pteronus.

handwomant, n. [ME. handwomman, handwimman; < hand + woman.] A handmaid.

I am mi lauerd handwimman. Cursor Mundi, 1. 10805. (Cott.)

hand-work (hand'werk), n. [< ME. hondwerk, < AS. handweore (= OHG. hantwereh = MHG.

handyblow

A band of ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their handstrokes in fighting goe all together.

Nomenclator.

Nomenclator.

Nomenclator.

Nomenclator. duces hand-work, in distinction from one who operates machinery.

operates machinery.

He undersells the English handworkers and makes a profit, till the handworkers are finally beaten, and machines fight machines. Fortuightly Rev., N.S., XLII. 638.

handworm (hand'werm), n. [< ME. handwyrm, hondwerm, < AS. handwyrm, hondwyrm, an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand, < hand, hand, + wyrm, worm.] An acarid, the itch-insect, Sarcoptes scabiei: so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands.

handwrist (hand'rist), n. [< ME. handwrist, < AS. *handwrist, handwyrst (= OFries. handwirst, hondriust), < hand, hand, + wrist, transposed wyrst, wrist,] The wrist. [Prov. Eng.] handwritt (hand'rit), n. [ME. handwrit; < AS. handgewrit, handwriting, a writing, < hand, hand, + writ, writ, writing.] Handwriting. Ormulum, 1. 13566.

write. [Rare.]

write. [Rare.]
Think what an accomplished man he would be who could read well, handwrite well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners. Helps.

handwriting (hand rī ting), n. [< hand + writing. Cf. handwrit. Equiv. to manuscript and ehirography.]

1. The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography; penmanship.—2. That which is written by hand; manuscript.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances. Col. it 14.

Blotting ont the handwriting of ordinances. Col. ii. 14. hand-wrought (hand 'rât), a. [< ME. (not found), < AS. handworht (= Goth. handuwaurhts), < hand, hand, + worht, wrought, q. v.] Made with the hands. Also hand-worked. handy (han'di), a. [A mod. form, reverting to the orig. vowel of hand, of the earlier hendy, q. v.]

the orig. vowel of hand, of the earlier hendy, q. v.]

1†. Performed by the hand; manual.

Often it chanceth that a handycraftsman doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning, and through diligence so profiteth therein, that he is taken from his handy occupation, and promoted to the company of the learned.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

He holdeth himselfe a gentellman, and therupon scorn-eth eftsones to woorke, or use any handye labour. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Skilful in using the hands; performing with

2. Skilful in using the hands; performing with skill or readiness; dexterous; adroit.

"Have I... made a good choice of an attendant for yon in Alice Wood?" "You have, indeed. She is teachable and handy." Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxxi.

Fact was, I was pretty handy round house; and she naed to save up her broken things and sich till I come round in the fall; and then I'd mend'em up, and put the clock right, and split her up a lot o' kindings, and beard up the celiar-windows, and kind o' make her sort o' comfortable.

H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 29.

3. Marked by readiness or dexterity; deft;

I am glad that they [Italians] at least work in old-world, awkward, picturesque ways, and not in commonplace, handy, modern fashion.

Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

Local names were originally imposed in a handy local manner.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 169.

Used to being under fire, and handy in the use of wea-The American, XII. 214.

4. Suited to the use of the hand; ready to the hand; convenient; timely: as, my books are very handy; this is a handy tool.

The instrument . . . for cutting down corn in Germany is much more handy and expeditions . . . than the sickle used in England. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cviii.

My bandanna handkerchief — one of six beauties given to me by my isdy — was handy in my pocket. W. Collins, The Moonstone, I. 34.

W. Collins, The Moonstone, I. 34.

It might a been an accident, and then agin it might not:... but ye see how 'mazin' handy for him it happened!

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 50.

[Handy in composition, in some words formed in imitation of handywork, handiwork, is a variant of hand. See following entries.]=Syn. 2. Expert, clever.

handy-billy (han'di-bil'i), n. 1. Naut., same as watch-tackle.—2. A portable force-pump on trucks.

handyblow† (han'di-blō), n. [\(\lambda and + blow^3 \). The y is inserted in imitation of handywork, handiwork.] A blow or stroke with the hand.

Those enemies which could not come to handyblows shot arrows at us, with which I might have been hurt.

Hymen's Præludia (1658).

Both parties now were drawn so close Almost to come to handyblows. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 490.

handybook (han'di-bùk), n. A small book for special reference; a manual; a handbook.

Handbooks, or handybooks, may be designed or used in two different ways. Athenœum, Oct. 20, 1888, p. 522.

handycuff, n. See handicuff.
handy-dandy (han'di-dan'di), n. [< ME. handy-dandy; a compound, varied for the rime, of hand + dandle.] 1. A play of children in which something, as a pebble or a coin, is shaken between the hands of one, while another guesses which band it is retained in.

See how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark in thine ear: Change places, and, handy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief?

Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, sre quite so ancient as handy-dandy.

Arbuthnot, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

Hence -2t. A bribe paid secretly.

Tho was Wrong a-fered Wysdome he by-souhte; On men of lawe Wrong lokede and largellch hem profrede. And for to haue of here help handy-dandy payede. Piers Plowman (C), v. 68.

handy-fight; (han'di-fit), n. [< hand + fight. The y is inserted, as in handyblow, etc.] A fight with the fists; a boxing-match; a handto-hand fight.

Castor his horse, Pollux loves handy-fights.

B. Jonsen, Poetaster, v. 1.

handy-framet (han'di-fram), n. [< hand + frame. The y is inserted in imitation of handywork, handiwork.] Handiwork.

Say, is your god like this, whom you sdor'd, Or is this god like to your handy-frame?

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xxi.

handygripet (han'di-grip), n. [Var. of hand-gripe, in imitation of handyblow, etc.] A gripe or seizure with the hand; also, close fighting.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and handygripes were come.
S. Butler, Hudthras, I. iii. 80.

handylabort (han'di-lā"bor), n. [\(\) hand + labor. The y is inserted in imitation of handywork, handwork.] Manual labor; the work of one's hands.

Robert Abbat of Molisime . . . perswaded his owne disciples to live with their handylabour, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 110.

handy-man (han'di-man), n. A man employed to do various kinds of work; a general-utility man; specifically, a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan.

It [a saying] is often heard among labourers, handy-men, and artisans.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 514.

handystroket (han'di-strok), n. [< hand + stroke. The y is inserted, as in handyblow.] A blow or stroke with the hand; a handyblow.

At handie strokes (when they ioyne battell) they are accounted farre better men then the Russe people.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 1, 487.

But when we came to handy-strokes, as often As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds, And every wound a death.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, 1. 2.

handywork; n. See handiwork.
hane¹ (hān), r. See hain.
hane²; n. An obsolete variant of khan².
hang (hang), v.; pret. and pp. hung or hanged
(the latter obsolete except in sense 2), ppr.
hanging. [In mod. E. hang (dial. also hing,
heng, formerly also hank) are mixed two orig.
dicting formerly also hank) are mixed two orig. hanging. [In mod. E. hang (dial. also ning, heng, formerly also hank) are mixed two orig distinct forms: (1) Hang, weak verb (pret. and pp. hanged), prop. intr., \lambda ME. hangen, hongen, hangien, hongien (pret. hanged, hangede, hongede, pp. hanged, hongian (pret. hangede, hongode, pp. *hangod not found), only intr., hang, be suspended, depend, = OS. hangon, intr., = OFries. hangia, hingia, North Fries. hangen, hingen, intr. and tr., = D. hangen, intr. and tr., = MLG. hangen = OHG. hangen, intr. and tr., = MLG. hangen also henken, G. hängen, also henken, G. hängen, also henken, tr., hang), = Leel. hengia, tr., = Sw. hänga, intr. and tr., = Dan. hange, intr. and tr., a secondary verb, from the next. (2) Hang (this pres. from the pp., or from pres. of preceding), orig. strong verb (pret. and pp. hung, the mod. pret. being taken from the pp., and this representing ME. honge for hongen, hangen), prop. tr., \lambda ME. hangen (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. heng, hingen, pp. hangen, hangen, ME. Ronge for Rongen, hangen), prop. tr., \(\lambda ME. Rongen\) (this pres. as in mod. pres.; pret. heng, hing, pl. hengen, hingen, pp. hangen, hongen, honge, ihonge), tr. and intr., \(\lambda AS. h\tilde{o}n\) (pret. h\tilde{e}ng, pl. h\tilde{e}ngon, pp. hangen), only tr., = OS. \(\tilde{e}n\) and only in comp. pp. bi-hangan = OFries. h\tilde{u}a\), tr., = MLG. h\tilde{a}n = OHG. h\tilde{a}han, tr., MHG. h\tilde{a}hen, tr. and intr., G. hangen (pret. hieng, hing, pp. gehangen), intr., = Icol. hanga (pret. h\tilde{e}kk, pp. hanginn), intr., = Goth. hahan (pret. re-

dupl. (us-)haihan, pp. (at-)hahans), strong verb, tr., hang, but found in the simple form only in the sense of 'cause to hesitate, leave in doubt,' in comp. at-hahan, let hang, let down, us-hahan, in comp. at-hahan, let hang, let down, us-hahan, hang (by the neck), also weak verb (prot. hahaida), intr., be attentive, hanker (to hear; cf. 'hang on one's words'). The AS. hōu, Goth. hahan, etc., are contr. from orig. *hanhan, which agrees in form, as the words, esp. the Goth., agree partly in sense, with L. cunctari (a freq. form), hesitate, delay, Skt. V çank, hesitate, doubt; but the supposed connection is doubtful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' (intr.) ful; the lit. and simple meaning 'hang' would naturally be oldest. The phonetic history of hang is similar to that of fang, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To fasten or attach so as to be supported from above and not from below; sus-

In thy temple I wol my baner honge, And alle the armes of my compalnys. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1552.

I must go seek some dew-drop here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there [in the temple of Bacchus], some of gold, others of siluer, hanged up, sacred to Dionyslus.

Purehas, Filgrimage, p. 457.

The lockes of haire with their skinnes he hanged on s line betwixt two trees. Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 145.

2. To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross; a mode of capital punishment. [In this sense hanged is still used both as preterit and as past participle, especially in legal phraseology.]

For that Cros, that is in Cypre, is the Cros in the whichs Dysmas the gode Theef was honged onne.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

They're to be hang'd all in a row.

Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 286).

Suppose he should have hung himself. That thieves are hanged in England I thought no reason why they should not be shot in Otahelte.

Cook, Voyages, i. 14.

[Hence used as a colloquial imprecation or minced expletive: as, hang it all!

Your love's enough for me. Money! hang money!

Let me preserve your love.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iit. 2.

Hang business—hang care; let it live and prosper among the mcn.

Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.]

3. To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspension: said of a door, a gate, a window-blind, and the like.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and hanged doors upon them.

4. To cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended or attached: followed by with before the object suspended or attached: as, to hang a room with paper or linerusta.

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, callvers, and muskets, that he looks like a justice-of-peace's hall.

B. Jonson, Epicone, tv. 2.

There's nothing that I cast mine eyes upon, But shews both rich and admirable; all the rooms

Are hung as if a princess were to dwell here.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

The rooms [at Venice] are generally hung with gilt leather, which they cover on extraordinary occasions with tapestry, and hangings of greater value.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), 1. 388.

5. To bend or turn downward; hold in a drooping attitude: as, to hang the head.

An ass is no great statesman in the beasts' commonwealth, though he . . . hang the lip like a cap-case half open.

Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

When I frown, they hang their most dejected heads, Like fearful sheep-hounds. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

The chearful Birds no longer sing,
Each drops his Head, and hangs his wing.

Prior, To Cloc Weeping. 6. To hold in a state of suspense or inaction;

stop the movement or action of: as, to hang a jury. See phrase below. -7. To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle: said of a

blade of to the handle active scythe, a hoe, etc.

Daniel was put to mowing. . . . He complained to his father that his scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made to hang it better, but with no success. His father told him at length, he might hang it to suit himself; and he therefore hung it upon a tree, and said: "There, that's just right."

Lanman, Daniel Webster, p. 20.

A little after, Jake hung his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. Georgia Seenes, p. 17.

To hang a boat, in Canada, to keep a boat (as in oyster-dredging) in place witbout tying by means of a pole thrust in the mud, the pole heing held in the hand or the boat being pressed against it by the tide.—To hang a jury, to prevent a jury from finding a verdict, as a juror may do

by refusing to agree with the others: generally implying an unreasonable or corrupt refusal.—To hang down, to let fall below the usual or proper position; bow down; decline: as, to hang down the head.

Drows'd, and hung their eyelids down.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ili. 2.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ill. 2. To hang, draw, and quarter, to execute (a condemned person) by hanging him to a gibbet, cutting him down while still alive, disembowelling, and theu cutting the body into pieces, which were sometimes sent dispersed to the piaces where the offenses were committed, in attestation of the punishment. This savage mode of execution was common in the middle ages. In course of time executioners often mercifully delayed the cutting down till the sufferer was dead; and the law was finally modified by making the sentence prescribe hanging till dead, and without maitreatment of the corpse.—To hang fire, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge: said of a gun or its projectile; hence, to be irresolute or slow in setting.

Such shots which hang fire ought never to be approached.

Such shots which hang fire ought never to be spprosched Such shots which range of time, until quite a lapse of time, Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 166.

To hang in effigy. See effigy.—To hang out. (a) To suspend in open view; display: as, to hang out false colors.

Hang out our banners on the outer walls.

Shak... Mscbeth, v. 5.

(b) To suspend in the open sir, as washed clothes, to dry. The mald was in the garden hanging out the clothes.

Mother Goose rime.

To hang out the red flag. See red flag, under flag2.—
To hang up. (a) To suspend, as to something fixed on high.

What heathen would have dar'd To strip Jove's status of his oaken wreath, And hang it up in honour of a man? Courper, Task, vl. 641.

(b) To hold in suspense; keep or suffer to remain undecided: as, to hang up a question in debate.—To hang up meat, in hunting, to kill game: from the practice of hanging up game after it has been killed. [Colloq., U.S.]—To hang up one's hat. See hat!.

II. intrans. 1. To be suspended; be supported

or held in place, wholly or partly, by something above, as a curtain, or at one side, as a door; dangle; depend; droop: as, the door hangs badly; the folds of her shawl hung gracefully.

And fyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte, . . . And with his stremes dryeth in the greves The silver dropes, honging on the leeves. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 638.

In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes: but it is alle made lighte with Lampes, that hangen before the Sepulcre. Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

His bugls-horn hung by his side, All in a wolf-skin baldric tied. Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 16.

2. To be suspended by the neck; suffer death by hanging.

old Sir John hangs with me. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., it. 1.

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 22.

3. To bend forward or downward; lean or incline.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders hung, Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong! Pope, Odyssey, ix.

Pope, Odyssey, Ix.

Heavily hangs the broad sunflower
Over its grave I' the earth so chilly.

Tennyson, A Spirit Haunts the Last Year's Bowers.

San Francisco hangs over the edge of its chiefest bay, like the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 4.

Hence—4. To depend; be dependent upon or be supported by something else: with on or by: as, his life hangs on the judge's decision.

Thereby hangs talk.

Shak, M. W. of W. i. 4.

Thereby hangs a tale. Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

Let him retire a while; there's more hangs by it Than you know yet. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

5. To hold fast; cling; adhere.

What though about her speech there hung
The accents of the mountain tongue?
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

The shadow still the same;
And on my heavy eyeltis
My anguish hangs like shame.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

6. To hover; impend; be imminent.

What dangers at any time are imminent, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know and not we.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

On the stream the mist still hangs.

M. Arnold, Empedocles.

A light breeze seems rather to tremble and hang poised than to blow. G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 733.
7. To be in suspense; rest uncertainly; vacillate; waver; hesitate; falter: as, to hang between two opinions; to hang in doubt, or in the balance. See phrases below.

He hangs between, in doubt to act or rest.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

8. To be held in suspense; suffer check or delay

The little business which you left in my hands is now dispatched; if it have hung longer than you thought, it

I am one of them who value not a Courtesy that hangs long betwixt the Fingers.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 18.

betwixt the Fingers.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not.

Mitton, P. L., vl. 190.
She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents hung,
And fault'ring dy'd nnfinish'd on her tongue.

Dryden.

9. Te linger; loiter.

Leue of sone and hyng neghte to large there-appone.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires. Tennyson, Godiva.

So on that eve about the church they hung, And through the open door heard fair things sung. Wiltiam Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 282.

10. Te slope; have a steep declivity: as, hanging grounds.

All these, and what the woods can yield, The hanging mountain or the field, I freely offer. Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, 11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury hung, and the man got a new trial. Bartlett, Americanisms. [U. S.]—12. To balance: as, the gun hangs well.—Hanging bridge. (a) See bridge. (b) An inverted or suspended fire-bridge in a steam-boiler furnace. It is sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.—Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall, etc. See the nouns.—Hanging side. Same as hanging wall (which see, nuder wall).—Hang lagt, let the last man be hanged; devil take the hindmost.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly!... have ye a mind to have your fidles
Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. Hang lag, hang lag!
The Villain (1663).

The goose hangs high. See gooss.—To hang back, to hesitate; he reluctant to proceed.

hesitate; he rentestate of proceedings of the first Meyrick wanted to lead her to a seat, but, again hanging back gently, the poor weary thing spoke.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xviii.

To hang by geometry. See geometry.—To hang by the eyelids. (a) See eyelids. (b) Naut., to be in a neglected or dilapidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is uncared for, whose rope-eads are frayed, and on which everything is untidy.—To hang in doubt, to be in a state of suspense or uncertainty.

There's something we haven't got the hang of.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 173.

hangable (hang'a-bl), a. [< hang, v., + -able.]

1: Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt ar day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy fe.

Deut. xxviii. 66.

To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life hung in the balance.

Hang off, thou cat, thon burr: viie thing, let loose; Or I will shake thee from me, like a serpent.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

(b) To refuse or delay compliance, she had, she had of the hang on or upon. I. [On or upon, prep.] (a) To cling fondly to; as, to hang upon one's neck. (b) To weigh npon; oppress.

Most heavenly mustc!
It nips me unto listening, and thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes: iet me rest.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting hangs still upon me.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

(c) To depend or rest upon; rely upon.

On these two commandments hang all the isw and the Mat. xxii. 40.

How wretched Is that poor man that hangs on princes favours!
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Then thus I take my leave, kissing your hand, And hanging on your royal word. Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

(d) To regard with close attention or passionate admira-

What though I be not so in grace as you, So hung upon with love, so fertunate! Shak., M. N. D., iit. 2.

He would, with decent superiority, look upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who hang upon his words.

Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

upon his words.

II. [On, adv.] (a) To persist; be importunate; continue tediously; as, office-seekers hang on to the last; the lawsuit still hangs on. (b) Naul., to hold fast without belaying.—To hang out, to iodge or reside; in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop and business. [Slang.]

"I say, old boy, where do you hang out?" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vuiture.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

Live found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, as the roof of a house.—
To hang together. (a) To hold together; keep body and soul together; be mutually sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home?
Ford. Ay; and as idle as she may hang together, for want of company.

Shak., M. W. of W., 1ii. 2.

As poor as he can hang together.

When Hancock, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the signers the necessity of union, saying, "We must all hang together," "Yes," said Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately."

J. S. Hart, Rhetoric, p. 204.

(b) To be consistent in details; agree in all parts: as, the story does not hang together.

Mark how well the sequel hangs together.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6.

hang (hang), n. [=G. hang, declivity, slepe, inclination, prepensity, = Dan. hang, bent, bias, inclination; from the verb.] 1. A slepe or declivity; degree of slepe or inclination: as, the hang of a roof or a terrace.—2. The way in which a thing hangs: as, the hang of a skirt er of a curtain.—3. In ship-building, the curvature of a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is convex on the lower edge, it is called sny.—4. Naut., same as rake.—5. A clump of weeds hanging together. Davies. [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog; one of the hangs with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

6. A crep of fruit. [Prev. Eng.]—7. General bent or tendency: as, the hang of a discourse.
—8. The mode in which one thing is connected with another, or in which one part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the hang of a scythe.—9. The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the hang of a new implement; to lose the hang of it. [Colleq.]

Beset as he has been on all sides, he could not refrain [from writing], and would only imprecate patience till he shall again have got the hang (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 6.

By Acts of Pariisment and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII, and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are hangable

as felons at the age of 14 years.

Misson, Travels in England (trans.), p. 122.

A Scepticke in Religion is one that hangs in the ballance with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirres him and none swayes him.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmographic, A Scepticke in Religion.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmogra Icterine: so called from its pensile purse-like nest. The Baltimere eriole, Icterus galbula, and the orchard orlole, I. spurius, are the best-known hangbirds. Also called hangnest and hanging-bird. See cut under printe.

The hang-bird sang his ditty o'er and o'er.

Bryant, October, 1866.

2. Some other bird which builds a hanging

hangbyt (hang'bī), n. A dependent; a hangeron: se called in contempt.

Enter none but the ladies and their hangbyes; Weiceme beauties and your kind shadew.

B. Jonson, Cyuthia's Reveis, v. 2.

Life hangs upon me and becomes a burden.

Addison, Cato, iii. I. hang-choice (hang'chois), n. The position of a nerson who is compelled to choose between a person who is compelled to choose between two evils. [Scotch.]

I hope St. Patrick sung better than Biattergowi's pre-centor, or it would be hang-choice between the poet and the psalmist. Scott, Antiquary, xxx.

hangdog (hang'dog), n. and a. [\(\lambda \text{hang}, v., + \text{ebj.} \dog. \] I. n. A degraded and sneaking fellow, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. Con-

II. a. Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a hangdog look or gait.

hanger (hang'èr), n. [(= G. hänger and hanger = Dan. hanger, cable-end, pendant); < hang + -er1.] 1. One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang semething: as, a bell-hanger; a paper-hanger.—2. One who hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangen. hangman.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe hanger of highwaymen.

Aubrey, Anecdotes, II. 351.

3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping wood or grove.

The high part to the south-west . . . is divided into a sheep down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the *Hanger*.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i.

hanging

The young tarches among the hillstde hangers are revel-ling in the exquisite and tender freshness of verdure which larches alone can exhibit. G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 13.

4. A short cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.

I ciothed myself in my best apparel, girded en my hanger, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.

Smellett, Roderick Random.

5. That from which semething is hung or suspended

pended.

On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 225.

Specifically—(a) A support for a line of shafting, consisting of a box for holding the shafting, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiling, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term includes the whole apparatus, supports and all, whatever their shape.

(b) The lower part of the heddie of a loom. (c) A chain or bent rod on which a pot or kettle is hung in the open firepiace of oild-fashioned kitchens, by means of the pothook: hence used humorously in the phrase pothooks and hangers, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write. tempts to write.

To bang as the pots doe uppon their hangers.

Withats, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.

As most of the council were but little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers, they determined most judiciously not to puzzle either themselves or posterity with voluminous records.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 136.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a double curve, as in the last part of m and n, as well as in K. P. D. E.'s p's and h's.

N. and Q., 7th ser., 1V. 318. (d) The arrangement of straps by which, in the streenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an appendage often made elaborate and ornamental.

Six French rapiera and poignards, with their assigns, as girdie, hangers, and so. Shak., Hamiet, v. 2.

Mens swords in hangers hang fast by their side, Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride. John Taylor, Works (1630), ii. 133.

Their stirrops hang when as they use to ride.

John Taytor, Works (1630), ii. 133.

(e) In tailoring, the loop or strap by which a ceat or other garment is hung on a peg.

6. In lace-making, one of those bobbins which lie straight dewn the cushion, as distinguished from the worker-bobbins, which are moved from side to side. Dict. of Needlework.—7. The great seaweed, Laminaria digitata. The stem is woody, from 2 to 6 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in length and 2 feet broad, and olivaceous brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes esten. It was once largely used in the manufacture of class, supplying the sikali, but has now been superseded. It is also used for making handies for knives, for fuel, and for manure by the Highlandera. Also called tangle, sea-girdle, sea-staff, and sea-wand. See Laminaria. [Eng.]—Ball-and-socket hanger. See ball!—Expanding hanger, a support for a steam-radiator so arranged as to allow the radiator to move when expanded by heat.—Pothocks and hangers. See def. 5(c). hanger-board (hang'er-bord), n. A beard for supporting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable hanger-board.

Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and lamps must be made through a suitable hanger-board.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.

hanger-on (hang'er-en'), n.; pl. hangers-on (-err-en'). 1. One who hangs upon a persen, cempany, etc.; one who clings to the society of others lenger than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower every where, a hanger-on
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

He wanted to be a guide and hanger-on, and I had a young and healthy horror of all such impedimenta.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78.

2. In coal-mining, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the signal

to heist. [Eng.]

hanging (hang'ing), n. and a. [\langle ME. hangynge; verbal n. of hang, v.] I. n. 1. The act
of suspending, or the state of being suspended.
Specifically—2. Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension
with strenggleting by means of a real with with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.

Stand fast, good fate, to his hanging! . . . If he be not born to be hanged, our case is miserable.

Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically—(a) A piece of textile fabric, such as tapestry, used to cover in part the wail of a room, or as a curtain at a door or window.

or window.

My poor wife hath been . . . fitting the new hangings of our bed-chamber of biue, and putting the old red ones into my dressing-room.

Pepys, Diary, 11. 347.

Don't iook with that violent and inflexible wise Face like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry Hanging.

Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 5.

(b) pl. The material with which the walls of a room are draped or covered, including even paper which is pasted upon them, as in the term paper-hangings. See arras1, tapestry, and curtain.

It [the dagoha] probably was originally plastered and painted, or may have been adorned with hangings, which some of the sculptured representations would lead us to auppose was the usual mode of ornamenting these alters.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

(c) pl. The aloping side of a bill. Wright. [Prov. Eng.]
II. a. 1. Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.

It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. $G.\ A.\ Sala$, The Ship-Chandler.

2. Suggesting or foreboding death by the halter.

Like my brother; a guilty hanging face.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 4.

3t. Unfixed; floating.

Some of the Inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow and hanging; yea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690.

hanging-bird (hang'ing-berd), n. Same as

hanging-guard (hang'ing-gard), n. Milit., a defensive position with the broadsword. Hanging-moss (hang'ing-môs), n. A name for certain lichens of the genera Usnea and Cladonia, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See Usnea. The name is also some times given to the long moss or black moss of the southern United States, Tillandsia usneoides, which has a similar habit, but is a phenogamous plant. See Tillandsia.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nē'dl), n. A special form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; a seine-needle.

hanging-pear (hang'ing-par), n. A variety of Hanging-worthy heads of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the promised pardon. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, lv. hanif (ha-nēf'), n. [Ar. hanīf, orthodox: cf. hanāf.] One who, before the appearance of coherance in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.

I [Ahraham] have turned as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the goodnesse of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckes upon the constancy of the promised pardon.

Sir P. Sidney, Arc

hanging-pear (hang'ing-par), n. A variety of pear that ripens about the end of September. pear that ripens about the end of September. hanging-post (hang'ing-post), n. That post of a door-frame to which the hinges of the door are fixed. The other is the shutting-post. hanging-stile (hang'ing-stil), n. In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured. hanging-tie (hang'ing-ti), n. In building, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collar-beam above.

beam above

beam above.

hanging-tool (hang'ing-töl), n. A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position.

Also called finishing-tool and springing-tool.

hangle (hang'gl), n. [\(\lambda \text{hang}, v., \pm -ie (-el), \text{equiv. to } -er^1. \text{ Cf. hanger.} \] 1. A hook in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle one over the left hip, the other near the middle of the back.

hangman (hang'man), n.; pl. hangmen (-men). [< late ME. hangeman.] One who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

ly as a term of reproduction of the state of

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

The fear o' hell 's a hangman's whip, To haud the wretch in order. Burns, To a Young Friend.

Hangman's day, a day appointed for executions by hanging, usually Friday in the United States and Monday in England.

hangmanship (hang'man-ship), n. [\(\text{hangman} + -ship. \] The office or character of a hang-+ -ship.]

I abominate and detest hangmanship.

hangment (hang'ment), n. [< ME. hangment; < hang-ment (hang'ment), n. [< ME. hangment; < hang-ment.] Hanging; suspension. Prompt. Parv.—To play the hangment, to be much euraged. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]
hangmail (hang'nāl), n. [Regarded as hang + nail, which suits the sense given; but the word is historically an accom. of angnail (AS. angnægl), corruptly agnail: see agnail.] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they often persistently renew themselves after they

nanguird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as hanguest.]

II. a. Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), n. A net with a large mesh.

hangwitet, n. [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (hangwite, hængewite, once each) and William

lowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be *hengenwite (it could proper AS. form would be "hengemente (it could not be "hangwite), < hengen, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, and, abstractly, hanging (= OS. henginna, hanging—on the cross) (< hōn, pp. hangen, hang), + wite, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. hengenwitnung, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine for allowing a vice year to great out of the confidence of the contraction of the c ing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief without judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]
hang-worm (hang'werm), n. Same as drop-

worm (b).
hang-worthy (hang'wer"THi), a. Deserving death by hanging.

idolaters.

Koran, quoted in Hughea's Dict. of Islam, p. 102.

Hanifite, n. and a. Same as Hanafite. hanifitism (han'i-fi-tizm), n. [\(\) Hanifite + -ism.] The doctrine or beliefs held by the ha--ism.] The doctr nifs. See hanif.

Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them men of Medinal, and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiab, who should found it.

Eneyc. Brit., XVI. 551.

fetter; (leel. hönk (gen. hankar), a hank, coil, skein, hanki, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. hank, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. hank, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring), = G. dim. henkel, handle, ear, ring, hook; closely connected with leel. hangr, a hank, coil, hang, the coil of a snake, being from the verb hang, leel. hanga, the coil of thread; more particularly, a definite length of thread; more particularly, a definite length of hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), n. [A rim-panky (hang'ki-panky thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of eotton yarn is 840 yards; a hank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards.—2. A string; a tie; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.

An old native fisherman, bowever, brought up a hank of very small and uninviting fishes after them.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 132.

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the silver hank only now remains?

N. and Q., 7th acr., V. 153.

Specifically-3. Naut., a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a forc-and-aft stay, and having the head of a jib or staysail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.

A longdrawn cry and a rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 410.

4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Local, Eng.]—5. A handle. [Prov. Eng.]—Hank for hank (naut.), in the same relative position: said of two ships which tack and make progress together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river hank for hank, neither being able to get to windward of the other.—To get or have a hank on or upon one, or to have one upon the hank, to get or have one entangled.

One upon the hank, to get or have one entangled.

Others had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be let by copy for lives, or otherwise for years; so that their landlords might have them upon the hank at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.

Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

For if you side for love or money
With crowns that have so oft nudone ye,
The dev'l will get a hank upon ye.

Hudibras Redivivus.

hang-nest (hang'nest), n. and a. I. n. 1. A hank¹ (hangk), v. t. [< ME. hanken, fetter; pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest.—2. A hangbird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as hangnest.]

II. a. Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.

hang-net (hang'net), n. A net with a large mesh.

hangwitet, n. [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor

The same hang.

Huddings Redtrivus.

Hank¹ (hangk), v. [< ME. hanken, fetter; from the noun.] 1. To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. [< hank¹, n.] To form into hanks, as yarn.

hank² (hangk), v. [Var. of hang. The same change, ng to nk, occurs in OHG. MHG. G. henken, hang, and in Icel. hönk, hanki, E. hank¹, q. v.] To hang.

The same bodye that hankyd upon the crosse.

J. Hoper, Declaration of Christe, viii.

the Conqueror (henwite, for hengwite, as in the hank³ (hangk), v. i. [Prob. shortened from AF. version), meaning in the latter instance, hanker.] Same as hanker. [Prov. Eng.] and prob. in the former instances, a fine for al-hank³ (hangk), n. [Cf. hank³, v.] A habit or practice

practice.

Hankel's function. See function.

hanker (hang'kėr), v. i. [= D. hunkeren (for

*honkeren, *hankeren), hanker, long; ef. OD.

hengelen, hanker; a freq. verb from hank², var.

of hang, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf.

Icel. hanga, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth.

hahan (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to

hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see hang.]

1. To long or yearn keenly and with uneasi
ness' have an uneasy eraying: usually followed. ness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by after or for.

The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the diversions of the town.

Addison.

We cannot enjoy anything for hankering to know whereof the pleasure consists.

Emerson, Misc., p. 92.

Andromeda, by Perseus saved and wed,

Hankered each day to see the Gorgon's head.

D. G. Rossetti, Aspecta Medusa.

To linger with expectation; hang about. [Now only colloq.]

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to hanker hereabouts.

D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 220.

Ile . . . seemed to be kinder hankerin' around after that young woman.

D. W. Holmes, The Professor, Iv.

hankering (hang'kèr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of hanker, v.] Au uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As this is the last republic that fell under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so is it still supposed to retain many hankerings after its ancient liberty.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohu), I. 490.

1 doubt you have a little hankering there still.

Sheridan, The Duenna, it. 4.

hankeringly (hang'ker-ing-li), adv. In a hankering manner.

Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them Imen of Medinal, and at the same time there were movements of expectation of a new religion, perhaps even of an Arabian Messiab, who should found it.

Energy. Brit., XVI. 551.

hankl (hangk), n. [ME. only in verb hanken, tetter; < Icel. hönk (gen. hankar), a hank, coil, skein, hanki, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, = Sw. hank, a string tichend wow.]—Den hank landle in trensparent whitish heyagonal crystals at interparent whitish heyagonal crystals at

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), n. [A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. hocus-pocus, hoky-poky, etc.] Jug-glery; trickery; legerdemain. Also spelled hankey-pankey.

hannayite (han'ā-īt), n. [After Prof. J. B. Hannay of Manchester, Eng.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring

in triclinic crystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.

Hannibalian (han-i-bal'ian), a. [< Hannibal (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to Hannibal (about 247-183 B. C.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Punic were

As Professor Sellar observes, it is "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the Hannibalian war."

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 26.

Hannibalic (han-i-bal'ik), a. [< Hannibal +

-ic.] Same as Hannibalian.

When, after the Hannibalic war, the Bruttians fell finally under the dominion of Rome.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 77.

Hanoverian (han-ō-vĕ'ri-an), a. and n. [

Hanover + -ian. Hanover, G. Hannover, means

'high bank,'ult. < OHG. hōh, G. hoch (def. hohen)

= D. hoog = E. high, + MHG. uofer, G. ufer =

D. oever = AS. ōfer, bank (cf. AS. Windles ōfer,

E. Windsor).] I. a. Pertaining to or connect-

ed with Hanover, formerly an electorate of

northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since

1866 a province of Prussia: as, the Hanoverian

sovereigns of England. sovereigns of England.

Charles was not, like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line, bound by community of interests and dangers to the Parliament.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist. The present reigning family of Great Britain, descendants of the electoress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown was entailed in 1701 by the act of settlement, many nearer heirs being set aside because they were Roman Catholics. The first of the line was George I., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his successors were also electors and kings of Hanover until the accession in 1837 of Queen Victoria, who was excluded by the Salic law prevail-

ing there, so that the Hanoverian crown passed to snother branch of the family.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Hanover.—2. In English politics in the first part of the eighteenth century, an adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty, as appeared to a Jacobite. dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

dynasty, as opposed to a Jacobite.

hanst, n. An obsolete form of hanse¹.

Hansard (han'särd), n. [< Hanse¹ + -ard.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hanse¹ (hans), n. and a. [< OF. hanse (ML. Hansa), < MHG. hans, hanse (G. hanse, and, as in ML., hansa), an association or corporation of merchants, the Hanse league, < OHG. hansa = AS. hās = Goth. hansa, a band of men.] I. n.

1. A league; a confederacy; a society or combination of merchants in mercantile towns, for the protection and facility of trade and transportation. In the middle ages French gilds were called hanses.

In the north of Scotiand there was an association of Free

In the north of Scotiand there was an association of Free Burghs, called the *Hanse* or Anaus. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 64. Specifically-2. [eap.] The German Hanseatic

II. a. [cap.] Pertaining to the Hanse or German Hanseatic league: as, Hanse towns.

What fauours the citizens of Colen, of Lubek, and of all the *Hanse*-townes obtained of king Edward the first. Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Lawe of the Hanse towns, the maritime ordinances of the Hanseatle towns, first published in German at Lübeck in 1597, and revised and enlarged in May, 1614.

Panse2t, n. See hance2.

hanseatic (han-sē-at'ik), a. [< hanse1 + -at-ic.]

Pertaining to a hanse or league; specifically [cap.], pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns.—Hanseatic league, or the German Hanse, or Hanse, a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany and adjacent countries, called the Hanse towns, at one time numbering about ninety, with affiliated cities in nearly all parts of Europe, for the promotion of commerce by sea and land, and for its protection against pirates, robbers, and hostile governments. At the height of its prosperity it exercised sovereign powers, made treaties, and often enforced its cistina by arms in Scandiosvia, England, Perviusuly. The league held frennial general assemblifes, usuality at Lübeck, ita chief seat; and after a long period of dectine, and after shouse (hans'house), n. Formerly, in England, a house used by a corporation of merchants for the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were hans-houses, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great in the headquarters of the display and sale of goods.

In some places in England there were hans-house, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great in the head of the head

In some piaces in England there were hans-houses, which were probably used as the headquarters of these great saies or fairs, just as very many parishes used to have a so-called "Church House" for public purposes.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 357, note.

The men of York had their Hanse-house; the men of Beverley should have their Hanse-house too.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 316.

hansel, n., a., and v. See handsel. hanselinest, haynselynst, n. pl. [ME., appar. OF. hamselin, hamcellin, hainselin, a sort of long robe.] A sort of breeches. Also anselines.

hanse-pott, n. A particular kind of pot.

Six hanse pots parcel gilt. Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey, Archæologia, XL. 336.

hanshmant, n. An obsolete variant of hench-

hansom (han'sum), n. [An abbr. of hansom-cab.]
A low-hung two-wheeled hackney-carriage or cabriolet much used in the large towns of Great



Britain, and recently introduced in some cities of the United States. It holds two persons besides the driver, who is mounted on a dicky or elevated seat behind the body of the carriage, the reins being brought over the top. It has folding half-doors in front and a strong high dashboard.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the han-som into which Lavender put her. W. Black, Princess of Thuie, x.

hansom-cab (han'sum-kab), n. [An abbreviation for "Hansom's patent safety cab": so called from the name of the inventor. The proper name Hansom was originally a nickname: see handsome.] Same as hansom.

hant (hant), v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of hours.

form of haunt.

ha'n't (hāut). [Also written ha'nt and hant; in the United States commonly hain't, haint (or even ain't, by confusion with ain't for am nat, are not, is not).] A vulgar contraction of have not or has not: as, I ha'n't, we ha'n't, he ha'n't

Then belike my Aunt han'l din'd yet.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 14.

hantle (han'tl), n. [With irreg. prefixed aspirate, < Sw. Dan. antal, number, multitude, = D. aantal, number, a great many, = MHG. anzal, G. anzahl, number, quantity, multitude, < an-, orig. and-, = E. and-, an-, as in answer, etc., + Sw. Dan. D. tal = G. zahl, number, = E. tale: see tale¹.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal. [Scotch.]

I wanted for a hantle
A fair lady could gie.

Lammitkin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

He makes a hantle rout and din.

equivalent to madam or Mrs.

Hanuman (han'ö-man), n. [Skt. hanuman, lit. having a jaw (\$\lambda\$ hanu, jaw, = Gr. \$\lambda\$vv, jaw, chin, = E. chin).] 1. In Hindu myth., the name of a fabulous monkey-god, the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana, a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of Rāma. Hence—2. [l. c.] In zoöl., same as entellus.

hap¹ (hap), n. [\$\lambda\$E. hap, happ, happe, heppe, hap, chance, luck, fortune, \$\lambda\$Clell. happ, hap, chance, good luck; cf. ODan. hap, fortunate. The cognate AS. word appears only in derived adjectives, gchap, fit, gchaplie, fit, equal, and in comp. magen-hap, full of strength (see main¹, n.), mādhap, full of courage (see mood¹); these AS. forms are all rare; none others found. The W. hap, luck, hap, chance, hapio, happen, are from E. Hence happen, hapfy, mishap, perhaps.] That which happens; a fortuitous occurrence; chance; fortune; luck. currence; chance; fortune; luck.

His grase and his good hap greucth me ful sore.

Piers Plowman (A), v. 79.

A right base nature which joys to see any hard hap happen to them they deem happy.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, fil.

Had Mary had the hap to have wedded the noble earl once destined to share her throne, she had experienced a husband of different metal. Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

hap¹ (hap), v. i.; pret. and pp. happed, ppr. happing. [< ME. happen (pres. ind. happe, pret. happede, happed) (= ODan. happe), < hap, happe, chance, hap: see hap¹, n., and cf. happen.] To happen; befall; come by chance.

Hit shall hap you to have in a hond while ffyfty thowsand fell folke out of Troy, To take you with tene & tirne you to ground.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 10195.

Ofttimes it haps that sorrowes of the mynd Find remedie unsought. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

Find remedie unsought. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 28.

There haps an intervening Pause.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

hap² (hap), v. t.; pret. and pp. happed, ppr.
happing. [\(\text{ME. happen, wrap, lap, cover;} \)
origin obscure. The ME. var. whappen ("happyn or whappyn yn clothys"—Prompt. Parv.)
appears to be due to confusion with wappen,

wrap, vlappen, lap, wrappen, wrap: see wap, lap1, wrap.] To wrap; cover in order to defend from cold, rain, or snow; screen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And I sall happe the, myn owne dere childe, With such clothes as we have here. *York Plays*, p. 116.

This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthode wel

The Flour of Feyrenesse, happeth [var. lappeth] in his armes.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, i. 76.

haplessly (hap'les-li), adv. In a hapless manner.

ner.

The appears (hap'les-nes), n. The state of be-

hap* (hap), n.
a covering. Also called happing. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
hap³ (hap), v. A dialectal form of hop¹.
Hapale (hap'a-lē), n. [NL. (Geoffroy), ⟨ Gr. ἀπαλός, soft to the touch, gentle.] A genus

of marmosets. the type of the family *Hapalida*. Also called Saguinus.

Hapalidæ (hapal'i-dē), n. pl.
[NL., < Hapale + -idæ.] A family of South American platrophical pl tyrrhine mon-keys, named keys, named from the ge-nus *Hapale*, in-cluding all the marmosets, sagouins, ousti-tis, etc. The The



Common Marmoset (Hapale jacchus).

family is now more frequently called Midida. See marmoset.

Hapaloderma (hap "a-lo-der mä), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1837, erroneously Ap-), 'Gr. ἀπαλός, soft, + ὁέρμα, skin.] A genus of African trogons, of which H. narina is the type. Originally written Apaloderma.

Hapalonotus (hap "a-lō-nō'tus), n. Same as

Dryoscopus.

Dryoscopus.

hapalote (hap'a-lōt), n. [< NL. Hapalotis.] An animal of the genus Hapalotis. P. L. Sclater.

Hapalotis (hap-a-lō'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀπαλός, soft, + οὐς (ώτ-) = Ε. ear¹.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths. Hübner, 1816.—2. A peculiar Australian genus of rodents, of the family Muridæ, having large tapering ears, a long tufted tail, and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa. There are several species. One of the best-known is H. albipes. It is as large as a house-rat, and dark-colored above with white feet and under parts. Lichtenstein, 1829.

hap-harlot (hap'hār'lot), n. [Also hop-harlot; < hap², v., + ob], harlot, fellow, knave, servant. Cf. wrap-rascal.] A coarse coverlet.

Our fathers (yea, sud we our selves also) hsue tien full

Our fathers (yea, and we our selves also) have lien full of typon straw paliets, or rough mats, covered onlie with a sheet, under coveriets made of dagswain, or hophariots (I vse their owne termes), and a good round log under their heads instead of a botater.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12.

haphazard (hap'haz" ard), n. and a. [< hap1 + hazard.] I. n. Chance; accident.

of discerning goodness there are but these two ways.

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way, but so hard that sli shun it, sud had rather walk as men do in the dark by haphazard than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge's sake.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

One who knew him not so well as I do would suspect this was done to serve a purpose. No such matter; twas pure hap-hazard. Warburton, Divine Legation, vi., notes.

pure hap-nazara. Warourun, Divine negation, vi., notation by haphazard, by chance; as may happen; without determining cause, principle, or intention.

With these fine fancies at hap-hazard writ I could make verses without art or wit.

Buller, Satire: To a Bad Poet.

II. a. Chance; accidental; random: as, a haphazard statement.

I try Rutebeuf in the same haphazard way, and chance brings me upon his "Pharisian." Lovell, Study Windows, p. 273.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 273.

haphazardly (hap'haz'ärd-li), adv. In a haphazard manner. [Rare.]

Beyond the art of bowlines and the science of carronades, knowledge had to be picked up hap-hazardly, mainly by unguided observation. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 165.

haphtarah (haf-tä'rä), n.; pl. haphtaroth (-rōth). [Heb.] The portion from a prophetical book read after a corresponding portion (parashah) of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath. Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah.

parashah. hapless (hap'les), a. [< hap1 + -less.] Without hap or luck; luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

Such happes which happen in such haplesse warres Make me to tearme them broyles and beastly larres. Gascoigne, Frnita of War.

Ah, hapless Diedrich! born in a degenerate age, abandoned to the buffetings of fortune.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

The surgeon happed her up carefully.

The surgeon happed her up carefully.

Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.

hap2 (hap), n. [$\langle hap^2, v. \rangle$] A cloak or plaid; a covering. Also called happing. [Prov. Engand Scotch.]

hap1ite (hap/lit), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{a}\pi\lambda \dot{a}\dot{c}\varsigma$, late form of $\dot{a}\pi\lambda \dot{a}\dot{c}\varsigma$, single (see haplome), \dot{a} - \dot{a} - \dot{a} crystalline-granular mixture of quartz and orthodals. clase. It differs from felsite in that the latter is a very compact and flint-like rock. It is closely snalogous to the

Swedish halieflinta, and also to the rock of the Cornish elvans. Also written, erroneously, aplite. [Rarely used by geologists writing in English.]

Haplocardia (hap-lō-kār'di-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + καρδία = Ε. heart.] Same as Brachiopoda.

haplocardiac (hap-lō-kār'di-ak), α. [As Haplocardia + -ac.] Same as brachiopodous.
haplocerine (hap-los'e-rin), α. [Κ Haplocerus + -ine¹.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the genus Haplocerus: as, a haplocerine antelope. H. Smith.

Haplocerus (hap-los'e-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀπλόος, simple, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois, and a very long and abundant fleeey pelage. It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain pelage. It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain goat, Haplocerus montanus, which inhabits the mountains



Rocky Mountain Goat (Haplocerus montanus).

of the northwestern United States and some parts of British America. The animal is, in fact, a kind of chamois, but has a fleecy coat, which gives it some resemblance to the Angora or Cashmere goat. Usually, but improperly, Aplocerus, H. Smith, 1827.

Haplochiton (hap-lok'i-ton), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $d\pi\lambda \delta o_t$, simple, $+\chi v\tau \delta v$, tunic.] The typical genus of Haplochitonide, having a scaleless body, whence the name. The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written the species in the species i

del Fuego and the Falkland islands. Also written Aplochiton. Jenyns, 1842.

Haplochitonidæ (hap*lok-i-ton'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Haplochiton + -idæ.] A family of physostomous fishes, resembling the Salmonidæ, but having the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone. The opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-membranes wide, the pseudobranchiæ well developed, and the sir-bladder simple; the pyloric appendages are wanting, and there is no oviduct, the eggs falling into the abdominal cavity. There are but two genera, Haplochiton, which is peculiar to the fresh waters of temperate South America, and Prototroctes, which is confined to New Zealand and Australia.

haplocyemate (hap*lo-sī-ē'māt), a. [⟨ Gr. aπλόος, single, + κιημα, an embryo, ⟨ κυείν, conceive.] In embryol., developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula: applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms. J. A. Ryder.

Haplodes (hap-lö'dēz), n. [NL., orig. improp. Aplodes (Guenée, 1857), ζ Gr. *άπλοῦς, contr. of ἀπλοειδής, simple, single, ζ ἀπλοῦς, simple, + εἰδος, form.] A genus of moths, of the family Geometridæ. Its species are small, and are distin-



Raspberry-Geometer (Haplodes rubivora) a, larva (natural size) oo a berry; b, abdomioal segment of larva, lateral view, highly magnified; c, moth, natural size; d, outline of wings of moth, enlarged.

guished by their green or whitish abdomen with conspicuous white or reddish spots, and by their angled hind wings. The farræ bear atrong spines, upon which they fasten the debris of the planta upon which they feed. H. rubivora (Riley) subsists in the larval state on the leaves and fruit of the raspberry.

and fruit of the raspuerry. **Haplodinotus** (hap" $1\bar{0}$ -di-n $\bar{0}$ 'tus), n. [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), \langle Gr. $\alpha\pi\lambda\delta\sigma\varsigma$, simple, $+\delta\iota\varsigma$, in sense of 'second,' $+\nu\delta\tau\sigma\varsigma$, back, i. e., dorsal in.] A genus of sciænoid fishes peculiar to the great fresh-water lakes and the Mississippi valley, typical of the subfamily Haplodinotime, represented by H. grunniens, the fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper. Also called Amblodon.

Ambiodon.

Haplodon (hap'lō-don), n. [NL., written in various forms (see def. 1), but prop. only Haploödon or Hapludon, Haploödus or Hapludus, (Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + ὁδοῦς (ὁδουτ-) = Ε. tooth.]

1. The typical and only genus of rodents of the family Haplodontidæ. H. rufus or Aplodontia leporina is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver. Also



Sewellel (Haplodon rufus).

Haploödon, Haploudon, Hapludon, Haplodus, Haploödus, Haploudus, Hapludus, and in extended form Aplodontia, Aploudontia, Aploudontia, Aploudontia, Aploudontia, The original form in mammalogy, Aplodontia (Richardson, 1829), was emended to Haplodon by Wagler (1830).

2. A genus of elasmobranchiate fishes. Mün-

2. A genus of elasmodranemate usines. Manster, 1840.

haplodont (hap'lō-dont), a. and n. [⟨ NL. haplodon(t-) (see Haplodon), ⟨ Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + ὁδούς (ὁδοντ-) ≡ E. tooth.] I. a. 1. In odontog., having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single —that is, not divided into ridges, tubercles, etc.—2. In zoöl.: (a) Pertaining to the Haplodontidæ. (b) Pertaining to the Haplodontia; edentate.

II. n. One of the Haplodontidæ.

Haplodontia¹ (hap-lō-don'ti-ä), n. [NL., fem. sing.: see Haplodon.] Same as Haplodon.

Haplodontia² (hap-lō-don'ti-ä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of haplodon(t-): see haplodont.] An order of placental Mammalia, consisting of the Edentata of Cuvier with the omission of the Monotremata; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.]

Blyth's phytophagous mammals. [Not in use.] Haplodontidæ (hap-lō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Haplodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of rodents, typified by the genus Haplodon and nearly related to the Castoridæ or beavers; the sewellels. They have 1 incisor on each side above and below, no canines, 2 premotars in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw, and 3 molars on both afdes above and below, the molars being rootless, prismatic in section, and with simple crowns. The clavicles are perfect; the tibia and fibula are not ankylosed; there are 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones; the skull is massive, greatly depressed, broad behind, and with flaring zygomata and no postorbital processes; the mandible is massive, with a twisted, iaminar, descending ramus and a high coronoid process; there is a large hyoid bone; the salivary glands are enormous; the stomach has a cardiac prolongation; the intestine is about eleven times ionger than the body; the ceacum is large; the outlets of the genital and urinary organs are separate; the testes are abdominal; and the large penis-bone is cleft at the end. They are peculiar to North America. See sewellel, and cut under Haplodon.

haplogonidium (hap/lō-gō-nid'i-um), n.; pl. haplogonidia (-ä). [NL., ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, simple, + NL. gonidium.] See gonidium, 3.

haplogonimium (hap/1ō-gō-nim'i-um), n.; pl. haplogonimia (-ā). [NL., ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, simple, + NL. gonimium.] See gonidium, 3, and gonimium. Crombie.

media. Crowde.

haplography (hap-log'ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ἀπλόος, single, +-γραφία, ⟨γράφείν, write.] In paleography and textual criticism: (a) A copyist's mechanical or inadvertent omission of a letter, or of a series of letters or words, repeated in immediate succession in the passage of the original magnification of the passage of the original magnification. haplography (hap-log'ra-fi), n. mediate succession in the passage of the original manuscript copied. Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists, owing to non-aeparation of words in manuscripts. An example in English would be, if in copying ANDISSENTTOYOU ('and is sent to you'), one s should be dropped, so as to read, 'and I sent to you.' (b) A reading originating in such an omission. See dittography.

Haplolæneæ (hap-lō-lē'nē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + (?) λάῖνος, of stone, < λᾶας,

a stone.] A tribe of frondose liverworts (*Hepatica*), of the division *Jungermanniacea*, proposed by Necs von Esenbeck in 1838, and charposed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838, and characterized by a one-leafed involucre without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and dichotomous-ribbed fronds. It comprises some of the finest of the frondose liverworts. haploma (hap-lō'mā), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{a}\pi\lambda\omega\mu\alpha$, a cloth or coverlet: see haplome.] Same as ependytes (h)

tes (b).

haplome (hap'lōm), n. [Orig., but less prop., aplome (Hañy, 1801); < Gr. ἀπλωμα, that which is unfolded, an expanse, also a table-cloth or coverlet, < ἀπλοῦν, unfold, make single, < ἀπλοῦς, contr. ἀπλοῦς, simple, single; < ἀ-copulative + -πλοος, -fold: see diploc, diploma, etc.] A rare variety of garnet, found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces.

Haplomorpha (hap-lō-môr'fš) v. nl. [NL.

Haplomorpha (hap-lo-môr'fa), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of haplomorphus: see haplomorphous.]

1. In some systems of classification, a group of true craspedote medusans, typical acaleplis, or ordinary jelly-fishes, corresponding nearly or exactly with *Hydrophora* of some and *Tra*chymedusæ of other writers. See Trachymedusæ.—2. A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, of small size and simple form, having no ctenidia, cerata, or other processes of the body-wall. The families Phyllirhoidæ and Elysiida represent this division: same as Abranchia (h).

haplomorphic (hap-lō-môr'fik), a. [< I morpha + -ic.] Same as haplomorphous. I Hanlo-

haplomorphous (hap-lō-môr'fus), a. [⟨ NL. haplomorphus, ⟨ Gr. ἀπλόος, simple, + μορφή, form.] Being of simple form; specifically,

pertaining to or having the characters of the Haplomorpha.

Haplomyetes (hap lo-mi-se tez), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + μύκης (μυκητ-), a mushroom.] A name given by Fries to certain of the simplest forms of fungi in which the whole thallers the simplest forms of the simplest lus consists of a single hypha, usually very much branched. They are now mostly regarded as representing certain immature stages in the fife-history of other higher forms, particularly the Asconycetes.

haplomycetous (hap/lo-mi-so tus), a. Having the structure or appearance of the Haplomy-

cetes. **Haploophonæ** (hap *lō-ō-fō'nē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + φωνή, voice, sound.] 1.

In J. Müller's system of classification, a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotracheal syrinx, as the tyrant-flycatchers: it corresponds to Clamatores or Oligomyodi and is contrasted with Tracheophonæ.—2. In Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of Passeres, consisting of the family Tyrannidæ and the genus Rupicola of South America, together with the old-world Pittidæ, Philepittidæ, and Xenicidæ (or Acanthesittide): opposed to Tracheophones.

haploöphonous (hap | 10-0-16 forms), a. [As Haploöphonex + -ous.] Having the characters of the Haploöphone; oligomyodian.

of the Haploöphone; oligomyodian.

Haplopappus (hap-lō-pap'us), n. [NL., also less prop. Aplopappus, ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + πάππος, seed-down (pappus): see pappus.] A large genus of Compositæ, chiefly of western North America and Chili, with yellow flowers. It is allied to Solidago, but has larger many-flowered heads, and is of very different habits. There are about 50 species in the United States, of which only 2 are found east of the Mississippl. They are of no known economic value. A Mexican species, A. discoideus, furnishea a kind of damiana, a pretended aphrodistac. Cassini, 1826.

haplopetalous (hap-lō-pet'a-lus), a. $a\pi\lambda \delta o c$, single, $+\pi \ell \tau a \lambda o v$, leaf (petal).] having only one row or circle of petals. In bot.,

haplosiphoniate (hap/¹lō-sī-fō'ni-āt), a. [⟨NL. haplosiphonia (see def.), ⟨Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + σίφων, siphon.] Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known

as Aglossa haplosiphonia. See Aglossa. **Haplostemmæ** (hap-lō-stem'ē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{a}\pi\lambda\delta o\varsigma$, simple, + $\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha$, wreath, crown.]

A division of the natural order of plants Δs clepiadeæ, having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the base of the gynostegium. Decaisne, 1844.

Decaise, 1844. haplostemonous (hap-lō-stem'ō-nus), a. [ζ Gr. ἀπλόος, single, + στήμων, a thread: see stamen.] In bot., having a single series or circle of stamens. Also aplostemonous. haplotomy (hap-lot'ō-mi), n. [ζ Gr. ἀπλοτομία, ζ ἀπλοτομέιν, cut by a simple incision, ζ ἀπλόος, simple, + τέμνειν, cut. Cf. anatomy.] lu surg., a simple cutting or incision.

I believed htm, and turned out of that way into this, if hoply I might be soon eased of my burden.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

=Syn. See happily.
hap orth (ha perth), n. [Contr. of halfpennyworth.] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq., Eng.]

Ha'porth of treacle, three farthings' worth of bread, Thackeray, Curate's Walk.

happet, v. t. A Middle English form of hap2. happen1 (hap'n), v.i. [< ME. happenen, hapnen, an extension, with verb-formative -n (see -en1, 3), of the more common ME. happen (pres. ind. happe), E. hap: see hap1, v.] 1. To occur by chance; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably;

in general, to occur; take place. Governinge yow so, yow maie remains in that good estate yow be, or els male easilie happen you to remember what yow were.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

There shall no evil happen to the just.

All that happens is only transference of matter from one place to another.

W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 186.

How happens it that, instead of being dependent on continents! skill and enterprise, our skill and enterprise at a premium on the continent?

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

2. To chanco; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he happened to be at home.

as, he happened to be at home.

The young Man hapning to be gaming at Dice.

Congreve, Hymn to Venus, note.

As for cosis, it is not likely they should ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they happen to have any.

Everley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 8.

To happen in or into, to enter or come in casually; especially, to make a chance call.

It was the Spanyards good hap to happen in these parts where were iolinite numbers of people.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 220.

To happen on, te meet with; fall or light upou.

I deny not but that these men . . . may some time happen on something that is good and great.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

happen¹(hap'n), adv. [E. dial.; sometimes hap-

happen¹ (hap'n), adv. [E. dial.; sometimes happens; abbr. of it may happen. Cf. E. dial. mappen, a contr. of the same, and cf. colloq. mayhap, maybe, abbr. of it may hap, it may be.]
Possibly; perhaps.

Happen I have not getten things as they mout be yet.
. . . A man as has been misforchnit is loike to be slow.
F. H. Burnett, Haworth's, xviii.

happen²†, a. [ME., < Icel. happinn, fortunate, happy: see hap¹, and cf. happy.] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay aru happen that han in hert pouerte, Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 13.

The hapnest vnder beuen kyng hygest mon of wylle. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 56.

happening (hap'ning), n. [Verbal n. of hap-pen1, v.] Au occurrence.

pen1, v.] An occurrence. happer1 (hap'er), n. A Scotch form of hopper1.

These four-and-twenty mills complete
Sall gang for these throw all the yeir;
And as mekle of gude reid wheit
As all thair happers dow to bear.

Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 47).

"Miller," said he to me, "an thou wilt turn thy back on the mill, and wend with me, I will make a man of thee." But I chose rather to abide by clap and happer, and the better luck was mine.

Scott, Monastery, xiii.

happer²t, v. i. [Appar. for *hopper, v. i., freq. of hop¹.] To skip about; hop.

Which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottemless pit, to happer and swarm throughout the world.

Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 242.

happify (hap'i-fi), v.t.; pret. and pp. happified, ppr. happifying. [< happy + -fy.] To make happy. [Rare except as cant.]

This Prince, unpeerd for Clemency and Courage, Justiy surnsm'd the Great, the Good, the Wise, Mirour of Future, Miracis of Fore-Age, One short mishap for ever happites. Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, 1. 642.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 452.

happily (hap'i-li), adv. [< ME. happiliche; < happy + -ly².] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.

Neuertheles it pleased God to bring the wind more westerly, & so, in the moneth of May, 1592, we happily doubled Cape Comori without sight of the coast of India.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. li. 105.

Who's this?

Who's this?....
The person I was bound to seek. Fair sir,
You are happily met. B. Jonson, Voipone, iii. 1.

A man who is lost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (happily not a very common case) can only be kept straight by the prospect of reward or punishment.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hntcheson, p. 147.

2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances; with happiness or joy.

If you happily he lives, how well-helov'd,
And daily graced by the emperor.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

This is a day of triumph; sli contentions

Are happily accorded.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer
From grave te gay, from lively to severe.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.
The happily descriptive remark of Emerson, though it accentuates the crepuscular habit of mind, equally explains two other mental traits of Hawthorne.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 514.

4t. By chance; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shall happily channed vuto vs in this mat-ter otherwise than well, thou shalt percess heare of it. Udail, Flowers for Latine Speskinge, fel. 138.

Besides, old Gremio is heark'ning still; And happily we might be interrupted. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them who happily may peruse these two treatises. Sir K. Digly.

=Syn. 1. Haply, Happily. Haply, now rarely used in prose, means by chance: happily, by a happy chance.—2. Prosperously, successfully, contentedly.

happiness (hap'i-nes), n. [< happy + -ness.]

The state or quality of being happy. (a) Good link's good fortune.

luck; good fortune.

Might we but have that happiness, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part of our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

(b) Any state of being, having considerable permanence, in which pleasure decidedly predominates over pain.

Dead and inglorions,

Like beast whose hreath but in his nostreis is,

And hath no hope of happinesse or bits.

Speneer, Ruins of Time, i. 358.

O happiness, our being's end and aim!

Good, pleasure, ease, content, whate'er thy name;

That something still which prompts the eternal sigh,

For which we bear to live, or dare to die!

Pope, Esssy on Man, iv. 1.

In its full extent, is the utmost plea-

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 1.

Happiness, . . . in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of.

Locke, Humao Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

The word happy is a relative term; in strictness, any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain; and the degree of happiness depends upon the quantity of this excess.

Paley, Meral Philos., i. 6.

excess. Paley, Moral Philos, i. 6.
Every man speaks of happiness as his end of ends: he
wishes to live well or to do well, which he considers to be
the same as being happy. But men disagree exceedingly
in their opinions as to that which constitutes happiness;
nsy, the same man sometimes places it in one thing, sometimes in another—in health or in riches, according as he
happens to be sick or poor.

Grete, Aristotle.

(c) Fortnitons aptness or fitness; an unstudied grace or
beauty; leflicitousness.

How pregnent expensions his artists.

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language give life and energy to the words. Sir J. Denham.

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial happiness your care.

Cowper, Conversation, 1. 82.

Both show a wide knowledge of human nature, and a
great happiness in sketching the details of individual
manners.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., 1. 77.

Syn. Hawsiness Edicity Besselans Phica well being

manners.

Syn. Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness, Bliss; well-being, prosperity, welfare, enjoyment, comfort, security. Happiness, the generic word, is expressive of nearly every general state of pleasure. It is so far from its derivation that it is often expressive of that state of mind that triumphs over circumstances, finding material for contentment or even joy in that which might naturally produce deep nuhappiness. Felicity is primarily a matter of favorable circumstances, which may be mere exemption from disaster or disagreesble experiences, or may be of a higher type, as domestic felicity depends not merely upon the comfort of the home, nor npon freedom from anxiety, but especially upon a high degree of mutual love. Blessedness is a state of the most refined happiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religious feeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the word blessed in the beatitudes, Mat. v. 3–11. Bliss is consummate happiness. See animation, mirth, hilarity, gladness. This Prince, us.

Justly surnsm'd the Great,
Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-ago,
One short mishap for ever happifes.

Sylvester, tr. of P. Misthien's Henry the Great, 1. 642.

Happify is a barbarism which I have never met with but in the dialect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged" do not contain it.

A. Phelys, English Style, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sistera, and the "happifed selfishness" of the other half!

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 482.

A. Phelys, English Cyle, p. 368.

The hopeless loss of one half of our brothers and sistera, and the "happifed selfishness" of the other half!

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 482.

A same as hap2.

Same as hap2.

Same as hap2.

A Scotch preterit and past participle of hap1.

happit2 (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of hap2.

happy (hap'i), a.; compar. happier, superl. happarticiple of hap2.

happy (hap'i), a.; compar. happier, superl. happarticiple of hap2.

happy (hap'i), a.; compar. happier, superl. happarticiple of hap2.

lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or successful: as, a happy contingency or omen; a happy thought or discovery.

happy

Imagining how to purchase Grace of the quene there to bide Till good fortune some happy guide Me send might. Isle of Ladies, 1. 280.

I shall have share in this most happy wrack.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. A procisim'd prize! Most happy! Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Chemists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them.

Boule.

In happy time behold our pilot-star!

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one; conscious that one feels, in general, decidedly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.

He msy msks us both happy in au hour;
Win some five thousand pound, and send us two on 't.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make such a one thy friend, in whom princes may be happy, and great counsels successful.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mer., iii. 18.

How happy could I be with either,
Were tother dear classmer away!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

"O happy world," thought Pelless, "all, meseems,
Are happy; I the happiest of them all."
Nor slept that night for pleasure in his blood.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of

good; blessed. And this Pamphilus saith also; If thon be right happy, that is to sayn, If thou be right riche, thon shalte finde a gret nomber of felswes and frendes.

Chaucer, Tale of Meilbens.

His knowledge standeth so vpon the sbstract and generall, that happie is that man who may understande him. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poeirie. Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.

Ps. cxliv. 15.

Calling him happy who had Homer to biaze abroad his praises to the world.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 328.

4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, happy thoughts; a happy condition; happier times.

For thee I iongde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death:
And welcome be that happie pang that stops my gasping breath.

Gascoigne, In Trust is Treason.

All places that the eye of heaven visits

Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left
Familiar to our eyes. Milton, P. L., xi. 303.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hali.

. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the happy shouts of children; happy smiles or tears.

The delight of happy laughter,
The delight of low replies.

Tennyson, Mand, xxvi.

6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances; opportune; felicitous: as, a happy expedient; a happy retort.

Saiut Dennis biess this happy stratagem!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

This fell out strangely happy.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

With twisted quirks and happy hits,
From misty men of leiters.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

The same expression, so refined, so softly imaginative, which Malbone—venturing a happy touch, with suspended breath—had imparted to the miniature.

Hawthorne, Seven Gabies, vii.

7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excellent assurance, and an extra-ordinary happy wit and tongue.

B. Jonson, Epicæne, iii. 2.

B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

I have known men happy enough at ridicule, who npon grave subjects were perfectly stupid.

Swift, Thoughts ou Various Subjects.

One gentleman is happy at a reply, another excels in a rejoinder.

Swift.

rejoinder. Swift.

Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See the nouns.—Happy man be his dolet. See dolet. = Syn. Happy, Felicitous, Fortunate, Lucky. Felicitous is now rarely used except in the sense of apt and pleasing, a sense in which happy also is used: as, a felicitous or happy combination, answer, speech. Fortunate and lucky, by their derivations, are a higher and a lower term for the prosperons turns of chance or the lot in life. Happy, though essentially the same by derivation, has a broader application; it is never sitogether separated from the idea of enjoyment. See happiness.

12 | Apply | April | No. 1 | Chappy, a. 1 | To make

happy (hap'i), v. t. [\(happy, a. \)] To make

ppy.

By th' one hee happied his own Soule with Rest;
By th' other also, hee his People blost.

Sylvester, St. Lewis (trans.), 1. 75.

That use is not forbidden usury,
Which happies those that pay the willing loan.

Shak., Sonnets, vi.

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky?" The Major-General and, "In the name of God! at it, happy-go-lucky!" Sir T. Morgan's Progress (Arber's Eng. Garner), IV. 641.

If I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more; if into the widow's, fifty; happy-go-lucky.

Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

hap-warm (hap'warm), a. and n. [< hap2 + warm.] I. a. Covering so as to warm. [Scotch.]

Thinking it best to be o'criaid in A suit o' sonsy hap-warm plaidin.

Tarras, Poems, p. 22.

II. n. Any wrapping to protect from cold. [Scotch.]

Whan fock [foik], the nipping cauld to bang, Their winter hapvarms wear. Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.

haquet, n. An abbreviated form of haquebut.

haquet, n. An abbreviated form of haquebut, haquebut, n. A form of hackbut.
haquetont, n. A form of acton.
har¹ (här), n. [Early mod. E. also harre; < ME.
har, harre, herre, < AS. heor, heorr, hior, also
heorra (in pl. heorran), a hinge, a cardinal
point, = MD. herre, harre, D. har, her = Icel.
hjarri, a hinge.] A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

The herres, ether heenges, of the doris . . . weren of gold.

Wyclif, 3 [1] Ki. vii. 50 (Purv.).

Out of hart, off the hinges; out of gear; out of order.

The londe, the see, the firmament, They axen also juggement Agen the man, and make him werre, Therwhile himselfe stante oute of herre. Gower.

All is out of harre. Skelton, Magnyficence, I. 921. har2t, a. An early Middle English form of

hars (här), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of hair1.

harageoust, harrageoust, a. [ME., appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. form appears. Cf. OF. harache, harace, pursuit; cf. also harry.] Bold; violent.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyggez, And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1834.

hara-kiri (har'ā-kir'ē), n. [Jap., < hara, belly, + kiri, cutting, cut. Erroneously written harikari, harri-karri, in riming conformation.] 1. Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military describes and provided the military describes and provi tary class when unwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headsman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was performed in the presence of witnesses, and was accompanied by elaborate formalities. At the moment the suicide ripped open his abdomen with his dirk his head was atruck off by the aword of his second, who was usually a kineman or an intimate friend.

According to one authority, capital punishment may be divided into two kinds—beheading and strangulation. The ceremony of hara-kiri was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. This was first instituted in the days of the Ashikaga dynasty (1336–1668 A. D.).

A. B. Mitford, Old Japan, p. 330.

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July s the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obstruction by abstention, or the policy of political harikari, was inaugurated. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 656.

Haralda (ha-ral'dä), n. Same as Harelda. haram, n. Same as harem.

harangue (ha-rang'), n. [< OF. harangue, F. harangue = Pr. arengua = Sp. Pg. arenga = It. aringa, arringa (ML. harenga), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. aringo, arringo, arena, lists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); < OHG. hring, MHG. rinc, a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. ring = OS. hring = AS. hring, E. ring1: see ring. The syllable ha-, a-, is due to the OHG. h-. Cf. rank2, range, arrange, from the same source.]

A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehement, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Anon Gray-headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd, Assemble, and harangues are heard. Milton, P. L., xi. 663.

Then his bhaird, or poet: then his biadier, or orator, to make harangues to the great folks whom he visits.

Scott, Waveriey, xvi.

The even tenor of the session of Parliament was ruffled only by an occasional harangue from Lord Egmont on the army estimates.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

hazard.

The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks, and then a bit of auperlative wisdom, or something that sounded like it.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv.

happy-go-lucky (hap'i-gō-luk'i), adv. In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or hapman for himself."

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or hapman for himself."

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or hapman for himself."

The Red-coats cried, "Shall we fall on in order, or hapman for himself."

The worm, sware of his intent, the did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class, uttering nine army estimates.

Syn. Address, Oration, etc. See speech.

harangue(ha-rang'), v.; pret. and pp.harangued, ppr. harangue = Sp. Pg. arengar = It. aringare, arringare, make a harangue; from the noun.] I. trans. To address in a harangue the troops.

The worm, sware of his intent,

The worm, aware of his intent,

Harangu'd him thus, right eloquent.

Couper, Nightingale and Glow-worm.

General Jackson, upon being harangued in Latin, found himself in a position of immense perplexity.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 364.

II. intrans. To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.

A Spaniard harangued in his native tongue at the pli-lar of reproach, and a French sermon was preached at the place where Christ was nailed to the cross.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

For he at any time would hang For th' opportunity t' harangue. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 438.

The taient of haranguing is, of all others, most insupportable.

Swift, Conversation.

haranguer (ha-rang'èr), n. One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd all th' haranguers of the throng, That thought to get preferment by the tongue. Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 509.

We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, § 23.

hara-nut (hä'rä-nut), n. The drupe of an Indian plant, Terminalia citrina. Also called citrine or Indian myrobalan.

harast, harrast, n. [< ME. haras, hares, harace, < OF. haras, haraz, F. haras (ML. haracium), a stud, < L. hara, a pen, coop, sty.] 1. A stud of horses of horses.

A harras of horses. Strult, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80. 2. A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm; a stable.

gondys is a hous of haras that stand by the wey, Among the bestys herboryd ye be. Coventry Mysteries, p. 147.

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked coites out of haras,
Gy of Warwike, p. 205. (Hallivell.)
From this haras have come some of the best French-bred horses that have been seen in recent years.

Philadelphia Times, May 17, 1886.

harass (har'as), v. t. [Formerly also harras, harrass; OF. harasser, tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; cf. OF. harier, harry: see harry.]

1. To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfuness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.

Reing appropriate to refere any orbit.

Being unwilling to refuse any public service, though my men were already very much harrassed, I marched thither. Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 102.

Nature, oppress'd and harass'd out with care, Sinks down to rest. Addison, Cato, v. 1.

To go on at that rate would harrass a regiment all to ieces.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, il. 17. Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 8.

2. Milit.: (a) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.

They had before been miserably harassed by the inroads of the Philistines.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv. (b) To lay waste or desolate; raid. -3. To rub

(b) To lay waste or desorate, or scrape. [A trade use.]

To soften the akins after dyeing, they are harassed by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Ure, Dict., III. 93.

=Syn. Distress, etc. (see afflict); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See trouble, harass (har'as), n. [\(\text{harass}, v. \)] Harassment.

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent The harass of their land, beset me round. Milton, S. A., l. 257.

Carea and the harass of daily life have sharpened the round cheek. Robert Ord's Atonement, p. 58.

harasser (har'as-er), n. One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

Unnumbered harassers
Of the Fleet and Scots
There to flee made were.
Athelstan's Victory (Ellis's Early Eng. Poets, I. 23).

harassment (har'as-ment), n. [< harass + sin to Kentucky. harbour¹ (här'bor), n. [The spelling being harassed; vexation; that which harasses harbour conforms to the analogy of labour, etc.; as in harbour² = arbour, arbor², it is without

harbor

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and harassment. L. E. Landon, in Blanchard, I. 51.

Little harassments . . . do occasionally molest the most runste.

Bulwer, Peiham, ixili. fortunate.

A soul that has come, from excessive harassments, introspections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of half-sceptical despondency.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 465.

trospections, self-analysis, into that morbid state of halfsceptical despondency. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 465.

harateen, n. See harrateen.
harawdt, n. An obsolete form of herald.
harbegiert, harbeshert, n. See harbinger.
harberoust, a. See harborage.
harberoust, a. See harborage.
harbin, harbine (här'bin), n. A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]
harbinger (här'bin-jèr), n. [Early mod. E. also
harbenger (the n inserted as in passenger, messenger, porringer, etc.), earlier harbegier, harbesher (in which an orig. r has been lost from
the second syllable), < (a) ME. herbergeour,
herbergeour, albergeur (= Sp. Pg. albergador =
It. albergatore), one who provides or secures
lodging or harborage; (b) ME. also herberger,
herborgere, < OF. herbegier, in same sense; < herbergier, harbor, lodge: see harborough, harborl,
v.] 1; One who provides or secures lodging
for another; specifically, a royal officer who
rode a day's journey in advance of the court
when traveling, to provide lodgings and other
accommodations.

Thane come the herbariours, harageous knychter accommodations.

Thane come the herbarjours, harsgeous knyghtez,
The hale batelles one hye harrawnte ther-sityre,
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2448.

There was a harbinger who had lodged a gentleman in a gry ill room.

Bacon, Apothegms. very ill room.

Bishop Ken's house . . . was marked by the harbinger for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn. Hawkins, Bp. Ken. 2. One who or that which precedes and gives

notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-auerr
The birth of Iohn, Christ's holy Harbenger.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

I'll be myself the harbinger, and make joyful The hearing of my wife with your approach. Shak., Macbeth, i. 4.

Except there be great familiarity, hee which will salute a friend must send a letter before for his harbenger, to signifie his affection towards him.

Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 437.

Luxurious case is the surest harbinger of pain.

De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

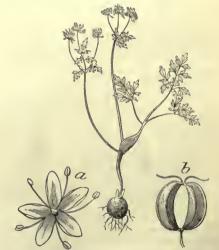
harbinger (här'bin-jer), v. t. [< harbinger, n.] To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of; presage; announce.

One majority often harbingers another.

Remarks on the State of Parties (1809), p. 24.

To that chamber came the fair Queen soon,
Well harbingered by flutes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 108.

harbinger-of-spring (här'bin-jer-ov-spring'), n. A small North American umbelliferous herb, Erigenia bulbosa, which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from



Harbinger-of-spring (Erigenia bulbosa). a, flower; b, fruit.

a deep globular tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and small white flowers. It is the only species of the genus, and ranges from New York to Virginia and from Wisconsin to Kentucky.

etymological justification. Early med. E. har-harbor²t, n. An obsolete form of arbor², a garbor, harbor, harbour, etc., \lambde ME. harbor, harbor, harbor, harbore, herbore, herber, etc., later forms, abbreviated appar. by confusion with harbor² = arbor², of herborwe, etc., ledging, shelter, harbor, whence med. E. harborough, harbor² = harborough. ha a lodging; an inn.

Mo camen to him in to the hoost or harbore [Latin hospitium, Vulgate]. Wyvlif, Acts xviii. 23 (Oxf.).

That lad that thou callys lorde in lede, He had never harbor, house, ne halle. Towneley Mysteries, p. 247.

Specifically-2t. The covert of the hart or hind. Halliwell.-3, Accommodation; ledging; shelter; refuge.

Woldez thou go myn ernde To the hez lorde of this hous, herber to craue? Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 811. For harbour at a thousand doors they knocked.

Dryden.

I still the renegade carest,
And gave it harbour in my breast.
Walsh, Loving One I never Saw.

4. A port or haven for ships; a sheltered recess in the coast-line of a sea, gulf, bay, or lake, most frequently at the mouth of a river. Harbors are often formed artificially, either in whole or in part, by the building of moles, breakwaters, or plers, and sometimes by large floating masses of timher, which rise and fall with the tide.

Then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow, & found many good harbours. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 235.
We left behind the painted buoy

y good harbours.

We left behind the painted buoy
That tosses at the harbour-mouth.

Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. In glass-making, a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion.—Fleating harbor, a harbor formed by floating breakwatera.—Harbor of refuge, a harbor, often artificially constructed or protected, to which vessels near the coast resort for safety from a tempest; hence, any shelter or protection for one in distress or difficulty.—Open harbor or roadstead, a harbor or roadstead which is unsheltered and exposed to the sea.

harbor¹, harbour¹ (har'bor), v. [(ME. herberen, later abbr. form of herberwen, herborwen, etc., whence mod. E. harborough; from the noun. See harborough, v.] I. trans. 1†. To provide a ledging or ledging-place for; ledge.

In bedde yf thou falle herberet to be,
With felawe, maystur, or her degré,
Thou achalt enquere be curtasye
In what par[t] of the hedde he wylle lye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

2. To give shelter to; pretect; secure; secrete: as, to harbor a thief.

And, coasting homeward, came to Ephesus, Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave unsought Or that, or any place that harbours men. Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

Methinks these woody thickets should harbour knaves.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Fligrimage, il. 2.

A rueful deed thu'st done this day,
In harboring banished Quakers.

Whittier, The Exiles.

Whosoever relieves the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowlngly harbors or protects an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a courtmartial may direct.

Articles of War of the U. S. Army, art. 45.

Hence-3. To entertain; cherish; indulge: as, to harbor malice or revenge.

I cannot utter it. Why should I keep A breast to harbour thoughts 1 dare not speak? Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

4t. To trace home, as a deer to its covert; earth.

I bave in this short time made a great progress Towards your redress; I come from harbouring The villains who have done you this affront. Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, iii.

=Syn. 3. Foster, etc. See cherish.
II. intrans. 1. To lodge; dwell. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To herber in that hostel, whyl halyday lested aninant. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 806.

This night iet's harbour here in York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. Stace first he harbor'd in
That purple-lined palace of aweet sin.
Keats, Lamia, 11.

2. To receive shelter or protection; be entertained; be secreted.

No great guilt of any kind can well be thought to har-bour in that breast where true Charity dwells. Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

3. To find a harbor; anchor in a harbor, as a

There were many commodious havens and fair baies for ships to harbour, and ride in with safety.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 802.

The wind was so strong as the shallop could not keep ne water, but was forced to harbour there that night. Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's [Memorial, p. 349.

den, etc.

harborage, harbourage (här'bor-āj), n. [Modified (as if directly \langle harbor1, harbour1, \pm -age)
from ME. harbergage, herberge, herbigage, \langle OF.
herbergage, herbegage, harbegage, etc., lodgings,
shelter, harbor, \langle herbergier, etc., lodge, shelter: see harborough, harbor1, v.] Lodging;
shelter; dwelling; abede.

Hyes to the harbergage there the kyng hovys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79. (Halliwell.)

Let us in, yonr king; whose labour'd spirits, Forwearied in this action of swift speed, Crave harbourage within your city walls. Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

How could a dream so valn find harbourage In thy fantastic brain?

J. Baillie.

Where can I get me harbourage for the night?

Tennyson, Geraint.

Tennyson, Geraint.

harbor-dues (här'bor-dūz), n. pl. Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected for the use of a harbor, moorings, etc.

harbored, harboured (här'bord), p. a. 1. Entertained; sheltered.—2. In her., same as lodged: said of a hart, buck, or the like.

harborer, harbourer (här'bor-er), n. [ME.herbergere, herborgere, harburger, etc., < herberen, etc., harbor: see harbor1, v.] 1. One who harbors, entertains, or shelters.

bors, entertains, or shelters.

Oftentimes have I sitten at dinner and supper with him, in the house of that godly harbourer of many preachers and servants of the Lord Jeans, I mean Master Elsyng. Quoted in Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., [1853), II. xxix.

Geneva was famous for its religion and a great nurse of pious men, and harbourer of exiles for religion.

Strype, Abp. Grindal, an. 1582.

2t. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert.

harbor-gasket (här'bor-gas "ket), n. ene of a series of broad but short and well-blacked gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship, for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

ME. herboreles, herberles; \(\text{harbor1}, harbour1, harbour1, \)
+ -less. \(\text{1} \)
1. Destitute of shelter or lodging; shelterless.

For I was hungry, and yee gave me meate, thirsty, and yee gave me drinke; naked, and yee cloathed me; harbour-lesse, and ye lodged me.

Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, iii.

2. Having no harbor or haven.

On the left hand the haven-lesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. Holland, tr. of Llvy, p. 352.

Toward the south [of Asla] he [Buckle] shows us the Indian Peninsula, with its harborless coasts.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 259.

harbor-light (här'ber-līt), n. A light or lighthouse to guide ships in entering a harbor.
harbor-log (här'bor-log), n. Naut., that part of the log-book which belongs to the period during which ship is in part.

which a ship is in port.

harbor-master (här'bor-mas"ter), n. An officer who has charge of the mooring and berthing of ships, and enforces the regulations re-

specting harbors.
harborough (här'bur-ō), n. [Early mod. E. also harborow, harborow, harbrough, harbrow; < ME. harborought (hār' bur-o), m. [Early mod. E. also harborow, harborow, harbrough, harbrow; ⟨ ME. harbrough, herborowe, herbereve, harborwe, herberga, herberge, herberge in fact OHG.), but of LG. or Scand. origin: OFries. herberge in comp.) = MD. herberge, herberghe, D. herberge | MLG. herberge, kerberghe, D. herberge | Marbour¹, m. and v. See harbor¹. harbour²t, m. An obsolete form o harburge, herbrige, G. herberge = Leel. herbergi = Sw. herberge = Dan. herberge, herberge (after D.) (whence, from MHG., It. albergo = Sp. Pg. albergue, auberge, auberge, auberge, auberge, auberge, auberge, F. auberge), a lodging, an inn. orig., as in OHG. and OF., a military station, a camp, ⟨ OHG. heri, hari, MHG. here, G. heer = AS. here, etc., an army (see harry, herring, herald, heriot, etc.), + OHG. bergan, MHG. G. bergen = D. bergen = AS. beorgan, etc., cover, shelter, protect: see bury¹, borough¹, burrou¹. Hence, by abbreviation, the now usual form harbor¹, q. v.; also harbinger.] 1. A place of lodging, originally for an army; a camp; in a more general use, a lodging; a shelter; an inn.

1 saugh nought this yeer so mery a companye At oones in this herbergh as is now.

I saugh nought this yeer so mery a companye
At oones in this herbergh as is now.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 765.

The German iord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, tooke order to have his armes set up in his last herborough.

B. Johnson, Discoveries.

2. Shelter; refuge; asylum.

He hath nede of fode, of clothing, and of herberwe.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Leave me those hilles where harbrough nis to see, Nor holy-bush, nor brers, nor winding witche. Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

3t. In astrol., the house or mansion of a heavenly body.

Apollo, god and governour
Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour,
That gevest after thy declinacioun
To ech of hem his tyme and his sessoun,
As thyn herberwe chaungeth lowe or heighe.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 307.

Chawer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 307.

harborough† (här'bur-ō), v. [Early mod. E. also harborow, harborrow; < ME. herborowen, hereburzen, etc., = D. herbergen = MLG. herbergen = OHG. herbergen, herebergen, herebirgōn, herbirgōn, MHG. G. herbergen = Icel. herbergja = ODan. herberge (cf. It. albergare = Sp. Pg. albergar = Pr. alberguar = OF. herbergier, herbirgier, haubergier), shelter, harbor; from the noun: see harborough, n. Hence, by abbreviation, harbor¹, v., the new usual form.] I. trans.

1. To provide a lodging-place for; lodge.

To herbourah vs. with his blissed salutes

To herbourgh vs with his blissed saintes
In heuen where and is no complaintes.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6523.

2. To give shelter to; entertain; protect.

Al-so charge Charyte a churche to make In thyn hole herte to herberghwen alle treuthe. Piers Plowman (C), viit. 258.

Thys Symon leprosus that harborowed our lorde and suche of hys Disciplis as war Cristeyned, was aftyr warde made Bushoppe. Torkington, Diary of Eng. Travell, p. 54. 3. To find the harbor or refuge of; trace home, as a deer to its covert.

If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or rouse the game. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

II. intrans. To have a lodging; lodge; dwell. Sauyng al wey yt ye marchauntis of Gascoyne and other alyens may dwelle and harborough together in ye said cite as they were wont to doo here before.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 26.

harboroust, harbouroust (här'bor-us), a. [Early med. E. herbourous, herberous; \(harbour^1, harbour^1, + -ous. \)] Affording harbor or shelter; hospitable.

Whether she haue to her smal power ben herberous to the sainctes, todged them and washen their fete.

J. Udall, On 1 Tim. v.

An other sorte promyseth their howse to be herbour-ouse to the household of fayth, and a great vowe do they make.

Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 38.

harborowt, n. and v. See harborough.
harbor-reach (här'bor-rēch), n. Naut., the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.
harborrowt, n. and v. See harborough.
harbor-seal (här'bor-sēl), n. The common seal, Phoca vitulina.

harbor-watch (här'bor-woch), n. Naut., same

as anchor-watch.

harboryt, n. [< ME. herbery, herberie, in fuller form herbergery, herbergeri, herborgerie, harburgerye, etc., < OF. herbergerie, lodging, < herbergier, lodge: see harborough, harbor¹, v.] A lodging; an inn.

War innes al bifor thaim nomen, Sua that there was no herberie To Iosep and his spouse Marie. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 63.

Where is the herborgerie where I schal ete pask?

Wyclif, Luke xxii. 11 (Oxf.).

harbour¹, n. and v. See harbor¹.
harbour², n. An obsolete form of arbor².
harbrought, harbrowt, n. See harborough.
hard (härd), a. and n. [< ME. hard, ⟨AS. heard, hard, firm, strong, brave, stubborn, harsh, severe, etc., = OS. hard = OFries. herd = D. LG. hard = OHG. hart, harti, and herti, MHG. hart and herte, G. hart = Icel. hardhr = Sw. hârd = Dan. haard = Goth. hardus, hard, severe, egr. κρατίς, strong, mighty; ef. κράτος, κάρτος, καρτερός, καρτερός, strong, stout, mighty, κρατεῖν, have power, rule (see aristocracy, democracy, etc., aristocrat, democrat, etc.), = Skt. kratu, strength, power; prob. ⟨√kar, do, the earliest use in Teut. and Gr. having reference to bodily strength. Hence (through F.) hardy¹ and (through Scand.) harsh.] I. a. 1. Solid and firm to the touch; firm in substance and texture, so as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated, as not to be readily altered in shape, penetrated, or divided; so constituted as to resist compressing, penetrating, dividing, or abrading action: opposed to soft.

The deuel dragouns hide Was hard so an fiint. Sir Tristrem, ii. 30.

As steele is hardest in his kinde Abouc all other that men finde Of metalics. Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol. The diamend, why, 'twas beautiful and hard.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. 211.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 211.

Hard and soft are names that we give to things only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being generally called hard by us which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that on the contrary seft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy and unpainful touch.

Locke.

A body is said to be harder than another when it can be used to scratch the latter, but cannot be scratched by it.

A. Daniell, Physics, p. 230.

2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a hard knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a hard and fast promise.—3. Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant;

They be of an hard nature, able to abide and sustain heat, cold, and labour; abhorring from all delicate dainties, occupying no husbandry nor tillage of the ground.

Sir T. More, Utopla (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

They [the horses] are both in hard condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 65.

Is anything too hard for the Lord? Gen, xvlil, 14. (a) Difficult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, though anointed king; and these men the sons of Zerulah be too hard for me. 2 Sam. lit. 39.

But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too hard for a Giant.

Howell, Letters, 1. ii. 0.

hard for a Giant.

Howell, Letters, 1. ii. 9.

(b) Difficult of solution, comprehension, decision, etc.; difficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a hard question or problem; a hard language to atudy; hard words (that is, big words, difficult to pronounce).

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' hard names.

E. Jonson, Epigrams, iii.

For men to tell how human life began
Is hard; for whe himself beginning knew?

Milton, P. L., viii. 251.

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree,

In that Arcadian light when roof and tree, Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy. Lowell, Agassiz, iv. I.

(e) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or involving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborious; fatiguing: as, hard work; a hard task.

When Duncan is asleep (Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey Soundly invite him). Shak., Macbeth, 1. 7.

It es an harde thyng for to saye, Of doghety dedis that hase hene done; Of felle feghtyngs and batells sere. Thomas of Erseddoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

Thomas of Erssetaoune (Child a Lind)
The gods are hard to reconcile:
"Tis hard to settle order once again.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song), vi.
So hard 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the smallest step to what is good.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

(d) Difficult to endure or bear; oppressive; harsh; cruel; as, a hard fate; a hard blow; hard treatment; a hard

Hard is the choice when the valtant must eat their

arms, or clem.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. I. A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried, Above all pain, all passion, and all pride. Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, 1. 23.

5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a hard fight; a hard struggle; hard labor or study.

In this world is hard auenture.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

ffull harde and felon was the bateile ther.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446. To keep some command on our direction required hard and diligent plying of the paddle.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 122.

6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in application or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a hard student.

Hard thinking and fleet talking do not run together. Tyndall, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 335.

7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a hard rain; a hard trot or run; hard drinking.

Het, faint, and weary, with her hard embracing. Shak., Venns and Adonis, 1. 559. 8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not vision-

The hard sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter into the visionary and ecstatic enthusiasm of the Knight of Norwich.

Bulwer, Misc. Works, I. 189. 9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a

hard frost; a hard winter.

Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the sea's hard farewell and the shore's rude welcome.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, 11.

A cold, hard winter's storms arrive,
And threaten death or familie to their hive,
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, lv.

10. Harsh. (a) Presenting a harsh, anstere, or repulsive appearance: as, hard features.

When we're us'd
To a hard face, it is not so unpleasing.
' Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ti. 2.

(b) Harsh in style, outline, or execution; stiff; conventional; unnatural. A picture is said to be hard when the lights and shades are too strongly marked and too close to each other.

Others . . . make the figures harder than the marble self.

Dryden. His diction is hard, his figures too bold. Dryden.

Ice . . . bristles all the brakes and thorns
To you hard crescent, as she hangs
Above the wood. Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

(c) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a hard heart; hence, mcrciless; characterized by the absence of kindliness or affection; unfeeling; untriendly; harsh in manner: as, a hard look; to cherish hard feelings toward one.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel stylet.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.

They will take her, they will make her hard,
And she will pass me by in after-life
With some cold reverence worse than were she dead.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

Without imagination, social intercourse grows dry and hard, and human life is despoiled of charm.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 180.

Electra's voice sounded a little hard as she said these words, and her smile was more bitter than sweet.

The Century, XXXVII. 51.

(d) Austere; exacting; oppressive: as, to be hard upon one; a hard master.

So is meny man ymorthred for hus money and goodes, And the that duden the dede ydampned ther-fore after, And he for hus harde heldynge in held.

Piers Plowman (C), xiil. 244.

Think not my judgment leads me to comply With laws unjust, but hard necessity:
Imperious need, which cannot be withstood, Makes ill anthenite, for a greater good.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.

There are none who suffer more under the grievances of hard government than the subjects of little principali-

(e) Strict in money matters; close in dealing; grasping; avaricions.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping
Mat. xxv. 24. where thou hast not sown.

(f) Vexatious; galling: as, hard words or dealings; to call one hard names.

Have you given him any hard words of late?

Shak., Hamlet, il. 1.

Shak, Hamlet, i. 1.

(g) Wicked; bad; reprobate; profane: as, a hard character; a hard case. [Colloq.]

11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, hard fare.—12. Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, hard water. See hardness, 2 (a), and hard water, under sectors.

Put in one quart of quicklime. . . . When the liquer is ard, it is of an orange colour, which may be seen by lewing.

Workshop Receipts, lat ser., p. 38. blewing.

For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped first in lime to fix the lead and copper; but usually an extra dip in the entering vat suffices, especially if the vats are strong in lime, or, as the dyers technically term it, very hard.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calice Printing, p. 286.

13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, hard liquors; hard drinks; hard eider.

Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling hard liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale.

Boston Traveller, Sept. 20, 1879.

14. In silk-manuf., retaining the natural gum: distinguished from soft: said of silk.

Before the gum has been boiled off the silk it is said to be hard silk, but when boiled off it becomes soft silk—terms very expressive of the actual condition of the fibres.

A. Bartow, Weaving, p. 395.

15. In phonetics: (a) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (b) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of as a distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of c and g as in corn and get, as distinguished from c and g as in cite and gee. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians.]—At hard edge, in fencing, with naked weapons, or in serious conflict. Davies.

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet al hard edge with her; If I did . . . I should be confoundedly gapped.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

Hard and fast, strongly binding; strictly obligatory; not to be violated or set aside: as, a hard and fast bargain; hard and fast rules.—Hard carbonates, See carbonatel.—Hard cash. See cash?.—Hard cider. See cider.—Hard-cash. See cash?.—Hard cider. See cider.—Hard-cider campaign, in U. S. polit. hist, the presidential canvass of 1840, in which nuch use was made of hard cider as an emblem by the supporters of General Harrison, from a slur relating to his use of it cast upon him by his opponents. See log-cabin.—Hard clam, one of the large rounded clams with a thick heavy shell used for food in the United States; a round clam, as the quahog, Venus mercenaria; so called in distinction from the

soft or long clams of the genus Mya, etc.—Hard coal. See coal, 2.—Hard crab, a hard-shelled edible crab: lo contradistinction to soft crab.—Hard fish, knot, etc. See the nouna.—Hard lines. See line2.—Hard maple, See maple.—Hard money. See money.—Hard muffile-colors, colors which require the greater heat of the muffile-turnace—that is to say, about 300° of the aliver pyrometer, or nearly 1000° centigrade.—Hard of hearing, hearing with difficulty; partly deal.

Child! I am rather hard of hearing— Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl: I tell you, you can't hear at all! Couper, Mutual Forhearance.

Hard paste, in ceram. See porcelain.— Hard pine, pottery, pulse, water, wood, etc. See the nouns.—In hard condition. See condition. = Syn. 3. Unylelding, tough.—4 (b). Perplexing, pnzzling, knotty.—4 and 5. Difficult, etc. see arduous.—10. Severe, Harsh, etc. (see austere); insensible, callous, obdurate, inflexible.

II. n. 1. Something that is hard, in distinction from corrections from conditions.

tion from something similar or related that is soft; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly soft, as the shell or rind.

Of squylles white alle rawe take of the hardes, And al the rynde is for this nothing fyne. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A firm, solid path or way; a paved street or roadway; a gravelly passage, as over a fen or marsh. [Local, Eng.]

Two small rooms . . . at a tobacconist's shop on the Common Hard, a dirty street leading down to the dock-yard [at Plymouth, England].

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

4. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. Marryat.—5. [cap.] În U. S. hist.: (a) A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called Hunkers. The extreme members were called the Adamantine Hards. Originally called Hard-shells. tine Hards. Originally ealled Hard-shells.

The Hards had by their own course forfeited the right to base their complaints about Pierce's behavior on the fact that they alone represented the true national Democracy, in the decisive question of slavery.

H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272.

(b) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the Softs mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.—6. pl. A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. Dunglison. hard (härd), adv. [< ME. harde, < AS. hearde, hard, severely, sorely, very, = OS. hardo = OHG. harto, strongly, extremely, very, = Gr. κάρτα, extremely, very, much, etc.; from the adj.]
1. With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vehemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work hard for a living; to run hard; to hold hard; it rains hard.

BI that the wyse in the wod wendez his brydel, (b) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the support-

BI that the wyge in the wod wendez his brydel, Hit the hors with the helez, as harde as he mygt. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2155.

Lie soft, aleep hard, drink wine, and cat good cheer.
Middleton, Chaste Mald, 1. 2.

But it rained so hard all the night, that I did not much fear being attacked.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 176.

The wolves scampered away as hard as they could drive.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

And pray'd so hard for mercy from the prince. Dryden.

He atoop'd and gather'd one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots,
Look'd hard and sweet at me, and gave it me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast. Corn. Blnd him, I say.
Reg. Hard, hard. Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard.

Bacon.

He thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himself got hard away.

Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 102).

He . . . spoke such scrive, and provoking terms, . . . I did full hard forbear him. Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The whole party was put under a prescription, so general and severe as to take their hard-carned bread from the lowest offices. Burke, Present Discontents (1770).

4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously;

vexatiously; gallingly.

Paul Primus [heremita] put vs him-selue Awey Into wildernes the werlde to dispisen; And there we lengfejden full longe & lyueden full harde. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 310.

When a man's aervant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes hard. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

5. So as to be difficult.

The question is hard set.

Sir T. Browne.

6. Roughly; heavily.

He [Time] trots hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised.

Shak., As you Like it, lii. 2.

7. Close: near.

My soul followeth hard after thee.

The chirch of the priorie was hard joyned to the est end of the paroch chirch.

Letand, Monasticon, iv. 55.

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly
Unto his den, that was hard by.

Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

[He] weighed hard upon eighteen stone.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, 1, 79.

Fully; closely; to the full extent: especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm hard alee, hard aport, hard up, etc.— that is, as far as it will go in the direction indicated.

Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels hard over.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 161.

9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, hard-burned, hard-baked, hard-boiled.

If the clay be hard-burned, it will be of a red color.

C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 149.

Hard alee i See alee.—Hard all, with the greatest exertions of all engaged: used chiefly of boating.

Pulling hard all from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. Macmillan's Mag. Hard and fast, closely; firmly.

So than held thel here way harde & faste,
Til thel to Palerne prestili with at that pres come.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4878.

William of Paterne LL.

Rab sllps out, and jinks about
Behint the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly hard an fast.

Burns, Halloween.

Hard aport; See aport.—Hard by, near; close.—Hard hit. See hit!, v.—Hard run. Same as hard up (a).—Hard up, fil-provlède. (a) In want of money; needy; without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, and being hard up, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.

T. Hook, The Sutherlands.

Often he was "hard up," and had to work as a dock la-ourer. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 907.

bourer. Westmanster Rev., CAAVIII. 901.

(b) Ill-provided with: followed by for: as, hard up for amusement. [Colloq.] (c) Naut., pushed close up or as far as possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one side so as to turn the ship's head sway from the wind.—Hold hard i See hold!.—It shall go hard but. See go.—To bear one hardt. See bear!.—To be hard put to it, to be in great perplexity or difficulty.

The degree and letters were any larged together that

The figures and letters were so mingled together that ne would think the coiner was hard put to it on what art of the money to bestow the several words of his incription.

Addison, Ancient Medals, III.

To die hard. See diel.—To go hard with. See go. hard, v. t. [ME. harden (pres. ind. harde), < AS. heardian, become hard, make hard, = D. harden, make hard, = OHG. *hartjan, hartan, hertan, MHG. herten, G. härten = Dan. hærde = Sw. härda, make hard; from the adj. harden!.] To make hard; harden.

They speke of sondry harding of metal, And speke of medicynes therwithal, And how and whan it sholde "pharded be. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 237.

hard-a-keepingt, a. Hard to keep or observe.

hard-bake (härd'bāk), n. A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.

The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, hard-bake, apples, flat-fish, and oysters.

Dickens, Pickwick, ii.

hardbeam (härd'bēm), n. Same as hornbeam. hardbill (härd'bil), n. A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily Coccothraustinæ.

hard-bitted, hard-bitten (hard'bit"ed, -bit"n) a. [Prop., in this sense, only hard-bitted; thard $+bit^1, n., +-ed^2$.] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.

They looked such hard-bitten, wiry, whiskcred fellows, that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 8.

hard-boiled (härd'boild), a. Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs. hard-bound (härd'bound), a.

1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.

Just writes to make his harrenness appear, And strains from hard-bound brsins eight lines a year. Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 182.

2. Constipated: said of the bowels. [Colloq.]

hard-cured (härd'kūrd), a. Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especially are thus prepared for the markets of warm countries, as the West Indies, Spsin, and Italy.

hard-drawn (härd'dran), a. Drawn when cold, as wire through a disk.

All wire for outside work should be hard-drawn, if for ong spaces.

Greer, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.

The present company has employed hard-drawn copper vires. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 69.

hard-dried (härd'drid), a. Hard-cured, as fish. Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very hard-dried. Perley, Canada, p. 280.

hard-aried.

Perley, Canada, p. 280.

hardelyt, adv. A variant of hardly. Chaueer.
harden¹ (har'dn), v. [< ME. hardnen, an extension, with verb-formative -n (ef. happen),
of ME. harden (pres. ind. harde), make hard:
see hard, v. and a.] I. trans. 1. To make
hard or more hard in substance or texture;
make firm or compact; indurate: as, to harden steel, clay, or tallow; to harden the hands
or muscles by toil.

The Guaymars have hard skins and heat their children

The Gusymares haue hard skins, and beat their children with thistles to harden them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

It is a well-known fact among those who are in the hab-it of hardening, that the hardening of steel increases its

dimensions.

G. Ede, in Campin's Mechanical Engineering, p. 363.

To labour and the mattock-harden'd hand. Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]—
3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc.

She is hardened against her young ones, as though they were not hers.

Job xxxix. 16.

Some had in courts been great, and, thrown from thence, Like flends, were harden'd in impenitence.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 145.

Though he became so far hardened in profligacy that he could "take pleasure in the vileness of his companions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in him.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 12.

Hardened glass. See glass.—To harden the neck. See neck.=Syn. To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.

II. intrans. 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar hardens in drying.

That we might . . . watch
The sandy footprint harden into stone.

Tennyson, Princess, iii. Old Instincts hardening to new beliefs.

Lowell, Vitia Franca.

2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

become unfeeling.

And now his heart

Distends with pride, and, hardening in his strength,

Milton, P. L., i. 572.

3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market

The precious metals had again hardened in value. Encyc. Brit., VI. 410.

Having sworn too hard-a-keeping oath, Study to break it and not break my troth.

Shak., L. L. L., i. I.

Shak., L. L. L., i. I.

Shak., L. L. L., i. I.

Of hardes, herdes, hards: see hards and -en2.] a. Of hards or inferior flax.

II. n. Hards or inferior flax.

A shirt he had made of coarse harden,
A collar-band not worth a farthing.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.

Hardenbergia (här-dn-ber'ji-ä), n. [NL.,
named in honor of Frances Countess Hardenberg, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] A genus of Australian herbs
or woody climbers, belonging to the natural order Leguminosw, tribe Phaseolew, distinguished
botanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolbotanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings. The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profusion of their flowers, make excellent greenhouse-plants. As such, H. monophylla, a hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the Victorian lilac. It has blue flowers in racemes. The spindle-shaped root of these plants is called by the inhabitants sarsaparilla, and used by the gold-miners as a substitute for it: hence the other common name of spurious sarsaparilla.

hardener (härd'nėr), n. One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; a temperer. hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), n. A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfin-

ished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive away superfluous oil.

away supermous on.

hardening-machine (hard'ning-ma-shēn"), n.

A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.

size of the hat.

hardening-skin (härd'ning-skin), n. In hatmaking, a piece of partially tanned leather
placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.

Harderian (här-dē'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining
to the Swiss anatomist J. J. Harder (1656-1711).

Harderian gland. See gland.
hard-faced (härd'fāst), a. Having a hard or
stern face; hard-featured. Campbell.
hard-favored (härd'fā'vord), a. Having coarse
features; harsh of countenance; repellent in
aspect.

aspect.

Is that hard-favoured gentleman a poet too?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently qualified, but hard-favoured.

Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister hard-aroured. Sir R. L'Estrange.

He spends not night on beds of down or feathers, Nor day in tents, but hardens to all weathers His youthfull limbs.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

hard-favoredness (härd'fā"vord-nes), n.
Coarseness of features.

hard-featured (härd'fā"tūrd), a. Having coarse

features.

hard-fern (härd'fern), n. A fern of the genus Lomaria, particularly L. Spicant. In Australia, where the genus is abundant, the name is given to all the species of Lomaria. See Lo-

hard-finish (härd'fin'ish), n. In plastering, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.

hard-fish (härd'fish), n. Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]
hard-fisted (härd'fis"ted), a. 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.—2. Close-fisted; covetous.

None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. $Bp.\ Hall$, Balm of Gilead.

hard-fought (härd'fât), a. Vigorously contested: as, a hard-fought battle.

Hard-fought field. Fanshawe, Lord Strafford's Trial. hard-got (härd'got), a. Obtained with diffi-

culty.

With a tedious war, and almost endices toils,

Throughout his troubled reign here held his hard-got
spoils.

Drayton, Polyobion, xvii. 114.

hard-grained (härd'grand), a. 1. Having a elose, firm grain.—2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The hard-grain'd Muses of the cube and square.

Tennyeon, Princess, Prol.

hard-grass (härd'gras), n. A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as Ophiurus, Rott-bellia, and Schlerochloa, and one of some species

bællia, and Schleroehloa, and one of some species of Tritieum; also, oceasionally, the orchardgrass, Dactylis glomerata.

hardhack (härd'hak), m. A low shrub, Spirwa tomentosa, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called steeplebush. It is common in the northeastern United States, especially in New England, and is said to have considerable medicinal value as an astringent.

Our narrow New England lanes, . . . where no better flowers are to be gathered than golden-rod and hardhack.

Lowell, quoted in De Vere's Americanisms, p. 405.

hard-handed (härd'han'ded), a. [=Dan. haard-handet = Sw. hārdhänd.] 1. Having hands handet = Sw. hårdhänd.]
hardened by toil.

Hard-handed men, that work in Alhens here, Which never labour'd in their minds till now. Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.

The easy or hard-handed monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannles. Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

hardhay (härd'hā), n. The plant Hypericum tetrapterum, one of the St. John's-worts, with hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]

hardhead (hard'hed), n. 1+. Clash or collision of heads in contest.

I have been at hardhead with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the *lion*. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James VI., and was worth 1½d. or 2d. English. See cut on following page.

tyrannus. See cut under Bre-voortia. [New Eng.]—4. The California gray whale, Rhachia-nectes glaucus: so called by whalers because it has a



Obverse. Reverse Hardhead of James VI., British Museum (Size of the original.)

because it has a (Size of the original.) Analytic of butting boats.—5. The gray gurnard, Trigla gurnardus.—6. The ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida, more fully called hard-headed dipper. Also hard-tack, toughhead. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—7. A kind of commercial sponge, Spongia dura. A. kind of commercial sponge, Spongia dura. A. Hyatt.—8. The knapweed, Centaurea nigra: so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on a long handle. See knapweed.—9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bottom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with nace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the

operation.—10. Alarge, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.

hard-headed (härd'hed'ed), a. [< hard + head + -ed². Cf. D. hardhoofdig, stupid, hardhoofd, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clear-headed and firm; not easily deceived or humbers of the standard stand bugged: as, a hard-headed politician.

Mrs. D. is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible hard-head-d woman. Mme. d'Arblay, Diary, I. 261.

a Arouay, Diary, 1. Zol.

Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments (Lippman's electrometers) with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made.

Science, III. 260.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

**Hard-headed physicists, however, regard such instruments (Lippman's electrometers) with considerable doubt when quantitative measurements are to be made.

Science, III. 260.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

Ardiness (här'di-ness), n. [< ME. hardynesse; when quantitative measurements are to be made.

Science, III. 260.**

Physical vigor.

Hard-headed dipper. Same as hardhead, 6.
hard-hearted (härd'här"ted), a. [Early mod. E. also hardharted, hardherted; < ME. herdiheorted, hærdheorted (= Dan. haardhjertet = Sw. härdhjertad), with -ed², < AS. heardheort (= G. hartherz-ig), < heard, hard, + heorte, heart.] Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.

But exhorte one an other daylye, whyle it is called to daye, least any of you waxe hard herted thorow the deceitfulnesse of synne.

Bible of 1551, Heb. ili. 13.

She to Intrigues was even hard-hearted.

Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Syn. See list under cruel.

hard-heartedly (härd'här'sted-li), adv. In a hard-hearted manner. Imp. Diet.

hard-heartedmess (härd'här'sted-nes), n. The character of being hard-hearted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.

hardiesset, n. [ME., < OF. hardiesse, hardiesce, F. hardiesse (= Pr. ardideza = It. arditezza). < hardi, hardy: see hardy'.] Hardiness; boldness.

That of kny3thode the prowesse Is grounded upon hardiesse Of him that dare wel undertake. Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 67.

hardiheadt (här'di-hed), n. Same as hardi-

Spenser, F. Q., I. Iv. 88.
Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold hardihead
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 188.
Ood (här'di-hùd)

ing boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foelish daring; offensive assurance.

It is the society of numbers which gives hardihood to infinity.

iniquity.

It is a proof of audacity to venture to an entertainment uninvited, and of hardthood to endure with apparent unconsciousness the astonished looks of the host and hostess.

C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 115.

Physical power of endurance; toughness.

The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mind, better than any hardshood of body.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, stoutness, fortitude; audscity, effrontery, assurance, impudence. The unfavorable meanings of hardshood seem to be prevailing over the good ones, so that there is a tendency to look to other words for the expression of courage and endurance. The issue of this tendency is not yet decided; it is less marked in the case of hardy.

Infound many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabout at cards, some for ale, some for placks and hardhedds.

Letter dated Jan. 12, 1570. (Nares.)

3. The menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus. See cut under Brevoortia. [New Eng.]—4. The California gray

Physical Physical Control of the property of course; property of course; property of course; property of course; indeed.

2t. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

2t. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.

A wyf is Goddes gifte verrally;
Alle othere manere giftes hardily,
As londes, rentes, pasture or comune,
Or moebles, alle been giftes of Fortune.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1.68.

hardim (här'dim), n. [Cf. Ar. hurdaun, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, Stellio vulgaris, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled haardim.

The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow. Stand. Nat. Hist., 111. 414.

hardiment (här'di-ment), n. [< ME. hardiment, < OF. hardiment, < hardi, hardy: see hardy1.]
1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.] archaic.]

Artow in Troys and hast non hardiments
To take a woman which that loveth thee?

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 533.

2t. A bold exploit.

Like hardiment Posthumus hath
To Cymbeline perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

He that berethe the Diamand upon him, it zevethe him hardynesse end manhode, and it kepethe the Lemes of his Body hole.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 159.

2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

By the imprudent and foolish hardines of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfited. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 85.

It is whichly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certain hardiness and ferocity which some men, though liberally educated, carry about them in all their behaviour. Steele, Spectator, No. 157.

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the hardiness of one that should teil you of it. Spectator. 3t. Hardness.

Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of special grace, And of hardynesse of herte and of hendenesse [gentleness] bothe. Piers Ptowman (B), xix. 31.

4t. Hardship; suffering.

They hold an opinion that oxen will ablde and suffer much more labour, pain, and hardiness than horaes will.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all hardiness.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

hardingt, n. [\ ME. hardyng; verbal n. of hard, Hardening.

They speeken of sondry hardyng of metal. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 235.

Enflam'd with fury and flera hardy hed.

Spenser, F. Q., 1. iv. 38.

Fools men are
Who work themselves such bitter care

hardlaiket, n. [ME., < Icel. hardhleikr, hardness, < hardhr = E. hard: see hard.] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

Who work themselves such bitter care
That they may live when they are dead;
Her mother's stern cold hardihaad
Shall make this sweet but dead-alive.

William Morria, Earthly Parsdise, III. 188.

hardihood (här'di-hùd), n. [\(\) hardyl + -hood.

Cf. D. hardigheid, hardness, callosity, G. hartigkeit, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that
exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foelish daring; offensive assurance.

It is the society of numbers which gives hardihood to

Sarai dealt hardly with her. Gen. xvi. 6.

The griev'd commons

Hardly conceive of me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., 1. 2.

We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so hardly As prouder livers do.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed; So hardly lodged. Dryden.

By hard work; with difficulty.

2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so hardly forgive, as this sin of falling away from the truth.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Belleve me, she is constant; not the sanda Can be so hardly number'd as she won.

Fletcher, Faithfui Shepherdess, Iv. 1.

There is a keen relish about small pleasures hardly earned.

J. H. Ewing, Madam Liberality.

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; scarcely: as, it is hardly strong enough; that is hardly true.

s hardly true.

You may be louder yet; a culverin
Discharged in his ear would hardly bore it.

B. Jonson, Volpoue, i. 1.

However wise, ye hardly know me yet.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, hardly any; hardly ever.

The Earl of Gloucester in a Sickness auddenly lost his Hair, his Teeth, his Nails, and his Brother hardly escaped Death.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Hardly any faculty is more important for the intellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.

Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.

The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted, school-books were scarcs and hardly attainable, and there was no certain prospect of peace.

N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 33.

5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will hardly come to-day.

Will intring come to-day.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credit of heing thought good.

South, Sermons.

There was that across his throat
Which you had hardly cared to see.

Tennyson, Lady Ciras Vere de Vere.

hard-metal (härd'met"al), n. An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the object being to secure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possible if they were metted together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operation. But, full of fire and greedy hardiment,
The youthfuli Knight could not for ought be staide.

Spenser, F. Q., I. 1. 14.

Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, ...
Now is the time to prove your hardiment!

Wordsworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.

hardmouth (härd'mouth), n. A cyprinoid fish, Acrochilus alutaeeus, distinguished by the in-

Acrochius alutaceus, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches a length of about a foot, and represents in the United States the Chondrostominæ of Europe. [Columbia river, U.S.] hard-mouthed (härd'moutht), a. Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a hard-mouthed horse.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control, Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. Dryden.

I myself, the author of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginations are hard-mouthed, and exceedingly disposed to run away with his reason.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

hardness (hard'ues), n. [\(ME. hardnesse, herdnardness (hard'ues), n. [< ME. hardnesse, herdnesse, < AS. heardnes (= OHG. hartnissa), < heard, hard: see hard, a.] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inclemency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.

Want of sensibility.

If one, by quicknes of witte, take his lesson readelie, an other, by hardnes of witte, taketh it not so speedelie.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 32.

And eke that age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldler of Jesus Christ, 2 Tim. ii. 3.

Jesus Christ.

I do confess my hardness broke his heart.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

But the Labourers are few, and their haruest nothing so pientifull as in other piaces, which they impute to the hardnesse of learning the Chinian language.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour.

With respect to hardness, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motion of our hands on coming lote contact with them.

Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), if. § 4.

Specifically—2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.

It is possible to improve . . hard water . . by simply adding lime-water to water the hardness of which is to be corrected.

The hardness shown by onboiled water is called total hardness.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 135.

3. In med., that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

the inger.

Hardness of the pulse is usually said to be an indication for bleeding, . . . but it is necessary to discriminate carefully between the hardness due to tension of the sound artery . . . and that due to arterial degeneration with more or less hard deposit in the walls of the vessels.

Quain, Med. Dict.

4. In art and music, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture; want of feeling in performance.—5. In mineral., the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scales have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and numbered, and other bodies are referred to this scals in respect of hardness. The diamond is the hardest hody known, and in the scale of Mohs its hardness is indicated by the number 10. The scale is as follows: Tale, 1; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3; finor-spar, 4; apatite, 5; fsidspar, 6; rock-crystal, 7; topaz, 8; corundum, 9; diamond, 10.

hard-nosed (härd'nozd), a. In hunting, having little or no sense of smell: said of dogs.

hardock (härd'dok), n. [ME. or AS. form not found; appar. < early ME. har, AS. hār, E. hoar, + dock¹, q. v.] A name applied by old English authors to some uncertain plant, probably a dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of hoardock; perhaps the burdock, Arctium Lappa. ity of bodies which enables them to resist abra-

hoardock; perhaps the burdock, Archium Luppa. It is thought by some to be the same as harlock, which is a corruption of charlock, Brassica Sinapistrum. hard-pan (härd'pan), n. 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which

sometimes underlies a superficial covering of Soil. Any bed of mingled clay and sand or pebbles, if firmly compacted, is called hard-pan. The use of this word appears to be much more common in the United States than in England.

Hence-2. (a) Hard, unbroken ground. [U.S.]

The new [world] is for the most part yet raw, undigested hard-pan.

The Century, XXVII, 118.

(b) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached hard-pan. [U. S.]

The practical hard-pan of business.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 4. It didn't appear to reach hard-pan, or take a firm grip life. The Century, XXVI. 285.

A community where, to use the local dialect, "they got the color and struck hard-pan" more frequently than any other mining camp.

Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 172.

shard-pear (härd'pār), n. A South African shrub or small tree, Olinia cymosa, belonging to the natural order Lythrariea, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of small white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments. musical instruments.

hard-port (härd'port), a. Placed hard aport.

See aport.

As we were under full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a hard-port helm, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot huiling her.

The Century, XXXVI. 428.

hards (härdz), n. [Also hurds, formerly hirdes; < ME. hardes, herdes, hyrdes, a pl. (though appearing as a sing in the ME. gloss "hee stupa, a hardes"), < AS. pl. heordan, hards; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of day home or weel. flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clathes bilius bigan to brin
Ais herdes that had bene right dry.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

She hadde on a sukkenye
That not of hemps ne heerdes was,
Rom. of the Rose, 1, 1233.

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as diffi-cult as it would be to work a steel hanberk out of hards of flax. Scott, Fair Mald of Perth, v.

hard-set (härd'set'), a. Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.

stinate.

hard-shell (härd'shel), a. and n. I. a. 1. In

zoöl., having a hard shell. Specifically appited—(a)
to the hard clam, round clam, or quahog, Venus mercenaria; (b) to the common edible crab, Callinectes hastatus, when its shell is grown hard; distinguished from
soft-shell.

2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]

She recognized the drawl of an old hard-shell preacher
who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighborhood.

The Century, XXXVI. 897.

Hard-shell Bantists. See bartist. 2.

hood. The Century, XXXVI. 891.

Hard-shell Baptists. See baptist, 2.

II. n. 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam.—2.

See Hard, n., 5 (a).

hard-shelled (härd'sheld), a. Same as hard-

Oh, you hard-shelled, unplastic, insuiated Englishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, and beef-steak, wherever you go, it is true; but you teach high prices, and swindling, and insolence likewise!

B. Taylor, Northern Travei, p. 256.

hardship (härd'ship), n. [< ME. herdschipe, also hardischipe; < hard + -ship.] 1. Severe labor or want; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance.

They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather then to indure these hardships.

Bradford, Piymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggling with advergities, undergoing sii kinds of hardships, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetits to difficulties and dangers.

Spectator, No. 312.

2. Hard treatment; injury; oppression; injus-

hard-visaged (härd'viz"ājd), a. Having harsh features; ill-favored. hardware (härd'wãr), n. 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called builders' hardware, domestic hardware, carriage-hardware, etc.
2. Alcoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.] hardwareman (härd'wãr-man), n.; pl. hardwaremen (-men). A maker or seller of hardwaremen

Work for silveramiths, watch-makers, and hardware-The Century, XXIV. 653.

men. The Century, XXIV. 663. Hardwickia (härd-wik'i-ä), n. [NL. (Roxburgh, 1795), named after Major-General Thomas Hardwick of the British army.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Leguminosæ, suborder Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Cynometreæ, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imprinated somels and 10 strongly 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to stami-Ito 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces 4 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africs. They are thornicss trees with abruptly pinnate 2-to 6-folioiate leaves. Two Asiatic species, H. binata and H. pinnata, are tolerably well known. The former is a deciduous tree attaining a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabiting southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or nearly black, flue-grained, very hard, and durable. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in India, splits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuable for posts, railroad-ties, and underground work. The bark furnishes a valuable fiber for cordage. The other species named has similar but lessmarked properties. It grows in the western Ghats from South Kanara to Travancore. Both species exude a baisam similar to copaiba. That of H. pinnata hardens into a resin, or forms an oleo-resin.

hardwood-bree (härd wud-trē), n. A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, Ixora ferrea, belonging to the natural order Rubiacca, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary

ferrea, belonging to the natural order Rubiaceæ, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See Ixora.

hardy¹ (här'di), a.; compar. hardier, superl. hardiest. [< ME. hardy, hardi, < OF. hardi (F. hardi), hardy, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of hardir, ardir (= Pr. ardir = It. ardire), be bold, make bold, < OHG. *hartina = E. hard, v.) (cf. OF. enhardi, emboldened, pp. of enhardir, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. harti, herti, MHG. herti, another form of OHG. MHG. hart = E. hard: cf. MLG. herdich, persevering. — ODan hardia = Norw, herdia = of OHG. MHG. hart = E. hard: cf. MLG. hertach, persevering, = ODan. hardig = Norw. herdig = Sw. härdig, vigorous, courageous (Dan. ihardig = Sw. ihärdig, persevering). Hardy is thus a doublet of hard: see hard.] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But there is no man in the World so hardy, Cristene man ne other, but that he wolde ben adrad for to beholde it. Mandeville, Traveis, p. 282.

That you be never so hardy to come again in his affairs. Shak., T. N., ii. 2.

The Indians were so hardy as they came close up to them, notwithstanding their pieces.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 254.

Be not so hardy, scullion, as to slay One nobler than thyseif.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done holdly or energetically: as, a hardy exploit; hardy occupations.

Hs turned with impatience from his fiterary intora to military exercises and the hardiest sports.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 368.

Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a hardy peasant; a hardy plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and white as they, But hardier far.

Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 16.

And every hardy plant could bear
Loch Katrine's keen and searching sir.

Scott, L. of the L., i. 26.

Scott, L. of the L., L. 26.

The emigrant's children have grown up, the hardy offspring of the new clime, Everett, Orations, L. 201.

= Syn. I. Stout-hearted, courageous, valiant, daring. See
note under hardikood.—3. Hale, robust, sturdy, tough.

hardyl (här'di), v. z.; pret. and pp. hardied, ppr.
hardying. [< hardy, a.] To become hardy, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

Stiil hardying more and more in his triumphs over our molicity.

Lamb, Elia, p. 299. simplicity.

hardy² (här'di), n.; pl. hardies (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In blacksmithing, a chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil.

hardyheadt, n. See hardihead.

hardy-shrew (här'di-shrö), n. [Formerly also hardishrew.] The shrew.

harel (här), n. [< ME. hare, < AS. hara = OFries. hase = MLG. hase = OFries. hase = MD. hasse, D. haas = MLG. hase = OHG. haso, MHG. G. hase = Icel. hēri (for heri) = Sw. Dan. hare (< Teut. stem *hasan-) = W. ccinach = OPruss. sasins = Skt. çaça (for *casa), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family Leporidæ and genus Lepus. It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in Rodenta (the extra pair placed behind the others), long mobils ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbs, furry soies, and cleft upper lip. The species are numerous, and are found in most countries, especially of the northern hemisphere; they are much slike, all nearly resembling the common hare of Europe, Lepus timidus. This animal in northerly and alpine countries turns more or less completely white in winter, and is then known as the varying hare. The polar hare, Lepus timidus, var. arcticus or glacialis, is the extreme phase of the same species; the



American Varying Hare (Lepus americanus).

United States harbor several very large, long-eared, long-limbed hares, such as L. campestris (which whitens in winter), L. callotis, and others, commonly known as jack-rabbits or jackas-rabbits. (See cut under jack-rabbit.) Some hares are partly aquatic, as L. aquaticus of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and fleetness, and for its instinctive ingenuity in eluding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is called coursing, and has been a favorite sport from remote times. The rabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included under the general term hare, and differs from it chiefly in its smaller size, and in its habit of burrowing instead of constructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See rabbit.

He is so gode a knyght that alie other be but as heres as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 162.

The melancholy hare is form'd in brakes and briera.

Drayton, Polyoibion, ti. 204.

The tim'rous hare . . . scarce shuns me. Couper, Task, vi. 305.

2. [cap.] In astron., one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the cient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.—First catch your hare. Ses catch!—Hare and hounds. (a) An outdoor game modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride, scattering behind them small pieces of paper called the scent; the others, known as the hounds, following the trall so marked, try to catch the hares before they reach home again. home again.

"Weil, my little fellows," began the Doctor, . . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-hounds, and lost our way."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown st Rugby, i. 7.

(bt) Everybody; people generally.

(61) Everybody; people generally.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out—thus seyde here and houne.
Chaucer, Trollus, iv. 210.

Little chief hare. See Lagomys and pika.—Mad as a
March hare, acting wildly or senselessly; strangely ireakish: in sllusion to the wild actions of the hare during the
breeding-season in spring.—To hunt for hares with a
tabort, to engage in a hopeless task. Davies.

Men mygtten as well haue huntyd an hare with a tabre, As aske ony mendis fior that thei mysdede. Richard the Redsless, 1. 58.

The poors man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads in forma pauperis, he hunteth for hares with a taber, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a botle of hay. Greene, Quip for an Upstart Conrtier (Harl. Misc., V. 407).

To make a hare of, to hoax or befool; ridicule; expose or show up to derision. (See also calling-hare.)

hare²t (hār), v. t. [= E. dial. harr, < ME. harien, harren, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as harien for herien, herzien, E. harry, q. v., or < OF. harier, harry, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. hare (un chien), set (a dog) on, encourage; ef. haro, harrow, an exclamation; crier haro, cry harrow: see harrow³.] To harass; worry; frighten. frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?

Hare the poor fellow out of his five wite
And seven senses.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

But the poor creature was so hared by the council of efficers that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued ont, by which he did declare the parliament to he dissolved.

Clarendon, Civil Wars, III. 660.

To have and rate them thus at every turn is not to teach them, but to vex and torment them to ne purpose.

**Locke*, Education, § 67.

hare³†, pron. See he¹, I., D (b). harebell (har'bel), n. [< ME.

harebelle, glossing L. bursa pastoris, shepherd's-pursa (not in AS.); < harel + bell¹. Many plants take their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. harefoot, hare's-foot, hare-mint, hare's-ear, etc.] 1. A species of bell-flower, Campanula rotundifolia, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is a tew herb with delicate, drooping, blue, hell-shaped flewers, and linear-isnecolate stem-lesves, those near the root being round-heart-shaped or evate, but early disappearing, so as rarely to be seen with the flewers. It is commen to both Europe and North America. The name is sometimes errencously written hairbell; Lindley cndeavered to restrict that spelling to this plant, reserving the spelling harebell for the Scilla nutuns (def. 2). familiar animals without ob-

The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veins.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head, Eiastic, from her airy tread.

Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

An Aipine harebell hnng with tears
By some cold morning giscier.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. The wild hyacinth, Scilla nutans, or Hyacin-

English works.]
harebrain (hār'brān), a. and n. [\langle hare¹ + brain. Also written, incorrectly, hairbrain, as if \langle hair¹ + brain.] I. a. Same as harebrained.

I meane it (saith the king) by that same haire-braine wild fellow, my subject, the Earle of Snffolke, who is protected in your countrie, and begins to play the foole, when all others are wearle of it.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223.

It certainly will not put him in a position to carry out any of the hairbrain schemes of economic policy.

The American, XII. 309.

II. n. A giddy or reckless person.

Ah foolish harebraine, This is not she. Udall, Reister Doister, i. 4.

Look into our histories, and you shall almost meet with no other subject, but what a company of hare-brains have done in their rage. Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 169.

harebrained (hãr'brānd), a. [< hare¹ + brain + -ed². Also written, incorrectly, hairbrained.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless;

O painted fooles, whose hairbrainde heades must have Mere clothes attones than might become a king. Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

Grave and what persons . . . are extremely less affected with lust and leves than the hare-brained boy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 718.

The hare-brained chatter of a few political babblers.

C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, v.

harebrainedly (har'brand-li), adv. In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.

Fansie (quoth he) farewell, whose badge I iong did beare, And in my hat full harebrayndly thy flowers did I weare. Gascoigne, Fruit of Fetters.

harebur (hãr'ber), n. The burdock, Arctium Lappa. See burdock.
harecopt, n. See horecop.
hareem, n. Same as harem.
hare-eyed (hãr'īd), a. Watchful; fearful.
Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and hare-eyed Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast.
Chapman, Death of Prince Henry.

harefoot (hãr'fùt), n. [< ME. harefot (defs. 1 and 5 (a)) (= Sw. harefot = Dan. harefod, harefoot); < haref + foot. Cf. hare's-foot.]

1. The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs: Better a hare-foot than nene at ali; that is to say, than not to be able to walk.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 118.

2†. A swift-footed person.

He was cleped Harefot, for he was urnare god [a good runner].

Harald, Godwyne sone
was urnare god [a good runner].

Chronicle of Eng., 1. 897.

3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus Lagopus: so called because the densely feather-Lagopus: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under grouse.—4†. A long, narrow foot, earried forward, such as is found in some dogs. V. Shaw, Book of the Dog.—5. In bot.: (a) Same as avens. (b) Same as hare's-foot, 1. hare-footed (hãr'fūt'ed), a. Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan. hare-hearted (hãr'hār'ted), a. Timorous, like a hare: easily frightened.

hare-hearced (har har ted), a. Timorous, like a hare; easily frightened.
harehound (hār'hound), n. A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. Chalmers. [Rare.]
hare-kangaroo (hār'kang-ga-rö"), n. A small kangaroo of the genus Lagorchestes, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,



Hare-kangaroo (Lagorchestes hirsutus).

and to some extent in habits. These animals

Harelda (ha-rel'dä), n. [NL. (Leach, 1816); also English works.]

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Harelda (ha-rel'dä), n. [NL. (Leach, 1816); also English works.] rather Norw.) = Norw. naveua, dial, also naval, havold (Aasen) = ODan. havelde (other Scandforms are cited: haëlla, haëld, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. (Icel. Sw. haf, Dan. Norw. hav, the sea (see haaf, haff, haven); the second element is perhaps a corruption of Icel. önd (and-) = Dan. and, etc., duck: see drake^I.] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family Anatida and



Male Oldwife (Harelda glacialis)

Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure

subfamily Fuligulina, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-ex-

neate tail with the central rectrices long-exserted. The only species is H. glacialis, the long-tailed
duck, a very cemmon bird of the northern hemisphere,
also called olduric, old-square, and south-southerly. The
genus has also been named Pagonetta, Crymonessa, and
Melonetta.

harelip (hār'lip'), n. 1. A congenital fissure or
vertical division of the upper lip: so called from
its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare.
The cieft is eccasionally double, there being a little lobe or
portion of the lip situated between the two fissures. It
is surgically treated by amoothly paring the opposite
edges of the fissure, and maintaining them in scenrate
apposition by a twisted suture until they have united.

This is the foul fiend Filibertigibbet. He begins at
curfew, and walks till the first cock. He . . . squints
the eye and make the hare-lip. Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The hare-lipped sucker. Quassilabia lacera,

2. The hare-lipped sucker, Quassilabia lacera, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper lip is not protractile, but is greatly enlarged, and the lower lip is divided into two separate lobes. It is abundant in the Scieto and a few other rivers in the Ohio valley and southward.

valley and southward.

harelipped (hãr'lipt), a. Having a harelip.
harem (hã'rem or hã'rem), n. [Also haram; <
Turk. harem, < Ar. harām, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to Ar. harma, a

lady (pl. harīm; el harīm, the female sex, whence the occasional E. form harim, hareem), < harama, prohibit, forbid.] 1. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family and second the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second t ily, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the correspond-ing chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the zenana.

This Duke here, and in other seralios (er *Harams*, as the Persians term them) has above 300 concubines.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 139.

2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife, or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglios sing, and harems dance for jey.

Couper, Anti-Thelypthera, i. 108.

3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecca and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [Rare.] hare-mad; (hār'mad), a. Madas a Marchhare.

See hare1.

o, here'a a day of toil weli pasa'd ever,
Abie to make a citizen hare-mad!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

harengiform (ha-ren'ji-fôrm), a. [< NL. ha-rengus, herring, + L. forma, shape.] Shaped like a herring: a term now more restricted in

meaning than clupeiform.

harengus (ha-reng'gus), n. [ML. and NL., <
OF. hareng, < OHG. harinc, herinc = AS. hæring, E. herring, q. v.] 1. A herring.—2. [cap.]
An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See Cluand to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.

hareld (har'eld), n. [\lambda Harelda.] A duck of the genus Harelda, more fully called northern hareld.

| An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See Clubarelda, more fully called northern hareld. | As ware for eatching hares. | Hallight of the control of the second sec

The next tyme then shal be take: That a hare pupe in my purse,
That shall be set, Watte, for thi sake,
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

hare's-bane (hārz'bān), n. Same as wolf's-bane. hare's-beard (hārz'bērd), n. The great mullen, Verbascum Thapsus. See mullen. hare's-colewort (hārz'kōl'wert), n. Same as hare's lettures

hare's-lettuce.

hare's-lettuce.

hare's-ear (hãrz'ēr), n. 1. A European umbelliferous plant, Bupleurum rotundifolium, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called thoroughwax.—2. A plant of the cruciferous genus Convingue and Convingue, baying similar and Convingue a genus Conringia, of either of the species C. Austriacum and C. orientalc, having similar auriculate leaves.—Bastard hare's-ear, Phyllis nobla, a native of the Canary Islanda, belonging to the Rubiacea. hare's-foot (hārz'fūt), n. 1. The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, Trifolium arvense. Also called harefoot.—2. A tree, Ochroma Lagopus, belonging to the natural order Malvacea, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derives its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from the openings in the large fruit after dehiscence, and resembles the foot of a hare. This cotton is used in stuffing cushions and piliews.—Hare's-foot fern, a fern (Davallia Canariensis) inhabiting the Canary and Madetra islanda, and siso found on the adjacent mainland of both Africa and Europe. The name is said to refer to its acaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronds are broadly triangular, from 8 te 15 inches in length, twice-orthrice-pinnate, the pinnules cut into narrow lobes. The industum is whitish, and deeply half cup-shaped. In Australia this name is given to D. syzidata. See Davallia.—Hare's-lettuce (hārz'let'is), n. A composite plant, Sonchus oleraceus, better known as sowthistle, a favorite food of hares. Also called hare's-colewort, hare's-palace, and hare-thistle. See Sonchus and sow-thistle.

hare's-parsley (hārz'pal'ās), n. Same as hare's-lettuce.

hare's-parsley (hārz'pal'ās), n. An umbeltriacum and C. orientalc, having similar auric-

hare's-parsley (harz'pars'li), n. An umbel-liferous plant, Anthriscus sylvestris, common in Europe

in Europe.

hare's-tail (harz'tāl), n. 1. A species of cotton-grass, Eriophorum vaginatum, common in Europe and North America. It belongs to the natural order Cyperaceæ, and is related to the club-rushes and bulrushes; but the bristles of the perianth are numerous, and become elengated in the mature fruit inte fibers like those of cotton, which in this species are white, and form a ball or dense tnit which has been compared to the tail of a hare. See cotton-grass and Eriophorum. Also called have's-tail rush.

2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under grass).—Hare's-tail rush. See def. 1, above.

burgh. [Scotch.] hare-thistle (har'this'l), n. Same as hare's-

hare-thistle (hār'this'l), n. Same as hare's-lettuee.

harfang (hār'fang), n. [< Sw. harfāng, lit.

'hare-catcher' (also called haruggla, 'hare-catching), < hare, Lare-thistle, harfang, cf. ODan. harefung, hare-catching), < hare, AS. herefong (L. ossifragus), an osprey, appar.

involves here, army.] The snowy owl, Nyctea nivea or N. seandiaga: so called from its habit

hark-away (hārk'a-wās'), n. A hunting ery. harlan (hār'lan), n. I. Same as harle.—2.

The pintail-duck, Dafila aeuta. Rev. C. Swainson, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

The pintail-duck, Dafila aeuta. Rev. C. Swainson, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

harle (hār'), n. A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator. Also harken, herken, kerken (hār'kn), v. [< ME. harkenn, heorenian, hervald. [Orkney Islands.]

harle (hār'), n. A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator. Also harken, herken, etc.), c AS. hervenian, hervenian, heorenian, hervald. [Orkney Islands.]

harle (hār'), n. A merganser; specifically, the red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator. Also harken, with verb-formative -n (as in listen, harle, (lorkney Islands.]

Harleian (hār'lan), n. I. Same as harle.—2.

The pintail-duck, Dafila aeuta. Rev. C. Swainson, 1885. [Wexford, Ireland.]

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or preying upon nares.

hargulatiert, n. Same as argolet.

haricot (har'i-kō), n. [<F. haricot, a ragout of mutton, etc., also (in mod. use) the kidney-bean (appar. because used in such ragouts), < OF. herigote.

Cf. OF. harligate.

gote, a piece, morsel. Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of ra-gout of meat and vegetables.—2. The kidney-bean or French bean.— 3. In eeram., a red used for the



Haricot (Phaseolus vulgaris).

whole surface of a piece, or forming a background to other decoration. It is produced from an oxid of copper. haricot-bean (har'i-kō-bēn), n. Same as hari-

cot, 2.
hariet, v. A Middle English form of harry.
hariet, n. See harrier¹.
harift, n. See harrier¹.
hari-kari, n. See hara-kiri.
hari-lationt (har"i-ō-lā'shon), n. [< L. hariolation-tio(n-), < hariolari, foretell, divine, < hariolus, a soothsayer, prophet; cf. haruspex.] A soothsaying; a foretelling. Also ariolation.

Ariolation soothsaying and such chieva didities.

Ariolation, sootheaying, and such oblique idolatries.
Sir T. Browne, Vuig. Err., i. 3.

hariot, n. An obsolete spelling of heriot. harish (hār'ish), a. [\(\) hare \(\) hare \(\) + \(-ish^1 \). Resembling a hare in some respect; somewhat like a hare.

like a hare.

hark (härk), v. [Formerly also heark; < ME. herken, < AS. *hereian, *hyreian (not found, the only recorded form being that extended with verb-formative -n, namely, herenian, hyrenian, heorenian (ME. herknen, E. harken, q. v.), = MD. horken, horeken, hareken = OFries. herkia, harkia, North Fries. harke = MLG. horken = OHG. hōreehen, MHG. hōrehen, horehen, G. horchen), hark, listen; a derivative, with formative -c, -k (cf. smir-k, stal-k, tal-k, dal-k, etc.), of AS. hÿran, hieran, hēran = D. hooren = OHG. hōrjan, MHG. G. hōren, etc., hear: see hear. Cf. harken, the same word with additional suffix.]

I.† trans. To hear; listen to.

This king sit thus in his nobieye,

This king sit thus in his nobleye,

Herking his minstralles hir thinges pleye

Biforn him at the bord deliclously.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 70.

To hark back, to call back to the original point. See hark back, under II.

There is but one that harks me back. Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 9.

II. intrans. To listen; harken: now chiefly used in the imperative, as an incitement to attention or action, as in hunting. See phrases below.

These learned wonders witty Phalee marks, And heedfully to enery Rule he harks. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

Hark, hark, my lord, what belts are these?

Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

We find a certain singular pleasure in hearking to such as be returned from some long voyage, and do report things which they have seen in strange countries.

North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

Pricking up his ears to hark
If he could hear too in the dark.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Hark'ee, Premium, you'll prepare lodgings for these geutiemen.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Hark away! bark forward! hunting cries intended to urge the hounds and the chase onward.—Hark back! in hunting, a cry to the hounds, when they have lost the scent, directing them to return upon their course and recover it. Hence—To hark back, to return to some previous point, as of a subject, and start from that afresh.

To hark back to our 2nd question, . . . "Who was Sir William Cummyn of Inversiochy?"

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.),

[Forewords, p. xxi.

He . . . harks back to matters he has already discussed. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

harken, hearken (här'kn), v. [< ME. harkenen, herknen, < AS. herenian, hyrenian, heorenian, harken, with verh-formative -n (as in listen, fasten!, etc.), < AS. *hereian (ME. herken, E. hark), < hÿran, hiéran, hēran, hear: see hark and hear.] I. intrans. To listen; lend the ear; attend or give heed to what is uttered; hear with ettertime shedienen en earphlemen. with attention, obedience, or compliance.

The kyng of kynggez harkenyd of that case, He taryd not nor lenger word abide. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2949.

Hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you. Deut. iv. 1.

Orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in heards to harken to his musicke, and by that meanea made them tame.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

We at length hearkened to the terms of peace. Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. trans. 1. To hear by listening. [Poetical.] Whan thei that serued herde the noyse of the pepie, thei ronne to the wyndowes to herkens what it myght be.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

But here she comes: I fairly step aside, And hearken, if I may, her business here. Miton, Comus, l. 169.

Where sat the blackbird-hen in spring, Hearkening her bright-billed husband sing. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, 111. 188.

2. To hear with attention; regard.

You, proud judges, hearken what God saith in his holy ook.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

This king of Naples, being an enemy
To me inveterate, hearkens my brother's snit.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

He sat, with eager face hearkening each word, Nor speaking aught. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 275.

To harken out; to hunt out; run down; find by search. He has employed a fellow this half-year all over England to hearken him out a dumb woman.

B. Jonson, Epicone, i. 1.

ome, reverend doctor, let us harken out Where the young prince remains.

Chapman, Gentieman Usher, v. 1.

[Formerly also heark; < ME. harkener, hearkener (härk'ner), n. [< ME. reian, *hyreian (not found, the herknere; < harken + -er1.] One who harkens; a listener.

> Hearkeners of rumours and tales. Baret, Alvearie. harl (härl), v. [Also haurl; < ME. harlen, drag, pull.] I. trans. 1. To drag upon the ground; drag along with force or violence; trail. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The hasel & the haz-thorne were harled al samen, With roze raged mosse rayled sy-where. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1, 744.

And harleden heom out of the londe, And with tormens manie huy slowe. MS. Land. 108, f. 166. (Halliwell.)

2. To entangle; confuse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of (a dead animal), in order to suspend it. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To rough-east (a wall) with lime. [Scotch.]

Built of stone and rough-cast, harled they called it there.

G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock. We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildings, above all in country piaces; and those that we have are all of hewn or harled masonry.

R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

II. intrans. 1. To be dragged or pulled. [Scotch.]

He . . . drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypes cam haurlin'
Aff 'a nieves that night.

Burns, Halioween.

2. To trail; drag one's self. [Scotch.]

A pretty enjoyment for me to go away harling here and harling there out o'er the country when I can acarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room.

W. Black, In Far Lochaber, vii.

harl (härl), n. [\(\text{harl}, v. \)] 1. The act of dragging. [Scotch.]—2. Flax, hemp, wool, hair, or other filaments as drawn out or hackled.—3. A barb of a feather from a peacock's tail, used as a hackle in dressing fly-hooks. Also herl,

Herl, or harl, as some persons call it—the little plume-lets or fibrea growing on each side of the tail feathers of the peacock. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 589.

4. Property obtained by means not accounted honorable.—5. A considerable but indefinite quantity. [Seoteh.]

Ony harl of health he has is aye about meal-time.

Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 244.

6. A leash (three) of hounds. [Prov. Eng.]

lection (of several thousand manuscripts, now in the British Museum); the Harleian Miscellany (reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets, tracts, etc.).

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 297.

harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), n. and a. [Formerly also harlekin, harlaken; = D. harlekijn = G. Dan. Sw. harlekin, < OF. harlequin (15th century), F. arlequin (> prob. Sp. arlequin, arnequin = Pg. arlequin = It. arleechino), a harlequin; prob. a later form (associated with a popular etymology which connected the word with Charles Quint, Charles V.) of OF. herlequin, herlekin, helequin, halequin, hellekin, hierlekin, hellequin (13th century), a demon, Satan, earlier and usually occurring in the phrase la mesnie hellekin (la maisnie hierlekin, etc., ML. harlequini familia, ME. Hurlewaynes kynne, or Hurlewaynes meyne), in popular superstition a troop of yelling demons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests, the OF. mesnic (maisnie, maisnee, meisnee, ME. mainee, meinee, meyne, etc., E. obs. many²), a family, company, troop, in this phrase being appar. orig. an explan atory addition, giving hellekin the appearance of a quasi-genitive of a personal name, as reflected in the ML. and ME. expressions; hellekin, hellequin, etc., itself meaning orig. 'troop of hell' (lit. 'hell's kin,' < OLG. *helle kin = AS. helle cynn (cinn): see hell' and kin¹). Hell and its devils were very prominent features of the medieval stage. The demon Alichino in Dante (Inf., xxi. 118) prob. owes his name to the same OLG. source. 1 harlequin (här'le-kin or -kwin), n. and a. [Fornent features of the medieval stage. The demon Alichino in Dante (Inf., xxi. II8) prob. owes his name to the same OLG. source.] I. n.

owes his name to the same OLG, source.] 1. It. In early Italian and later in French comedy, the buffoon or clown, one of the regular character-types. He was noted for his gluttonous buffoonery, afterward modified by something of intriguing malice. On the modern stage he generally appears in pantomime as the lover of Columbine, masked, dressed in tight party-colored clothes covered with spangles, armed with a magic wand or wooden sword, and plays amusing tricks on the other performers.

I like a hardstene in an Italian connects stand making. I, like a harlakene in an Italian comody, stand making faces at both their foilies. Ile of Gulls (1633).

He who play'd the Harlequin,
After the Jeat still loads the Scene,
Unwilling to retire, tho' weary.

Prior, Written in Mezeray's Hist. France.

Hence—2. A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow; a droll.—3. In entom., the magpiemoth, Abraxas grossulariata.—4. The Oriental

or noble opal. = Syn. See jester.

II. a. 1. Party-colored; extremely or fantastically variegated in color: specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals.—2. Differing in color or decoration; fancifully varied, as a set of dishes. See harlequin service, below.

She had six lovely little harlequin cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet, . . . rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Real Folks, xiii.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Real Folks, XIII.

Harlequin bat, an Indian chiropter, Scotophilus ornatus, of variegated coloration.—Harlequin beetle, a longicorn coleopter of South America, Acrocinus longimanus, with red, gray, and black elytra.—Harlequin brant, the American white-fronted goose, Anser albifrons gambeti. Also called pied brant, prairie-brant, speckled brant, and speckle-betty.—Harlequin cabbage-bug.—See cabboge-bug.—Harlequin duck, a sea-duck of the aubfamily Fuliyating, formerly known as Anse or Fuliyatia histrionica, now Histrionicus minutus or H. torquatus (Coues); the male is of a blackish color, fantastically spotted with white



Harlequin Duck (Histrionicus minutus).

harlequin

and reddish. It inhabits the arctic regions of both hemispheres, migrating south in winter.—Harlequin moth. Same as harlequin's.—Harlequin service, harlequin service, or some or set, but not identical in decoration: as, for instance, a number of cups and sancers of the same or nearly the same form and size, but differing in color. Such a set may sometimes be made up of pieces are manufactured expressly, sut more commently harlequin sets are manufactured expressly, sut the great factories of Sevres and Melssen.—Harlequin snake, the coral-snake, Elaps fulvius, and other species of this genus: so called from the variegation of black with red or orange.

To telle his harlotry i wol not spare.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 30.

The trade or practice of prostitution; habitual or customary lewdness.—4, A name of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

A peevish self-willed harlotry, one that no persuasion can do good upon.

Shake, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

The Syrian or African ruc, Peganum Harmala, from the husks of the seeds of which harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented branching harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented it is a strong-scented branching harmaline is extracted. It is a strong-scented

harlequin

II. trans. '10 remo.'
trick; conjure away.
The kitten, if the humour hit,
Has harlequin'd away the fit.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Ne unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in that wild and monstrous har-lequinade [the reign of Charles II.].

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

harlequinery† (här'le-kin-er-i), n. [< harlequin + -ery.] Pantomime; buffoonery.

The French taste is comedy sud harlequinery.

Richardson, Pameia, IV. 89.

harlequin-flower (här'le-kin-flou"er), n. A name given to species of Sparaxis, an iridaceous plant from South Africa, handsome in cultivation, with many varieties of different colors.

harlequinize (här'le-kin-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. harlequinized, ppr. harlequinizing. [< harlequin + -ize.] To dress up in fantastic style.

They lunch in the small dining room. . . . It is travestled, indeed, and hartequinized, like the rest of the house, R. Broughton, Joan, ii. S.

harlockt, n. The name of some plant referred to by Shakspere and Drayton; perhaps an error for charlock (Brassica Sinapistrum), or for hardock, supposed to be the burdock (Arctium Lappa).

harlot (här'lot), n. and a. harlot (här'lot), n. and a. [< ME. harlot, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, < OF.
*harlot, arlot, herlot, a vagabond, thief, = Pr.
arlot, a vagabond, = It. arlotto, a glutton, sloven (formerly applied also to a hedge-priest), fem. arlotta, harlot, in mod. E. sense; ML. arlotus, a glutton. Cf. W. herlod, a stripling, lad. Corn. harlot, a rogue (from the E.). The appar. orig. sense, 'a fellow,' gives some color to Skeat's proposed derivation, < OHG. karl (= AS. ceorl, E. churl = Icel. karl, E. carl, q. v.) + F. dim. -ot; but this is very unlikely; OHG. initial k does not change to h or fall off in OF. initial k does not change to k or fall off in OF. words.] I. n. 1†. A fellow; a varlet; a male servant: often used opprobriously. Compare

flore harlottez and hausemene salle helps bott littille.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2744.

He was a gentil harlot and a kynde; A bettre felswe shulde men noght fynde, Chaucer, Gen. Pref. to C. T., i. 647.

No man, but he and theu and such ether false harlots, praiseth any such preaching. Foxe, Martyrs, W. Thorpe. 2. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute; a common woman.

Jesus saith unto them [the chief priests and elders], Verily I say unto you, That the publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before yeu. Mat. xxi. 31.

He believed
This filthy marriage-hindering Manmen made
The harlot of the cittes. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field. lewd; low; base.

Is quite beyond mine arm. Shak., W. T., ii. 3. harlot (här'lot), v. i. [< harlot, n.] To practise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot.

They . . . spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and harlotting, their studies in unprefitable questions and barbarous sophistry. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remenst., § I.

harlotize (har'lot-īz), v. i.; pret. and pp. harlotized, ppr. harlotizing. [< harlot + -ize.] To play the harlot. Warner, Albion's England,

5+. False show; meretriciousness.

The harlotry of the ornaments.

T. Matthias, Pursuits of Literature.

harlequinade (här"le-ki-nād'), n. [\langle F. harlequinade; as harlequin + -ade2.] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime which follows the transformation of characters, and in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, buffoonery; a fantastic procedure. mortineation, MHG. Marm (not used), G. Marm, grief, sorrow, = Icel. harmr, grief, = Sw. harm, anger, grief, pity, = Dan. harme, resentment, wrath; prob. = OBulg. sramu = Russ. srame, shame; perhaps = Skt. grama, weariness, toil, \(\forall gram, be weary. \] 1. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Feire sone Gswein, be stille and wepe no mere, fer I haue not the harme that I sholde dye fore, but hurte I am right sore.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), 11. 300.

Do thyseif no harm. Acts xvi. 28. It was to admiration, that in such a tempest (than which I never observed a greater) so little harm was done, and no person hurt. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

2. Moral injury; evil; mischief; wrong; wrongfulness.

For who that loketh all tofere

And woll not see what is behynde,
He msie full ofte his harmes finde.
Gover, Cont. Amsut., v.
The fault unknown is as a thought unacted;

The isuit unknown is as a thought unacted;
A little harm dene to a great good end
For iswful policy remains enacted.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 528.
What good sheuld follow this, if this were dene?
What harm, undone? Deep harm to disobey,
Sceing chedience is the bond of rule.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Grievous bodily harm, in law. See grievous.=Syn.

1. Damage, Hurt, etc. (see injury); prejudice, disadvan-

crown'd with rank funiter, and furrow weeds, With harlocks [in some editions hordocks], hemlock, net ties, cuckoo-flowers.

The heney-suckle, the harlocke, The lilly, and the lady-smecke.

Drayton, Eclegues, iv.

harlot (här'lot), n. and a. [\ ME. harlot, a fellow, varlet, knave, buffoon, vagabond, \ OF.

*harlot arlot, herlot, a vagabond, thief, = Pr.

*harlot the burdock (Arctium Lappa).

1. Damage, Hurt, etc. (see injury), projucte, tage.

Addera that harmen alle hende bestis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 17.

We may yet prove successless in our endeavours to live peaceably, and may be hated, harmed, and disquieted in our course of life.

Barrow, Works, I. xxx.

Such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The weman's cause. Tennyson, Princess, iii.

harmala (här'ma-lä), n. [NL.: see harmel.] Same as harmel.

harmala-red (här'ma-lä-red), n. A dye made from harmaline.

from harmaline.

harmaline (här'ma-lin), n. [\(\) harmala + -ine^2.]

A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the seeds of the harmel, \(Peganum Harmala. \)

Its chemical formula is \(C_{13}H_{14}N_{2}O. \)

It makes a valuable dye, the harmala-red of commerce. harman (här'man), n. [See harman-beak, beckharman.] 1. \(pl. \)

The stocks. \(Halliwell. \)

To put our stamps [legs] in the Harmans.

Dekker, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 230.

2. A constable. [Cant.] The worst have an awe of the harman's claw,
And the best will avoid the trap.

Ruhver, The Disowned, il.

harman-beakt, harman-beckt (här'man-bek, -bek), n. Same as beck-harman. Scott. [Thieves' cant.]

II. a. Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; awd; low; base.

The harlot king Is quite beyond mine arm. Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

III. a. Pertaining to or like a harlot; wanton; harmattan (här-mat'an), n. [Ar. name.] An intensely dry land-wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez. It prevsils at intervals during December, January, and February, and is charged with a thick dust which obscures the sun; it withers vegetation and dries up the skin of the human body. During the prevalence of the harmattan the middle of the day is characterized by great heat, while the middle of the day is characterized by great heat.

The het Harmattan wind had raged itself out; its howly ent sileut within me; and the long destened soul could ow hear.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

The harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high to the atmosphere. Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 6. into the atmosphere.

ous; detrimental; mischievous.

What monsters muster here,
With Angels face, and harmefull helfilish harts!
Gascotyne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.
These, while they are afraid of every thing, bring themelves and the churches in the greatest and most harmful lazards.

Stripe, Abp. Parker, an. 1572.
Let . . . me and my harmful love go by.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. hazards.

=Syn. Pernicious, baneful, deleterious, prejudicial. harmfully (härm'fül-i), adv. In a harmful

A scholer . . . is better occupied in playing or sleping than in spending tyme, not onlie vainlie, but also harm-fullie, in soch a kinde of exercise. Ascham, The Scholemaster, II.

harmfulness (härm'ful-nes), n. The quality or state of being harmful.

harmin, harmine (här'min), n. [\(\text{harm}(ala) \) + \(\text{-in}^2, \text{-ine}^2. \) Cf. \(\text{harmaline}. \] A substance (C₁₃ \) H₁₂N₂O) derived from harmaline by oxidation, or directly from the seeds of Peganum Harmala. harmless (härm'les), a. [< ME. harmles (= G. harmles = Dan. Sw. harmlös); < harm + -less.]

1. Free from physical harm; unhurt; undamaged; uninjured: as, he escaped harmless.

And was savyd harmlesse by myracie, for the fyer changed in to rosis.

Torkington, Disrie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

2. Free from loss; free from liability to pay for loss or damage: as, to hold or save one harmless.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself harmless.

Raleigh.

3. Free from power or disposition to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocent: as, a harmless snake; harmless play.

By our suffering its [sin's] continual approaches, it begins to sppear to us in a mere harmless shape.

By Atterbury, Sermens, II. xxiii.

Amidst his harmless easy joys

No anxious care invades his heaith.

Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epistles, it. The rabbit fendles his own harmless face.

Tennyson, Ayimer's Field.

To bear one harmless, to warrant ene's safety. = Syn.
1. Unharmed. — 3. Ineffensive, uneffending, innocuous, in-

harmlessly (härm'les-li), adv. In a harmless manner; without inflicting or receiving injury.

Religion does not censure or exclude Unnumbered pleasures harmlessly pursued. Cowper, Retirement, 1. 784. harmlessness (härm'les-nes), n. The charac-

ter or state of being harmless.

But I dare, sir, svow that the harmlessness of our principles is net more legible in our profession than in our practicea and sufferings.

To cut off all occasion of suspticion as touching the harmlessness of his doctrines, he would willingly give any one the notes of all his sermons.

Southey, Bunyan, p. 49.

harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. άρμονία, harmonia (här-mō'ni-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀρμονία, harmony. The genera so called are named after Harmonia in Gr. myth., daughter of Ares (Mars) and Aphrodite (Venus), and wife of Cadmus: see harmony.] 1. In anat., a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are apposed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so, as that between opposite maxillary or palatal bones. The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made. Also called harmony.

The outer and lower edge of which [the basisphenoid] foins, by a sort of harmonia, with the inner and lower edge of the tympanic.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 376.

[cap.] In entom., a genus of ladybirds, of the family Coccinellide, containing such as H. picta.

Mulsant, 1846.—3. [cap.] A genus of crustaceans. Haswell, 1879.

ceans. Haswell, 1819.
harmonic (här-mon'ik), a. and n. [= F. harmonique = Pr. armonic = Pg. harmonico = Sp. armónico = It. armonico (cf. D. G. harmonisch = Dan. Sw. harmonisk), ζ L. harmonicus, ζ Gr. ἀρμονικός, harmonic, musical, suitable (rὰ ἀρμονικό ar ἡ ἀρμονική, the theory of sounds, music), ζ αναμά harmony son harmony. ζάρμονία, harmony: see harmony.] I. a. 1. Per

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to music; in general, concordant; consonant; in music, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from melody and

With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds, In full harmonic number join d, their songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.

Milton, P. L., iv. 687.

Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersion the raritles of melodic and harmonic form. Nineteenth Century, XIII. 441.

In acoustics, noting the secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic parts by a current of air passing over them.

Tyndail, Sound, iii.

number of harmenic parts by a current of air passing over them.

Tyndall, Sound, iii.

In math., involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonic curve. The first application of the adjective harmonic (in Greek) to mathematics was in the phrase harmonic proportion, said to have heen used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. Three numbers are said to be in harmonic proportion when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise stated, when the reciprocal of the second divided by the excess of the second over the harmonic mean of the first and third. Pythagoras first discovered that a vibrating string stopped at half its length gave the octave of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of its length gave the fifth. Now, as 1, 3, and 4 are in harmonic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreaus, the word harmonic has always been held to have reference here to this fact (although Nicomachus explains it otherwise, from the properties of the cube, as appovia, or norm). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as thus defined, plays a considerable part in modern geometry as an important case of the anharmonic ratio, and has given rise to the phrases harmonic axis, center, pencil, etc. (See below.) A harmonic curve is the figure of a vibrating atring. It can assume many forms, but all may be regarded as derived, by summation of displacements, from aimple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The development of this idea has given rise to the theory of harmonics, which is one of the grest engines of mathematical analysis. This gives the phrases harmonic analysis, function, motion, etc.

4. In anat., forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a harmonic articulation or suture.

Also harmonical.

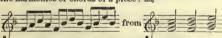
Also harmonical.

Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, B, C, etc., in a line with reference to another point, O, in that line—a point M, such that

$$\frac{MA}{OA} + \frac{MB}{OB} + \frac{MC}{OC} + \text{etc.,} = 0.$$

MA + MB + MC + etc., = 0.

Harmonic analysis. (a) In math., the calculus of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expression of a phenomenon as a sum of harmonic functions. (b) In music, the analysis of the harmonic structure of a piece.—Harmonic artichmetic, the arithmetic of musical intervals.—Harmonic articulation. See def. 4, above.—Harmonic axis, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic center of the intersections with the same curve of all the rays of a plane pencil. This term was introduced by Msclaurin.—Harmonic center of the nth order, of a number of pointa lying in one line, a point such that, if the reciprocal of its distance from a fixed pole be subtracted from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonic center, and if all products of n of these differences be added, the sum is zero.—Harmonic conices, two concess, (a, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w)2 and (A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y, z)2, auch that aA + bB + cC + fF + gG + hH = 0.—Harmonic conjugates. See conjugate.—Harmonic civision of a line by four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—Harmonic figuration, in music: (a) A melodic figuration produced by using in auccession the tones that constitute the harmonics or chords of a piece: as,



(b) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introduction of passing-notes, etc.—Harmonic flute. See harmonic stop.—Harmonic function, a series composed of terms each the product of a function into the sine of a variable angle, these angles being in arithmetical

progression; the general formula being $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos(nbt-c)$.

progression; the general formula being \sum_{τ} cos (nbt-c). Also, an analogous function of two or three independent variables.—Harmonic mark, in musical notation for the harp and instruments of the viol family, a small circle (*) placed over a note that is to be played so as to produce a harmonic tone.—Harmonic mean, the reciprocal of the srithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned.—Harmonic modulation. See harmonic tone.—Harmonic progression.—Harmonic progression, in modulation.—Harmonic progression, in modulation see the same plane.—Harmonic progression, in math., a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression: so called because they are proportional to the lengths of a string vibrating to the harmonics of one musical tone. Also called musical progression.—Harmonic proportion, the proportion existing between three numbers which form successive terms of a harmonic progression.—Harmonic reset. See harmonic

stop.— Harmonic row, four points forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.—Harmonic scale, lo music, the scale or tone-series formed by the harmonics of a tone. See II., and the illustration there given.—Harmonic stop, in organ-building, a stop having pipes of twice the usnal length, with a small hole at the mid-point, so that the halves of the sir-column vibrate synchronously. The tone is sonorous and brilliant, and is not readily disturbed by overblowing, so that such stops may safely be subjected to an extra pressure of wind, and thus be utilized for striking sole effects. A harmonic futte is a finte thus constructed, and a harmonic reed a reed stop thas constructed, as, for example, a tuba mirabilis.—Harmonic suture. See def. 4, above.—Harmonic telegraph.—Harmonic tone, in playing the harp or instruments of the viol family, a tone produced by lightly touching one of the nodes of a vibrating string, or by changing the place of the contact of the bow, so as to suppress the fundamental and very clear and pure in quality. To produce the first harmonic, the string must be touched at its half-way point; to produce the second harmonic, at a point one third of its length; etc. Harmonic tones made on an open string are called natural (see fig. 1), those on a stopped atring artificial (see fig. 2); only those of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes report of the former variety are possible on the harp. The white notes are not strictly harmonics of the fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—Harmonic triad, in mutters a major triad See fire it.

Artificial (4th string). Harmonico tones are not fundamental tones with which they are related, because they are themselves complex.—Harmonic triad, in music, a major triad. See triad.—Harmonic triad, in music, a major triad. See triad.—Harmonic triads, in math., two triads of points, a b c, A B C, taken on the same line, such that aA. bB. cC + aB. bC. cA + aC. bA. cB + aC. bB. cA + aB. bA. cC + aA. bC. cB = 0.—Simple harmonic function consisting of a single term.—Simple harmonic motion, a motion expressible as a simple harmonic function of the time. Also called a harmonic motion or harmonic vibration.

II. n. 1. In acoustics: (a) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone



II. n. 1. In acoustics: (a) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, which are always taken from a typical series of tones the vibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the Inndamental tone, are proportional to the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The Interval from the fundamental tone to the first harmonic is, therefore, an octave; to the occond, an octave and a fifth; to the firth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; ot the condition of the work of the sixth, two octaves and a somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; ot the octaves; ot the fourth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and a somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; ot the octaves; ot the fourth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and a somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; ot the fourth, two octaves and a fifth; to the sixth, two octaves and a somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three octaves; ot the fourth, two octaves and a single between the content of the sixth, two octaves and a single between the content of the sixth, two octaves and a single between the seventh of the sixth, two octaves and a sixth of the sixth three primary or fundamental tone; while the several partial vibrations, which diminish rapidly in force as they rise in pitch, give the harmonies. In a given tone the harmonies, which the primary tone and the relative strength of the harmonic contained in it. Different instruments and voices are thus distinguished from each other, and different necessary. Tuning-forks and large strength of the harmonic sound and the relative strength of the harmonic sound and the relative strength of the human seasof the same instrument or voice. In the voice, in particular, t

tional tone, under tone.—Sectorial harmonic, a spherical surface-harmonic the axes of which lie equidistant in the planc of the equator.—Solid harmonic, any homogeneous function of x, y, and z which satisfies Laplace's equation. A solid harmonic usually expresses the potential due to pairs of equally and infinitely attracting and repelling points placed infinitely near to one another.—Spherical harmonic. See Laplace's function,—Spherical surface-harmonic, or Laplace's coefficient, an expression of the variation of the potential over the surface of a sphere. Every such harmonic supposes the existence of a certain number of fixed axes through the sphere. It is obtained by taking the product of the cosines of the angular distances of the variable point from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axis has been used once, and once only, in forming the product, and then summing all possible products of this sort.—Zonal harmonic, a spherical surface-harmonic which has all its axes coincident.

harmonica (här-mon'i-kä), n. [NL., fem. of L. harmonicus, musical: see harmonic.] 1. Same as musical glasses (which see, under glass).—2.

as musical glasses (which see, under glass).—2. A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that they may be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called harmonicon.—Somzee's harmonica, a device for preventing accidents from fire-damp in a mine. The draft upon a flame burning in a glass chimney is so regulated that while the air remains pure the fisme is silent, but when its density is altered by the mixture of a certain proportion of fire-damp it gives a musical tone, as in the chemical harmonicon.

harmonical (här-mon'i-kal), a. [\(\lambda harmonic + \lambda \

-al.] Same as harmonic.

It were but a phentasticall deuise and to no purpose at all more then to make them harmonicall to the rude eares of those barbarous ages. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all harmonical use, one half note to be interposed. Bacon.

harmonically (här-mon'i-kal-i), adv. 1. In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in music, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmouy, as distinguished from melodically or rhythmically.

Plato therefore intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the four elements of the soul, . . . in each interval! hath put down two mediciles of the soul, and that according to musicall proportion.

Hottand, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1022.

2. In acoustics, by or in harmonics. See harmonic, n., 1.

They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonia, and cause them to do mechanicsi work, or to produce sound, if the incident beam be intermittent or harmonically variable.

A. Daniell, Physics, p. 512.

3. In math., iu a harmonic relation. Thus, two segments, AB, MN, of the same straight line are said to be harmonically situated when AM. BN + AN. BM = 0.

The three diagonals of a four-side cut each other harmonically.

Encyc. Brit., X. 392.

4. In anat., so as to make a harmonia. 4. In anat., so as to make a narmonia. harmonichord (här-mon'i-kôrd), n. [ζ Gr. ἀρ-μονία, harmony, + χορόή, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone reaembles that of a violin. The principle of the tone-production is the same as that of the hurdy-gurdy. Also called piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, xanorphica, etc.

harmonici (här-mon'i-sī), n. pl. In anc. music, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as op-posed to canonici, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called harmonists, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Greek peripatetic philosopher, a disciplo of Aristotle), Aristoxenians.

narmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), n. The state

disciple of Aristotle), Aristoxenians.
harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), n. The state of being in harmonic proportion.
harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), n.; pl. harmonica (-kä). [NL., ⟨Gr. ἀρμονικόν, neut. of ἀρμονικός, musical: see harmonic.] 1. See harmonica, 2.—2. An orchestrion.—3. An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See singing-flame. The principle has been used in a musical instrument, sometimes csiled chemical harmonicon, but better pyrophone (which see).
harmonics (här-mon'iks), n. [Pl. of harmonic, after Gr. ἀρμονικά, the theory of sounds, music, neut. pl. of ἀρμονικός: see harmonic.] 1. The science of musical sounds: a department of

science of musical sounds: a department of acousties. [Rare.]

During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were . . . advancing, rational mechanics made its second step; and something was done towards giving a quantitative form to hydrostatics, optics, and harmonics.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 175.

2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see harmonic, n., 2), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), a. f= F. harmonieux = Pg. harmonioso = Sp. It. armonioso, < L. harmonia, harmony: see harmony. 1 Exhibiting harmony or being in harmony; having parts, forms, relations, or proportions properly accordant each with the others, so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an esthetically pleasing whole; also, being in harmony or concord with something else; congruous.

What is harmonious and proportionable is true, Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 2.

God hath made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without ns. Locke.

2. Specifically, in music, concordant; conso nant; symphonious; agreeable to the ear. See harmonu.

Thoughts, that voluntary move Harmonious numbers. Milton, P. L., tii. 38.

The Samian's great Æoian lyre, . . . s Its wondrous and harmonious strings In sweet vibration, sphere by sphere. Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

3. Marked by harmony in action or feeling; acting or living in concord; peaceable; friendly: as, harmonious government; a harmonious family.

And in the long harmonious years . . . May some dim touch of earthly things Surprise thee ranging with thy peers. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xiiv.

Harmonious metion, the motion of a vibrating body.

For harmonious motion the ears were made.

Dec, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

=Syn. 2. Melodious, duicet, tuncfui.—3. Amicable, brotherly, neighborly, cordial.

harmoniously (här-mō'ni-us-li), adv. In a harmonious manner; with harmony; with accord or concord.

harmoniousness (här-mō'ni-us-nes), n. character or condition of being harmonious.

harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fon), n. [\langle Gr. $d\rho\mu$ o- ν ia, harmony, + $\phi\omega\nu$ i, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of free metallic reeds inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet, the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece, and its admission to the reeds ing controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte.

harmonisation, harmonise, etc. See harmo

nization, etc.
harmonist (har'mō-nist), n. [< harmon-y +
-ist.] 1. One skilled in the principles of musical harmony; also, a musical composer.

The towering headlands, crowned with mist, Their feet among the billows, know That Ocean is a mighty harmonist. Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

A musician may be a very skilful harmonist and yet be deficient in the talents of melody, atr, and expression.

Adam Smith, The Imitative Arts, ii.

2. pl. Same as harmonici. - 3. One who shows the agreement or harmony between corresponding passages of different authors; specifically, a writer of a harmony of the four gospels.

Out of a dread to admit the slightest inaccuracies in the Gospels, the Harmonists convert the evangefical history into a grotesque piece of mosaic.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 406.

4. [cap.] A member of a communistic religious bedy organized by George Rapp in Würtemberg on the model of the primitive church, and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803: their settlement there was called Harmony their settlement there was called Harmony (whence their name). They removed to New Harmony in Indiana in 1815, but returned to Pennsylvania the 1825, and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio near Pittsburgh, and later a new village of Harmony. They are communistic, holding all property in common; they discourage atrongly marriage and sexual intercourse, hold that the second coming of Christ and the millennium are near at hand, and that ultimately the whole human race will be saved. Also called Rappist and Economite.

harmonistic (hār-mē-nis'tik), a. [\(harmonist + -ie. \)] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of harmony. Specifically—2. Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently conflicting passages, as in different literary works, systems of law, etc.

systems of law, etc.

The effect of the harmonistic assumption . . . is to lead to a mechanical combination of two or more relations.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 405.

The systematization of the law, by means of a harmonistic exegesis, which sought to gather up every prophetic image in one grand panorams of the issues of Israel's and the world's history.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 54.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. άρμόνου, neut. of άρμόνιος, harmonious, ζ άρμονία, harmony: see harmony.] One of the forms of the reed-organ (which see). The essential difference between the harmonium and the so-called American organ liea in the fact that in the former the air is compressed by the bellows and thence driven out through the

reeds, whiis in the latter the beliows produce a vacuum into which the outside air is drawn through the reeds, Harmonium is the usual term in England and France for all reed-organs.

harmonization (här"mō-ni-zā'shon), n. [\(\text{harmonize} + -ation. \)] The act of harmonizing, or the state of being harmonized. Also spelled harmonisation.

The life of the social organism must, as an end, rank above the lives of its units. These two ends are not harmonious at the ontset; and though the tendency is towards harmonization of them, they are still partially conflicting.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 134.

harmonize (här'mō-nīz), v.; pret. and pp. harmonized, ppr. harmonizing. [= F. harmoniser = Sp. armonizar = Pg. harmonisar = It. armonizare; as harmony + -ize.] I. intrans. To be in harmony. (a) In music, to form a concord; agree in sounds or musical effect. (b) To agree in action, adaptation or effect. tation, or effect.

Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rarely harmonies with the expression of deep feeling.

Macaulay, Dryden.

At Sebenico we see side by side a bit in one style and a bit in the other [Gothic and Renaissance], and yet the two contriva to harmonize. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 94. (c) To agree in sense or purport, (d) To agree in sentiment or feeling; be at peace one with another. = Syn. To agree, accord, correspond, taily, square, chime, comport.

II. trans. 1. To make harmonious; adjust in fit proportions; cause to agree; show the harmony or agreement of; reconcile contradictions between

tions between.

Various attempts to harmonize the views of the parties proved abortive.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 429. 2. To make musically harmonious; combine according to the laws of counterpoint; also, to set accompanying parts to, as an air or melody: as, a harmonized song.

A music harmonizing our wild cries

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Also spelled harmonise.

harmonizer (här'mō-ni-zèr), n. One who harmonizes; a harmonist. Also spelled harmo-

harmonometer (här-mo-nom'e-ter), n. [Irreg. \langle Gr. $\delta\rho\mu\nu\nu ia$, harmony, $+\mu \dot{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu\nu$, a measure.] An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds. It often consists of a single string stretched over movable

harmony (här'mō-ni), n.; pl. harmonies (-niz).
[\langle ME. harmonie, armony, \langle OF. harmonie, F. harmonie = Pr. armonia = Sp. armonia = Pg. harmonia = It. armonia = D. harmony = G. harmonie = Sw. Dan. harmoni, & L. harmonia, & Gr. σρασνία, a concord of sounds, music, a system of music, esp. the octave-system; personified, Harmonia, Music, companion of Hebe (Youth), the Graces and the Hours, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus (see harmonia); a particular use of άρμονία, a joining, joint, proportion, order, rule, pattern, cf. ἀρμός, a fitting, joining, ἀρμόζειν, fit together, join, set in order, < *ἄρειν, fut. ἀρείν, join: see arm¹, arm², article, etc.] 1. A combination of tones that is pleasing to the ear; concord of sounds or tones.

He [the angler] hereth the melodyous armony of fowles.

ultana Berners, Treatyse of Fysahynge, foi. 2.
Grit pitie was to heir and se
The noys and dulesum hermonie.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies, . . . God-gifted organ-voice of England.

Tennyson, Milton.

2. Especially, in music: (a) Music in general, regarded as an agreeable combination of tones. (b) Any simultaneous combination of consonant or related tones; a concord. (e) Specifically, a common chord or triad. See triad. It is tonic when based directly on the tonic or key-note, dominant when based on the dominant or fifth tone of the key. (d) The entire chordal structure of a piece, as distinguished from its melody or its routhm distinguished from its melody or its rhythm. Harmony is two-part, three-part, four-part, etc., according to the number of the voice-parts employed. It is strict or false, according to its observance of established rules of chord-formation and voice-progression. It is simple when not more than one of the essential tones of the chords is doubled, compound when two or more of those tones are doubled; compound harmony requires more than four voice-parts. It is close when the voice-parts lie as close together as the structure of the chords will allow; dispersed, extended, open, or spread, when they are so separated that by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others. It is plain when only essential tones are used and when derived chords are but sparingly introduced; figured, when suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes etc., are used for melodic and rhythmic variety, or when foreign tones are frequently introduced. It is diatonic when only the tones of a given key are need, chromatic when other tones also appear. It is pure when performed in pure intonation, tempered when performed in tempered intonation. (e) The science of the structure, distinguished from its melody or its rhythm.

relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musical composition. It regards composition rather vertically than horizontally, noting especially the chorda involved, and studying the voice-parts only so far as their nature or relations affect the value and interrelation of the successive chords. It treats of the following topics: intervals, consonant or dissonant, typical or derived, perfect, major, minor, diminished, or augmented; chords, both triads and seventh-chords, typical and derived (with their inversions), major, minor, diminished, and augmented with their esthetic value both independently and comparatively; voice-progression, from chord to chord, direct, oblique or opposite, pure or false, including the preparation and resolution of discords; suspensions, anticipations, passing-notes, and all other melodic interferences with regular chords, including figuration; tonality or keyship, with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords, to the use of derived chords, and to the formation of cadences; modulation, or the alteration of tonality by the nse of tones foreign to the original key, with the classification of key-relationships; thorough-bass, the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures and signs appended to the notes of a given bass. Harmony is now technically distinguished from counterpoint, and regarded as the more elementary branch of composition; but historically counterpoint preceded it by some centuries. It strained as auch was recognized for the first time in scientific music. Its development since that time has been steady and radically important to musical history. Its rnies have been modified more or less so as to admit to usage, under certain conditions, many chord-formations and voice-progressions at first regarded as entirely impermissible. The great body of harmonic canons, leading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purely vocal standard. Acoustical researches have also, from time to time, led t relations, and practical combination of chords: the fundamental branch of the science of musi-

3. Any arrangement or combination of related parts or elements that is consistent or is esthetically pleasing; agreement of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment; an accordant, agreeable, or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details; concord; congruity. Harmony is to be distinguished from symmetry: thus, in a symmetrical building, two opposite wings are exactly identical, though usually with the architectural members in inverse order, while in a harmonious building the two wings need not be identical in a single detail, if they balance each other so as to form, taken together, a pleasing and consistent whole.

All men in shape I did so far excel
(The parta in me auch harmony did bear),
As in my model Nature seem'd to teli
That her perfection she had piaced here.

Drayton, Pierce Caveston.

The qualities of the active and the contemplative statesman appear to have been blended in the mind of the writer into a rare and exquisite harmony.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

What we call the progress of knowledge is the bringing of Thoughts into harmony with Things; and it implies that the first Thoughts are either wholly out of harmony with Things, or in very incomplete harmony with them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 110.

Accord, as in action or feeling; agreement, as in sentiment or interests; concurrence; good understanding; peace and friendship.

erstanding; peace and I.

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear,

Milton, P. L., viii. 605.

Thus harmony and family accord Were driven from Paradisa. Cowper, Task, vi. 379.

No States cherished greater harmony, both of principle and feeling, than Massachusetts and South Carolina.

D. Webster, Reply to Hayne.

5. A collation of parallel passages from different works treating of the same subject, for the purpose of showing their agreement and of explaining their apparent discrepancies. Specifically—(a) A consecutive account of all the facts of the life and ministry of Jesus Christ, presented in the language of the gospel narratives, so brought together as to present as nearly as possible the true chronological order, with the different accounts of the same transactions placed side by side to supplement one another. (b) A table in which references to the different gospel narratives are printed in parallel columns.

6. In anat., same as harmonia, 1.—Constablished harmony. See constablish.—Essential harmony, in music: (a) The harmony of a composition when reduced to its simplest form by the omission of all decorative matter. (b) The tonic, dominant, and subdominant triads of a major key.—Harmony or music of the spheres, according to the fancy of Pythagoras and his school, a music, imperceptible to human cars, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Pythagoras supposed these motions to conform to certain fixed laws which could be expressed in numbers, corresponding to the numbers which give the harmony of sounds. The seven planets produced severally the seven notes of the gamut. A collation of parallel passages from differ-

And after shewede he hym the nyne speris [spheres]; And after that the melodye herde he, That cometh of thilks speris thryes thre, That welle is of musik and melodye In this world here, and cause of armonye.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1, 63.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowis, i. bo.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold.

There's not the smallest orb which thon behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed chernbins:
Such harmony is in immortal sonls;
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

Shak, M. of V., v. I.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Harmony Society. See Harmonist, 4.—Preëstablished harmony, the doctrine of Leibnitz by which he explained the relation between mind and matter, as distinct substances, and the facta of our knowledge of the material world. He supposed the universe to consist of monads, or self-contained beings, which cannot act one upon another, each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding states; but at the same time he assumed that each monad is a mirror of the universe. To explain the fact that the succession of states of any one monad, as a human mind, actually corresponds to the succession of states in other monads, and that thus the mental picture of the events of the external world is a true one, he assumed that a certain harmony (the preëstablished harmony) was established in the beginning by God among the monads. = Syn. 2. Melody, Rhythm, etc. See euphony.—4. Correspondence, consistency, congrnity; harmony (their/moet).

amity.
harmost (här'most), n. [ζ Gr. ἀρμοστής, governor, ζ ἀρμόζειν, set in order, regulate: see harmony.] In Gr. antiq., the title of the governors appointed by the Lacedæmonians, during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war, over this transport to the property of the property of the property of the peloponnesian war, over the p subject or conquered towns; hence, in general, a military governor of a colony or province.

When Sparta conquered another Greek city, she sent a harmost to govern it like a tyrant; in other words, ahe virtually enslaved the subject city.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

harmotome (här'mō-tōm), n. [ζ Gr. ἀρμός, a joint, + τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut.] A mineral belonging to the zeolite group, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow, red, or brown. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium. Sometimes called cross-stone and andrealite

called cross-stone and andreolite.
harn (härn), a. and n. [A dial. contr. of harden².] I. a. Made of coarse linen.

en².] I. a. Made of coarse ind of linen.
II. n. A very coarse kind of linen.

Her cutty sark o' Palsley harn,
That while a lassie she had worn.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

harness (här'nes), n. [< ME. harneis, harneys, herneys, etc., < OF. harnas, harnois, hernois, F. harnais (> Pr. arnes = Sp. arnés = Pg. arnez = It. arnese = D. harnas = G. harnisch = Sw. harnesk = arnese = D. harnas = G. harnisch = Sw. harnesk = Dan. harnisk), armor, < Bret. harnez, armor, old iron, < Bret. houarn, pl. hern, iron, = W. haiarn = Ir. iaran = Gael. iarunn, iron, = AS. isen, E. iron: see iron. The W. harnais, harness, trappings, is from E.] 1. The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier, especially of a knight; in general, and especially in modern poetical use, a suit of armor. The trappings of the war-horse are also sometimes included in the term. Harness was the early name for body-armor of all kinds. Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harness as the armor of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, and armor as confined to the plate suits of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but armor is the modern English word for defensive garments of all sorts, and harness in this sense is a poetical archaism.

Whan thei were alle come to the londe thei were right

When thei were alle come to the loude thei were right gladde, and trussed theire harneys, and lepe on theire horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 259.

I can remember that I buckled his harnes when he went to Blackheath fielde. Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

Ring the alarum-bell:—Blow wind! come wrack!

At least we'll die with harness on our back.

Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

They quitted not their harness bright, Neither by day, nor yet by night. Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

2. Clothing; dress; garments. [Rare.]—3. The working-gear or tackle of a horse, mule, ass, goat, dog, or other animal (except the ox) used for draft; the straps, collar, bridle, lines, traces, etc., put upon a draft-animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions. See cut in next

Another of these disgnised peasants cuts the hairness of the horse.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 21.

Hence-4. Figuratively, working-tackle of any kind; an equipment for any kind of labor; also, that which fits or makes ready for labor: as, his duties keep him constantly in the harness.

It [the soul] arouses itself at last from these endear-ments, as toys, and puts on the harness, and aspires to vast and universal aims.

5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form



, crown; 2, check-piece; 3, front; 4, 4, blinds; 5, nose-band; 6, blt; urb; 3, check; 9, throat-latch; 10, rein; 11, chilar; 12, hame; 13, me-link; 14, hame-strap; 15, pole-strap; 16, martingale; 17, trace; 18, trace; 29, saddle; 20, terret; 27, belly-band; 22, turn-back; crupper; 24, breeching; 25, bip-strap; 26, trace-bearer.

the shed. It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion. Also called mounting.—6. The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled.—7. Temper; humor: alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—Harness of armst, a complete suit of armor.—To die in harness. See die1.

See die1.
harness (här'nes), v. t. [< ME. herneysen, herneschen, < OF. harnascher, harness; from the noun.]
1. To dress in armor; equip with armor for war, as a man or horse. [Archaic.]

Few of them were harnessed, and for the most part all vnexpert and vnskllfull in the feates of warre.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Full fifty years, harness'd in rugged steel, I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. Harness the horses; and get up, ye horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets.

Jer. xlvi. 4.

21. To fit out; equip; dress.

A gay daggere

Harneysed wel, and scharp as poynt of spere.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 114.

Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde, and harneyse thee
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2647.

His clothinge was . . . girde with a girdell harnesshed, and he was longe and broun and a blakke berde, and his heed bare with oute coyle. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 279.

3t. To equip or furnish for defense.

3†. To equip or turnish to.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harnessed, and compassed round about with horseI Mac. iv. 7.

4. To put harness or working-tackle on, as a horse.—5. To fit up or put together with metal mountings. [Rare.]

They [wooden drinking-cups] were hooped and mounted or harnessed in silver. Archæol, Inst. Jour., XXXIV. 300.

6. To fasten to a boat by the toggle-iron and tow-line, as a whale,

harness-board (här'nes-bord), n. The compass-board of a loom.

harness-cask (här'nes-kåsk), n. A cask, usually in the form of the frustum of a cone, fastened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption. Also called harness-tub.

Some thieves went aboard the smack, . . . and hreaking open a harness eask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef.

Aberdeen Journal, Dec. 2, 1818.

harness-clamp (här'nes-klamp), n. A saddlers' vise for holding leather while it is stitched. harnessed (här'nest), p. a. Marked with streaks of color, as if wearing a harness: as, the harnessed antelope, Tragelaphus scriptus. P. L.

harnesser (här'nes-er), n. One who harnesses. harness-maker (här'nes-mā"ker), n. One whose

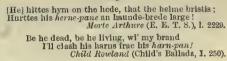
trade is the making of harness.
harnessment; (här'nes-ment), n. [< harness + -ment.] Equipment. Davies.

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his arnessements. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 174.

harness-plate (här'nes-plat), n. The electro-plated metal-work used in fine harness, as bits,

rings, buckles, etc. harness-tub (här'nes-tub), n. Same as harness-

harness-weaver (här'nes-wē"ver), n. A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more ver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, etc. [Scotch.] harn-pan (härn'pan), n. [< ME. hernpanne, hernepanne (= MLG. hernepanne; cf. MLG. panne = Dan. pande = Sw. panna, the forehead); < harn-s + pan.] The brainpan; the skull. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]



Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 250).

harns (härnz), n. pl. [〈 ME. hernes, 〈 late AS. hærnes (Chron. A. D. 1137), pl., = D. hersens = OHG. hirni, MHG. hirne, G. hirn, ge-hirn = Icel. hjarni = Sw. hjerna = Dau. hjerne, the brain; ef. Icel. hjarsi, pron. hjassi, = Sw. hjesse = Dan. isse, the crown of the head; = Skt. çirsan, the head; allied to L. cerebrum, the brain, Gr. κάρα, κάρηνον, the head, κρανίον, the skull, cranium, Skt. çiras, head.] Brains. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And of hys hede he brake the bone, The harnes lay uppon the stone. MS. Harl., 1701, f. 34. (Halliwell.)

harnser, harnsey (härn'ser, -si), n. Dialectal corruptions of heronsew. harowt, interj. See harrow3.

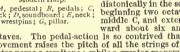
harowt, interj. See harrow³.
harp (härp), n. [< ME. harpe, < AS. hearpe = D. harp = MLG. harpe, herpe = OHG. harpha, MHG. harpfe, G. harfe = Icel. harpa = Sw. harpa = Dan. harpe = Goth. *harpō (not recorded, but inferred from the derived LL. harpa, > It. arpa, arpe, Sp. Pg. Pr. arpa, F. harpe), a harp; root unknown. Not connected with Gr. āρπη, a sickle.] 1. A musical instrument with strings which are played by being plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral

plucked with the fingers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in shape, on which are strung nearly fifty strings of varying length. The frame comprises the pedestal, supporting the whole and containing the pedala; the large hollow back, with the soundboard, in which are inserted the lower ends of the strings; the neck, with the wrestpins to which the upper ends of the strings are attached, and bearing the mechanism operated by the pedals; and the yillar, supporting the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored as so to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned the outer end of the neck, and containing the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored as so to be readily distinguished from each other; the lowest eight are wound with light wire. They are tuned distonleally in the scale of Or, between the pedal-rods. The strings are of catgut, colored as so to be readily distinguished from each other; the outer end of the scale, and the yillar, supporting the courter of the scale, and the yillar, supporting the courter of the scale, and the yillar, supporting the categories of the strings of the same letter-name a semitone; while a greater movement shortcas them two semitiones. Seven pedals are used, one for each tone of the scale, all of which may be held by notches in either position, so that the entire instrument may be tuned in the contract of the categories of the strings at Dendera.

A from a painting at Thebes; b, from a painting at Dendera.

A from a painting at Thebes; b, from a painting at Thebes; b, from a painting at Dendera.

A from a painting at Thebes; b, from a gers. The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden frame somewhat triangular in







In rapid succession (see arpeggio). Such effects are much employed in modern orchestration. Harmonic tones (which see, under harmonic) are also much used.

As harporez harpen in her harpe That new songe thay songen ful cler. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), 1. 880.

The cherubic host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden wires.

Milton, Solemn Musick.

2. [cap.] A constellation, otherwise called Lyra or the Lyre.—3. Same as harper, 2.

A plain harp shilling. Greene, James 1V., lii. It was ordered [in 1687] that the title or name of Irish money or harps should be abolished.

Simon, Essay on Irish Colns, p. 47.

4. An oblong implement, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp, used as a screen; a grain-sieve. [Scotch.]—5. A sparred shovel for filling coal. [Eng.]—6. In a scutching-machine, a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward.—7. A figure, likened to a harp or saddle, on the back of the adult harp-seal.

The harp or saddle-shaped mark does not become fully developed until the fifth year, Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 476.

Hence—8. The harp-seal, or harper.—Eolian harp. See £olian!.—Couched harp, the spinet.—Ditai harp. See £olian!.—Double-action pedal harp. See above.—Double harp. See above.—Megro harp. Same as manga.—Welsh harp, a triple harp originally used in

harp (härp), v. [< ME. harpen, < AS. hearpian, play on the harp, < hearpe, harp: see harp, n.]

I. intrans. 1. To play on the harp; play as on a harp.

Tech him to harpe With his nayles acharpe. Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps.

Rev. xiv. 2.

The heimed Chernbim, . . .

**Harping* in loud and solemn quire,

With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.

**Milton, Nativity, 1. 115.

2. To speak often of something, especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration; especially, to speak or write with monetonous repetition: usually with on or

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . sb-brevlatly and meetely according to my old Sarum plaine-song I have harpt upon.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

He seems
Proud and disdainfui; harping on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. Shak., A. and C., lil. 11.
Neither do I care to wrincle the Smoothness of Hlatory with rugged names of places nuknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographera.

Milton, Hist. Eng., lv.

To harp on one string, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy.

You harp a little too much upon one string. II. trans. 1t. To give forth as a harp gives forth sound; give expression to, or utter

Thou hast harp'd my fear aright. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 2. To produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp. [Rare.]

He's taen s harp into his hand, He's harped them all saleep. The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 198). He'd harpit a fish out o' sant water, Or water out o' a stane. Glenkindie (Child's Ballsds, II. 8).

3. To sift or separate by means of a harp or

s. 10 sht or separate by means of a harp or screen: as, to harp grain; to harp sand. See harp, n., 4 and 5. [Scotch.]

Harpa¹ (här'pä), n. [NL., \(\text{LL. harpa}, \) a harp: see harp.] A genus of mollusks, representative of the family Harpidæ, having a comparatively wide aperture and ventricese cross-ribbed wherls: the barp-shells. There are several grounds. wherls; the harp-shells. There are several species, of most tropical seas. Lamarck, Jour. Soc. Hist. Nat., 1799. See cut under harp-shell. harpa², n. See harpe. Harpactor (här-pak'tor), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀρπά-



κτωρ, var. of άρπακτήρ, a robber, ζ ἀρπάζειν, snatch, seize, steal.] A genus of predatory hotoroptor tory heteropterous insects, of the family Reduthe family hema-viidæ. The head is convex behind the eyes, the ocelli are distant and knob-bed, and the first an-tennal joint is as long as and atonter than the two follow-

lng. Harpactor cinctus, about 10 millimeters long, and easily recognized by its yellowish-brown color and banded legs, is abundant in the eastern parts of North America. Harpactorides (här-pak-tor'i-dēz), n. pl. [NL., < Harpactor + -ides.] A group of heteropterous insects, named from the genus Harpactor.

Harpagidæ (här-paj'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Harpactor, 2, +-idæ.] A family of orthopterous insects regarded by Burmeister as a subfamily of Mantidæ, having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiæ. It includes several genera besides Harpax. the It includes several genera besides Harpax, the

typical genus.

Harpagifer (här-paj'i-fer), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀρπάηη, a hook, + L. ferre = E. bear.] The typical
genus of Harpagiferidæ: so called from the
hook-like spine which arises from the operculum. J. Richardson, 1848.

Harpagiferidæ (här-paj-i-fer'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,
Harpagifer + idæ]. A femily of seanthap-

\(\lambda \) Harpagifer + -id\(\alpha\). A family of acanthepterygian fishes, typified by the genus Harpagifer. The body is naked, the anout rounded, the dorsal fins are two in number (the first short and the second oblong), and the anal fin is shorter than the second dorsal. Only two species, linhabitants of the antarctic seas, are known.

known. Harpago (här'pa-gō), n. [NL., < L. harpago (n-), a hook, grapple: see harpagon.] 1. A genus of mollusks. Klein, 1753.—2. [l. c.; pl. harpagones (här-pa-gō'nez).] In entom., one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopterous insect.

harpagont, n. [< L. harpago(n-), < Gr. ἀρπάγη, a hoek, a rake, < ἀρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see harpoon, harpy.] A grappling-iren.

At last the enemies from out the Carthaginian ships began to east out certain loggets, with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call harpagones), . . . for to take hold upon the Roman ships. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 746.

harpagones, n. Plural of harpago, 2.

Harpagonytum (här-pa-gof'i-tum), n. [ζ Gr. ἀρπάγη, a hook (see harpagon), + φίτον, a plant.]

A genus of dicotyledoneus gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1836, belonging to the natural order Pedalinew, distinguished betanically from Pedalium and other related general by heritage and the productions of the production of the potanically from *Pedatum* and other related genera by having numerous ovules instead of only two in each cell. It embraces five species, natives of South Africa and Madagascar. It derives its name from its peculiar frult, which is armed with long and strong hooked spinea, adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of animals which touch them while grazing, a circumstance from which the principal species, *H. procumbens*, has acquired the name of grapple-plant. The plants are procumbent perennial herbs of whitlsh aspect, with incised leaves, and solitary short-pedicelled flowers in their axils.

Harpagornis (här-pa-gôr'nis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\hat{a}\rho\pi a\xi$ ($\hat{a}\rho\pi a\gamma$ -), rebbing, rapacious (see Harpax), $+\delta\rho\nu c$, a bird.] 1. A genus of subfossil raptorial birds of New Zealand, of size and strength sufficiently great to eachly the sufficiently great to eachly the sufficient of the suffici Harpagornis (här-pa-gôr'nis), n. sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the meas. Julius Haast, 1872.—2. [l.c.] A bird of this genus.

of this genus.

Harpagus (här'pa-gus), n. [NL., < Gr. ἀρπάγη, a hook: see harpagon.] 1. A notable genus of South American falcens with bidentate or doubly teothed beak, such as H. bidentatus or H. diodon. Also called Bidens (Spix, 1824), Diodon (Lesson, 1831), and Diplodon (Nitzsch, 1840). N. A. Vigors, 1824.—2. A genus of tineid moths. Stephens, 1834.

Harpalidæ (här-pal'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Harpalus + -idæ.] The Harpalinæ rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called

palus + -idæ.] The Harpatinæ rated as a separate family. The same or a similar group is also called Harpatida, Harpatidea, Harpatides, and Harpatini. Harpalinæ (här-pa-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Harpalus + -inæ.] A subfamily of beetles, of the family Carabidæ, typified by the genus Harpalus. It includes sdephagous beetles with the middle coxal cavities closed by the sterna, the epimera not reach-



a, Murky Ground-beetle (Harpalus caliginosus), natural size. b, Pennsylvania Ground-beetle (Harpalus pennsylvanicus). (Line shows natural size.)

ing the coxe, no antennal grooves on the head, the supra-orbital setse distinct, and the ambulatorial abdominal setse usually well developed. They are generally found under stones.

harpaline (här'pa-lin), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Harpaline or Harpalide.

Harpalus (här'pa-lus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἀρπαλέος, greedy, ⟨ἀρπάζειν, snatch, seize.] The typical genus of Harpalinæ, containing many large flattened black beetles, as H. caliginosus (Say),

a species about an iuch long, found in the United States. Latrelle, 1802.

Harpax (här'paks), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἄρπαξ, rapacious, ⟨άρπάζειν, snatch, seize: see harpagon, harpoon, harpy.] 1. A genus of fessil shells, of harpoon, harpy.] 1. A genus of fessil shells, of the group Ostracea, oblong and somewhat triangular in shape, the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth. It is now included in the genus Plicatula. Parkinson, 1811.—2. The typical genus of Harpagidæ. Serville, 1831. harpe, harpa² (här 'pō, -pā), n. [NL., \ Gr. āρπη, a siekle, simitar, hoek.] 1. In classical myth., the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented constitutes as curved like

the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes, lent by him to Perseus, who with it cut off the head of Medusa. It is represented sometimes as curved like a sickle, and sometimes with a straight blade from which projects a curved point or tooth.

2. In entom., the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital organs of lepidopterous insects. Gasse.—3. [cap.] In ichth., a genus of fishes. T. N. Gill, 1863. Harpephyllum (här-pē-fil'um), n. [NL. (Bernhard, 1844), < Gr. ἀρπη, a simitar, + φίλλον, a leaf.] A genus of South African evergreen trees, belonging to the natural order Anccardiaceæ and tribe Spandiææ, distinguished from related genera by its diœcious flowers (the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens), and by its obovate, two-celled drupe. It has alternate oddplnate leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; the leaflets are falcate or sword-shaped. Only one species, H. Cafrum, is known, which is called Kafr's simitar-tree by the English and Eschenhout by the Dutch coloulsts. The fruit, which is edible, is called zuurebesges.

harper (här per), n. [< ME. harpere, herper, harpour, < AS. hearpere (= MHG. harpfære, G. harfner), a harper, < hearpian, harp: see harp, v.] 1. One who plays on the harp.

Mury is the twynkelyng of the harpour.

King Alisaunder, 1. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

Mury is the twynkelyng of the harpour.

King Alisaunder, 1. 2572 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

"I sm s bold harper," quoth Robin Hood,

"And the best in the north country."

Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 281).

2. One of various Irish coins (for example, the 'shilling' and the 'groat') current in the six-teenth and seven-

teenth teenth centuries: popularly so called from the harp which formed their reverse type. Also harp.

A mill sixpence of my mother's . . . and a two-pence I had to spend, . . . besides the harper that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper.

B. Jonson, Gipsies Meta[morphosed.

3. The harp-seal.
harperess (här'peres), n. [Also harperess; < harper +
-ess.] A female
player on the harp.

The rustling leaves of an aspen . . . overhung the seat of the fair har-

Scott, Waverley, xxii. harpers-cord, n. See harpsichord.

Harpia (här'pi-ä), n.

Harpia (här'pi-ä), n.
Same as Harpyüa.

Harpidæ(här'pi-dē),
n. pl. [NL., \(\text{Harpa} \)
+-idæ.] A family of
rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus Harpa. They have
the head exposed, conspleuous eyes, a wide foot, and no
operculum. The shell is ventricose, with a low spire, and
longitudinal ribs cross the whorls. Ninespecies are known,
inhabitants of the tropical seas.
harping (här'ping), n. [\(\text{ME}. harping; \) verbal
n. of harp, v. \(\text{1}. \)
The act of playing on the
harp; notes or strains performed on the harp.

Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper.

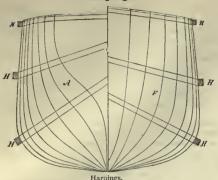
Come into my hall, thou silly blind Harper,
And of thy harping let me hear!
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. Naut.: (a) The fere parts of the wales, which

encompass the bow and are fastened to the stem. Their nee is to strengthen the ship in the place where she sustains the greatest shock in plunging into the sea. (b) In ship-building, the continuations of the ribands at both extremities of a ship, fixed







Harpings.

A, after-body; F, fore-body; H, H, harpings.

to keep the cant-frames, etc., in position till the outside planking is worked.

harping-iron (här'ping-ī"ern), n. [Aped form of *harpoon-iron.] A harpoon.

A great heast come out of the Riner (a Crocodile or some other monster), having on the back great scales, vgly clawes, and a long taile, which thrust out a tongue like a harping-iron.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 839.

The boat which on the first assault did go Struck with a harping-iron the younger foe.

Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands.

harpist (här'pist), n. [= F. harpiste = Pg. harpista, arpista = Sp. It. arpista; as harp + -ist.

The proper E. word is harper.] One who plays on the harp: a harper.

That Eagrisn harpist, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger plade and left their pray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

porarily shortened and their pitch raised. See porarily shortened and th harp-lute (härp'lūt), n. A variety of guitar in-

strings may be enromatically raised. See analharp, under dital.

harpoon (här-pön'), n. [= G. harpune = Dan. Sw. harpun, \ D. harpoen (pron. as E. harpoon), \ F. harpon, orig. a cramp-iron, hence a grappling-iron, a harpoon; connected with OF. harpe, a decise along or new harper grapple graps. So and fast of the community of the communi

When they espy him [the whate] on the top of the water, they row toward him in a Shallop, in which the Harponier stands ready with both lis hands to dart his liarping-iron.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

harpooner (här-pö'nèr), n. [harpoon + -cr¹.]
One who throws a harpoon.

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gale, While on the yard-arm the harpooner sits. Grainger, The Sugar Cane, ii.

Grainger, The Sugar Cane, it.

harpoon-fork (här-pön'fôrk), n. A hay-fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons, forming a tool shaped like an inverted U.

harpoon-gun (här-pön'gun), n. A gun from which a harpoon or toggle-iron may be discharged. It may be either a gun fired from the sheulder or a swivel-gun. The projectile may be an explosive harpoon or lance (see bomb-lance), or simply a toggle-iron, without the pole, having an eye in the after end of the shank into which is bent one end of the tow-line, the latter being either on the outside of the barrel of the gun or deubled up in the bore.

harpoon-shuttle (här-pön'shut'l), n. A long shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush

shuttle or needle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees, and in other hydraulic construc-

harping-iron t (här'ping-l"ern), n. and edge of form of *harpoon-iron.] A harpoon.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, knines, and other implements for the fishing.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, knines, and ether implements for the fishing.

Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, knines, and ether implements for the fishing.

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Harping-irons, speares, cordes, axes, hatchets, knines, and ether implements for itons.

Harporhynchus (här-pō-ring'kus), n. [NL., Gr. aρπη, a siekle, + ρύγχος, bill.] A notable genus of mocking-thrushes, of the subfamily Miminæ; the bow-billed mockers, or thrash-ers: so called from the arcuation of the bill. The cemmen thrasher or brown thrush of the United States and Mexico, as the Call-fornian thrasher (II. redivieus), the Yuma th

harp-pedal (härp'ped"al), n. One of the foot-levers by which the strings of a harp are tem-





Harpullieæ

which the tone was produced by the placking or snapping of the strings by leather or quill points, which were set in jacks connected by levers with which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. In form it usually resembled a modern grand planoforte, though both square and upright varieties were also made. The length of the keyboard was from four to ake and a half octaves. The number of separate strings to a key varied from one to four, sometimes including one tuned an octave above the others; the latter variety was called a double harpsichord. The tone was weak and thikling, and gradation of force was impossible. Two key-



Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion, Mount Vernon, Virginia.

boards were sometimes combined, one for soft effects, the other for loud. Numerous devices, usually connected with the jacks, were introduced at different times to secure variety in force, and especially in quality. These mechanisms, which often aimed to simulate the tone-qualities of various orchestral instruments, were usually controlled by stop-knobs near the keyboard. The harpsichord, though essentially different from the pisnoferte, was its immediate predecessor. Before 1800 it was regularly used in all dramatic music, especially in accompanying recitatives, and in orchestral music. The conductor usually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments.

If he the tinkling harpsichord regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 148.

Vis-à-vis harpsichord, a harpsicherd with keyboards

harpsichord-graces (härp'si-kôrd-gra'sez), n.
pl. Various melodic embellishments, such as
turns, trills, etc., introduced freely into music for the harpsichord, mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone. See embellishment, 3, and grace, 6.

harpsichordist (härp'si-kôr-dist), n. [< harp-sichord + -ist.] A performer upon the harpsi-

harpsicolt, harpsecolt (härp'si-kol), n. A

harpsichord. harpstenda. harpsteri (härp'ster), n. [ME. not found; \langle AS. hearpster, a female harper, \langle hearpian, harp: see harp and -ster.] A female performer on the harp.

harpstring (härp'string), n. [\langle ME. harpstryng, harpestring, \langle AS. hearpestreng (= Ieel. hörpustrengr), \langle hearpe, harp, + streng, a string.] One of the strings or cords of a harp.

Of the schepe is cast away no thynge, . . . for harpe-stryngis his ropys seruythe ichoone. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17. As harpstrings are broken asunder By music they throb to express, Longfellow, Sandalphon.

harp-style (härp'stīl), n. In music, a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp; especially, a style abounding in arpeggio effects.

harp-treadle (härp'tred"1), n. Same as harp-

harpula (här'pū-lä), n. A valuable tree, Harpullia cupanioides: so called at Chittagong in Bengal. See Harpullia.

Bengal. See Harpullia.

Harpulia (här-pu'li-ä), n. [\(\lambda rpula \).] Same as Harpullia.

Harpullia (här-pul'i-ä), n. [NL. (Roxburgh, 1820), \(\lambda rapula \).] A "genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, belonging to the natural order Sapindacew and type of the tribe Harpulliew of Radlkofer, distinguished from related genera by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 6 species usitives of tropical Asia. by its two-valved capsule with loculicidal dehiscence. It embraces 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and Madagascar. They are erect trees with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves, green flowers in racemes or psuicles, and large red or orange-colored fruit. The Australian species have an economic importance, either as hardy evergreen shade-trees or for the quality of their wood. H. Hilli attains a height of 80 feet, and furnishes the tulipwood of Queensland, which is valuable for fine cabinetwork. The Moreton bay tulip-wood, H. penduda, is equally valuable. H. cupanioides, the harpula of India, has iong been in cultivation.

Harpullieæ (här-pu-lī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Harpullia + -ew.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Sapindaeew, suborder Sapindee, recently established by Radlkofer, embracing the gen-

Harpullieæ

era Harpullia, Conchopetalum, Magonia, Xanthoceras, and Ungnadiu. See Harpullia.

harpy (här'pi), n.; pl. harpies (-piz). [Early mod. E. harpie, ⟨ OF. harpie, harpye, ⟨ L. harpyia, usually in pl. harpies, | th. the snatchers, | in Homer a personification of whirlwinds or hurricanes, in later myth. hideous winged creatures (see def. 1); of. åρπη, a certain bird of prey; ⟨ ἀρπ-άζ-ειν, snatch, seize, = L. rapere, snatch, seize: see rap², rapture.] 1. In Gr. myth., a winged menster, ravenous and filthy, having the face and body of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey, with the feet and fingers armed with sharp claws and the face pale with hunger, serving as a minister of divine vengeance, and defiling everything it touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as the other latest and the service of the service of the great harpy-eagle of South Americana of the great harpy-eagle of South Americana of the great harpy-eagle of South Americana of the great harpy-eagle of South Americana. touched. The harpies were commonly regarded either as two (Aëllo and Ocypete) or three in number, but occasionally several others are mentioned. They were originally conceived of simply as storm-windssent by the gods to carry off offenders, and were later personified as fair-haired winged maidens, their features and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and places. The harples



Harpies, from a Greek black-figured Vase. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

have been to some extent confounded by modern scholars with the sirens, which, though of kindred origin, were goddesses of melody, even if of a sweetness that was harmful to mankind, and were represented as women in the upper parts of their bodies and as birds below.

For having caught her Joseph all aione, She Harpie-like clap'd one bold talion fast. J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 227.

These prodigies [visions] . . . unspeakable,
Abominable, strangers at my hearth
Not welcome, harpies miring every dish.
Tennyson, Lucretins.

Hence—2. A rapacious, grasping person; one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling.

I will . . . do you any embassage . . , rather than hold three words' conference with this harpy.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A company of irreligious harpies, scraping, griping catch-poles. Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 54.

3. In ornith.: (a) The harpy-eagle. (b) An English book-name



of the marshharrier moor-buzzard, Circus ærugino-sus. Also called white - headed harpy.—4. In mammal., a fruit-bat of the genus Harpyia. -Harpy monu-ment, a sculp-tured funeral mon-

than the golden eagle, and one of the most pow-erful birds of prey, with enormous beak and talons, crested head, long fan-shaped tail, and rounded wings. See Harpyia and Thrasyaë-

harpy-footed (här'pi-fut"ed), a. Having feet like those of a harpy.

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought.

Milton, P. L., ii. 596.

Harpyia (här-pi'i-ä), n. [NL., ζ L. harpyia, ζ Gr. ἀρπυία, a harpy: see harpy.] 1. In mammal, a genus of fruit-bats, of the family Pteromodide. The body and limbs are as in Cynopterus, the nostrils tubular, the premaxillary bones united in front, 1 incisor and 1 canine in each upper and lower half-jaw, 2 premolars above, 3 below on each side, and 2 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. There are two species, of the Austromalayan subregion. Illiger, 1811.



Harpy-eagle (Harpyia destructor or Thrasyačtus harpyia).

ica, Harpyia destructor or Thrasyaëtus harpyia. G. Cuvier, 1817.—3. In entom., a genus of pussmoths, containing such as the European H. vinuli: synonymous in part with Cerura, in part with Stauropus. Ochsenheimer, 1810.

Also Harpia, Harpya.

harquebust, arquebust (här'-. är'ke-bus), n.

[Also harquebuss, harquebuse, arquebus, harquebuse, harquebuse, archibuze (after It.), harquebush, harquebush, etc., in many unstable forms;

F. harquebuse, arquebuse, dial. harkibuse, after It. arcobugio, arcobuso, now archibugio, archibuso

Sp. Pg. arcabuz, corrupt forms of a form nearcr the orig., namely, OF. hacquebuche, hacquebute, etc., represented by E. hackbut: see hackbut. The word, in all forms, became obsolete with the thing; but the form harquebus, with many minor variations of spelling, is the one Also Harpia, Harpya. with the thing; but the form harquebus, with many minor variations of spelling, is the one new commonly used by archæologists and historians.] 1. An old form of hand-firearm. The earliest hand-guns having been mere tubes fired by a burning match applied to the touch-hole, the name harquebus was given to a gun fitted with a match-holder which came down upon the priming-pan when a trigger was pulled. Later, when the wheel-lock was introduced, a piece fitted with it was still called a harquebus. After the musket had been introduced into the French army (about 1575), the harquebus remained the favorite weapon of private persons, because it was lighter and was supposed to have greater precision. It was not a heavy arm, and was rarely fired from a rest, except by horsemen, who had a light rest secured to the saddle-bow. But during the sixteenth century many experiments were made with firearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound, mounted on swivels, for rampart-defense, and these, when fitted with a match-lock, were called great harquebuses; in like manner arquebuse d croc, or 'with a rest,' was a name given to a heavy but still portable weapon, which was superseded by the musket.

They [the Janizaries] serve with harquebushes, armed

They [the Janizaries] serve with harquebushes, armed besides with cymiters and hatchets.

Sandys, Travsiles, p. 38.

Sanays, Travalles, p. 38.

A chance-medley combat ensued, with lances, arquebuses, cross-bows, and solmetars. Irving, Granada, p. 452.

Such fine results had been obtained by the English long-bow men that, although in the time of Henry VIII. the arquebus had been brought to a far more perfect state than when first introduced, it was forbidden by Act of Parliament to be used, or even to be possessed, by any of the king's subjects.

W. W. Greener, The Oun, p. 11.

2. A harquebusier.

He marcheth in the middle, guarded about With full five hundred harquebuze on foot. Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iv. 1.

Peete, Battle of Alcazar, iv. 1.

Double harquebus, a harquebus with two locks, either both of the same meethanism and merely as a precaution against the inferior workmanship of the day, or one a match-lock and the other a fint- or wheel-lock.

harquebusadet, arquebusadet (här"-, är"kebus-ād'), n. [F. arquebusade, shot of a harquebus (eau d'arquebuse, a harquebus: see harquebus.] 1. The firing of a harquebus; a discharge of harquebuses.

The soldiers discharged a salve of harquebus.

The soldiers discharged a salve of harqubusaides on the

poor people.

Roger Williams, Brief Discourse of War (1590). A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the arquebusade water which you sent her. Chesterfield.

harquebusiert, arquebusiert (här"-, är"ke-bus-ēr'), n. [Also harquebussier, arquebuseer, harcu-

harringtonite

busier, etc.; < F. arquebusier (ML. arcubusarius), < arquebuse, harquebuse, harquebus: see harquebus. Cf. hackbutter.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

with a harquebus.

He glueth to his Harcubusiers certaine allowance for powder and shot.

Weil fare an old harquebuzier yet,
Could prime his powder, and give fire, and hit,
Ali in a twinkling! E. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

The Spanish arquebusiers, screened by their defences, ponred a galling fire into the dense masses of the enemy.

Prescot, Ferd. and lsa., il. 12.

harr¹ (här), n. Same as har¹.
harr² (här), v. i. [A var. of hurr, or an aspirated form of arr³.] To snarl like a dog. Grose. [North. Eng.]

harr³ (här), n. Same as har². harra (har'ä), n. See hara-nut. harraget (har'äj), v. t. A corrupt form of harass, perhaps confused with harry.

Of late the Danes . . . had harraged all this countrey.

Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., i.

Of late the Danes . . . nad harragea all this connercy. Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., i. harrageous; a. See harageous. harrald; n. An old form of herald. harrast, n. See haras. harrast; v. t. An obsolete spelling of harass. harrasteen; harateen; (har-a-tēn'), n. [Origin not ascertained.] A coarse woolen cloth, mentioned as late as 1739. Draper's Diet.

Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay, In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines, Perchance of tabby or of harrateen Not ill expressive. Shenstone, Economy, iii. You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with harateen stretched till it cracks. Walpole, Letters, II. 4. harridan (har'i-dan), n. [Origin uncertain;

harridam (har'i-dan), n. [Origin uncertain; supposed by Skeat to be a variant of OF. aridelle, haridelle, a worn-out horse, a lean, ill-favored jade, F. a jade, a thin scraggy woman (cf. jade¹, similarly used); appar. dim. \(\lambda \) aride, dry, withered: see arid.] An odious old woman; a hag; a vixenish woman.

hag; a vixenish woman.

I have a scheme to see you shortly with the old harridan's consent, and even to make her a go-between in our interview.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 3.

Such a weak, watery, wicked old harridan substituted for the pretty creature 1 had been used to see.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

harrier¹ (har'i-èr), n. [< hare¹ + -ier¹.] A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier as the small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare. There are particular breeds of the harrier, as the large slow-hunting harrier and the little fox-beagle, and a cross-breed between these. In all the scent is extremely keen, which enables them to follow all the doublings of the hare. Also spelled harier.

harrier² (har'i-er), n. [< harry + -er1. Cf. harrower².] 1. One who harries. See harry, v.

She [Grandeur] hides her mountains and her sea From the harriers of scenery, Who hunt down sunsets, and huddie and bay, Mouthing and mumbling the dying day. Lowell, Appiedore.

2. A bird of prey of the family Falconidae, subfamily Circinae, and genus Circus. There are about 12 species, of most parts of the world, of light build, small-bodied in proportion to the length of wing and tail, with a rather long and slender scaly shank, untoothed bill, large external ear-parts, and a rufl or disk somewhat like an owl's. The best-known species is the European heu-harrier or ringtail, Circus cyaneus, from which the common marsh-hawk of America, Chuksonius, scarcely differs. (See cut under Circinae.) The European marsh-harrier is C. æruginosus. (See harpy, 3(b).) Montagu's harrier is another species, C. cinerascens. The males of the harriers differ much from the females, being bluish above instead of dark-brown, and are often called blue-hawks.

It [a pheasant] was immediately pursued by the blue hawk, known by the name of the hen-harrier. Gibert White, Nat. Hist. of Sciborne, Obs. on Birds. 2. A bird of prey of the family Falconida, sub-

harriment (har'i-ment), n. [Sc. also herriment; \(\lambda nary + -ment. \)] Harrying; vexation; trouble.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

Harrington (har'ing-ton), n. [So called because the patent for issuing it was first granted (in 1613) to Lord Harrington 1 A corporation to 1 A co

rington.] A copper farthing-token current in England under James I. and Charles I.





Obverse. Harrington of James 1., British Muse um. (Size of the original.)

Charles I.

I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington. Sir H. Wotton, Letters, p. 558.

I will not bate a Harrington of the snm.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, fi. 1.

harringtonite (har'ing-ton-it), n. [< Harring-ton (a proper name) + -ite².] In mineral., same as mesolite.

harrington knot. See knot!.

harrisht, a. An obsolete form of harsh.

harrisite (har'is-it), n. [< Harris (a proper name) + -ite².] A mineral having the composition of chalcocite and the cleavage of galena, probably a pseudomorph, found at the Canton mine in the State of Georgia.

Harris's finch.

See finch!

Harris's finch.

See finch!

Harris's finch.

See finch!

Harris's finch.

See finch!

Harris's finch.

None who harrows:

harrower² (har'ō-er), n. [< ME. *harowere, harvere; < harrow² + -er¹; = harrier², q. v.]

None who harrows or despoils.

Harris's finch. See finch!.
harrot, n. [< ME. harrot: see herald.] An obsolete variant of herald.

book. B. Jonsen, Every Man in his Humeur, I. 3.

harrow¹ (har'ō), u. [< MF. harow, harowe, haru, harwe, < AS. (gloss) hearge, a harrow, =
D. hark = MLG. harke, herke, LG. hark, a rake
(> G. harke, a rake), = Icel. herft, a harrow, =
Sw. harf, a harrow (Sw. harka, a rake, from
LG.), = Dan. harv, a harrow. Root unknown;
the forms are somewhat discordant. The F.
herse, a harrow, is different: see hearse¹.] An implement, usu-

implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or bars of metal crossing one another and set with iron teeth called (also



tines), drawn (usually by one corner) over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. A similar implement is drawn by a boat or vessel over oyster-beds to clear them of ma-rine plants and objectionable substances.

He . . . cut them with saws, and with harrows of iron, and with axes.

1 Chron. xx. 3.

O that a pet of siluer once would cracke Beneath my harrow, by Alcides sent. Beaumont, tr. of Persius's Satires, li.

Beaument, tr. of Persius's Satires, li.

Chain harrow, an implement consisting of a congeries of iron rings, used for covering grass-seeds, and especially for separating weeds from the earth or clods in which they are enveloped.—Revolving harrow, a harrow the teeth of which are arranged on radiating arms in a frame pivoted to the draft-gear so that it can rotate in a horizontal plane in order to assist the tearing or raking action of the teeth.—Under the harrow, in a state of uneasiness or misery. or mlsery.

Folks work harder to enjoy themselves than at anything else I know. If alf of them spend more money than they can afford to, and keep under the harrow all the time, just because they see others spend money.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimsge, p. 186.

harrow¹ (har'ō), v. t. [〈 ME. harowen, harewen, harwen = Sw. harfva = Dan. harve, harrow, = D. G. harken, rake; from the nouu.] 1. To draw a harrow over; break or tear with a harrow: as, to harrow land or ground.

Let the Volsces
Plough Rome, and harrew Italy. Shak., Cor., v. 3. And ye maun harrew 't wl' a thern, And hae yenr wark dene ere the mern. The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

2. To tear or lacerate as if by a harrow; torment; harass.

Bern. Looks it not like the king? mark it, Heratie.

Hor. Most like: it harrows me with fear and wender.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Imagine you beheld me bound and scourg'd, My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips. Rows.

harrow²† (har'ō), v. t. [< ME. harwen, herwen (as mod. E. harry, < ME. herien), < AS. hergian, harry, ravage: see harry.] To ravage; despoil; vex: same as harry.

Thus I hesus Crist harewide helle,
And ledde hise louers to paradijs.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

The king, . . meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather. Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. did accumulate them the rather. Bacon, Hist. Henry VII.

harrow3t (har'ō), interj. [Also written harow, early mod. E. also haroll; < ME. harrow, harowe, haro, < OF. haro, harou, harou, harou, harol, an exclamation, perhaps a call for help, < OS. herod, OHG. herot, here, hither, < OS. her, OHG. her, hera = E. here. Cf. OHG. harēn, MHG. haren, harn, call out, shout.] Help! hallo! hello! an exclamation of sudden distress, of lamentation, or of indignation or surprise: used by heralds to attract attention.

Owte! owte! harrows! believe able to at as here.

Owte! owte! harrowe! helples, slyke hote at es here,
This es a dengen of dole that I am todyghte.
York Plays, p. 5.

harrow3, n. [ME., also harrowe; < harrow3, interj.] Disturbance; cry; uproar.

Helpe! Belsabub! to bynde ther heyes, Such harrewe was neuer are herde in helle. York Plays, p. 377.

we xulle telle
Be dale and hylle
How harvere of helle
Was born this nyght.

Coventry Plays, p. 159.

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,
For the harrotes betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.

MS. Lansdowne, 208, f. 20. (Halliwell.)
The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen de I fetch my pedigree from, by the harrot's book.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humeur, 1. 3. book.

L. ME. harow. harowe, harowe, harowe, murder.

My soul with harrowing angulah torn,—
This for my Chieftain have I borne!
Scott, L. of the L., lv. 6.

My soul with harrowing angulsh torn,—
This for my Chieftain have I borne!
Scott, L. of the L., Iv. 6.

harrowing2\(\frac{1}{2}\) (har'\(\frac{5}\)-ing), n. [\(\left(ME.\) harrowinge, harwinge, earlier herzung, etc.: see harrying.]
Same as harrying.
harrowingly (har'\(\frac{5}\)-ing-li), adv. In a harrowing manner; excruciatingly.
harry (har'\(\frac{1}{2}\)), v.; pret. and pp. harried, ppr. harrying. [\((1)\)\left(ME.\) haryen, harien, herien (as mod. harrow\(\frac{2}{2}\), \left(ME.\) haryen, harien, herien (as mod. harrow\(\frac{2}{2}\), \left(ME.\) haryen, herven), earlier herzien, (AS.\) hergian (= OHG.\) harj\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herf\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herf\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herj\(\harrow\), herge, harry, lit. overrun with an army, \(\left(here.\) sna.\) hari, here = D.\(\harrow\), here, her = MLG. (in comp.) here-, her- (here-strate, her-getotel) = OHG.\) heri, hari, here = D.\(\harrow\), here\(\harrow\), heri, hari, mHG.\(\harrow\), here\(\harrow\), heri, hari, mHG.\(\harrow\), here\(\harrow\), heri, hari, mHG.\(\harrow\), here\(\harrow\), here\(\harrow\), haris, a host, army, = OBulg.\(\harrow\), har\(\harrow\), the same and host, army, host, is lost in esc., but is represented by various derivatives and compounds, namely, harry and its doublet harrow\(\harrow\), heriot, herring, and, indirectly, harbor\(\harrow\), here-\(\harrow\), here-\(\harrow\), here-\(\harrow\), here-\(\harrow\), here-\(\harrow\), here-\ tions upon; harass by rapacity or violent demands; despoil; strip; rob.

They [the Clans] will admit of no Sberiff Into their Country, nor appear before the English Courts of Justice; and thereupon harried all the Country with Fire and Sword.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 365.

Our souldiers in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind, carrying and harrying the riches of the barbarians, wasted whatsoever stood in their way.

Holland, tr. of Ammianns (1609).

Mony s kittywsko's and lungie's nest has I harried up among the every black rocks. Scott, Antiquary, vii.

During the past twenty years every shire in Wessex had been harried [by pirates] again and again.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

His agent, while he harried the tenants to supply his master's demands, plundered Illustrissimo frightfully.

Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2t. To trouble; vex; harass; agitate; tease;

harrow. I repent me much That so I harried him. Shak., A. and C., iii. 3.

3t. To draw or drag violently.

Haried forth by arme, foot, and too. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1868.

II, intrans. To make harassing incursions. What made your rogneshlps, Harrying for victuals here?

Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Harry Dutchman. See Interhear.
harry-gad, harry-gaud (har'i-gad, -gâd), n.
[Appar. < Harry, used, as also in harry-ruffian, somewhat like Jaek (implying a wild or reckless person), + gad², gaud.] A wild or reckless person. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]
Harry-groat, n. A groat coined in the reign of Henry VIII. There were several kinds.

of Henry VIII. There were such odde coine.
Spurroyals, Harry-groats, or such odde coine.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 3.
A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old Harry groat.
Marmion, Antiquary.

They criden, "Out! harrow and weylaway."

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 560.

"Harrow! the fismes which me consume," said hee,
"Ne can be quencht, within my secret bowelles bee."

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 49.

ATTOW3†, n. [ME., also harrowe; < harrow3, nterj.] Disturbance; cry; uproar.

Marrow barrow harrowing (har'i-ing), n. [\lambda ME. heriunge, harrowing, mod. harrowing, wing, \lambda AS. hergung (= OHG. heriunga, herunga, MHG. herunge, G. ver-heerung), ravaging, \lambda herowing, \lambda harrowing, \l

the spolistion of hell—that is, the delivery by Christ, upon his descent into hell after his crucifixion, of the seuls of the righteons who had been there held captive hy Satan: a favorite subject of hemily and allusion in the middle

Harry-long-legs (har'i-lông'legz), n. Same as daddy-long-legs, 1. [Eng.]

That the males of some Dipters fight together is certain; for Prof. Westwood has several times seen this with some species of Tipula or Harry-long-legs.

Darwin, Descent of Man, 1. 339.

harry-ruffiant, n. [Cf. harry-gad.] Same as

harry-gad,
Ould Harry-ruftans, bankerupts, southsayers,
Ould Harry-ruftans, bankerupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs.
Ep. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Rsvis,
LA familiar reduc-

Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Ravis, harrysoph (har-i-sof'), n. [A familiar reduction of Henry-sophister (NL. pl. Sophistee Henriciani—Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 299); A Harry (King Henry VIII.) + sophister, in ref. to some foundation by that king. Usually regarded as a humorous perversion of an alleged Gr. *ἐρίσοφος, very wise, ζ ἐρι-, an intensive prefix, + σοφός, wise.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a student who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B. A., declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine. in law or medicine.

in law or medicine.

harsh (härsh), a. [Formerly sometimes harrish, E. dial. also hash, \ ME. harsk, also hask, rough ("harske or haske, as sundry frutys"—Prompt. Parv.), \ OSw. harsk, Sw. härsk, härsken, rank, rancid, rusty, = Dan. harsk, rancid, = G. harseh, harsh, rough; not found in AS., OHG., or Icel.; prob. connected with hard, q. v., the d being early lost, and the term. being ult. the same as -ish¹. Cf. rash¹.] 1. Rough to the touch or to any of the senses; sharp or sour to the taste, discordant to the ear, inharmonious to the eye, etc.; grating; rasping; acrid; irritating: as, etc.; grating; rasping; acrid; irritating: as, a harsh surface; harsh fruit; a harsh voice; a harsh combination of colors.

Serbum, an harrysshe pear. They [plums] that ar litle ones, and harde, and harrish taste, ar sterk noughts.

Turner, Herbal (1562).

Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some harsh sand; and red feels very smooth.

Beyle,

and; and red leets very substantial in the my lady once;

A woman like a butt, and harsh as crabs.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The haze of the October afternoon . . . blended in all and snndry of the local colors, harsh and harmonlous, into one pleasant bit of gleaming tone.

G. H. Beughten, Artist Strolls in Holland, vi.

2. Hard or severe in effect; of such a nature as to be repellent from any physical point of

view. The valleyes and sides of the hills very fertile, but the mountsines harsh, and of a sulphurous composition.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, 11. 272.

He who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

3. Repugnant to the mind or the sensibilities; mentally or morally forbidding; hard to bear, endure, resolve upon, etc.

The very shining force of excellent virtne, though in a very harrish subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose.

Milton, Comus, 1. 477.

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies.

Jer. Taylor.

But, like all compulsory legislation, that of Nature is harsh and wasteful in its operation.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 34.

 Austere in character or severe in action; stern; hard; unkind.

He was a wise man and an eloquent, but in his character harsh and haughty.

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild danghter.

Howell, Letters, il. 53.

Baugnter. Howeu, Letters, il. 53. = Syn. S and 4. Severe, Rigorous, etc. (see austere); acrimenious, ill-natured, ill-tempered, unclvil, nugracious, churlish, brutal.

harsht, v. i. [< harsh, a.] To sound harshly; crack. Davies.

At length with rounsefal from stock vntruncked yt harssheth.

Stanihurst, Æneld, II. 655.

1arshen (här'shn), v. t. [< harsh + -enl(3).]

1. To render harsh; make hard and rough. harshen (här'shn), v. t.

. To render narsh; make the features harshened.

Ills brow was wrinkled now, his features harshened.

Kingsley, Westward Ile, xi.

2. To render prevish, morose, or austere.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a sourced and harshened spirit. Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxii. [Rare in both uses.]

harshly (härsh'li), adv. In a harsh manner; or perhaps hartwort, < hcorol, hart, + crop, roughly; austerely; unkindly.

Dates, if they be eaten, they are good for the harrishenes or roughnes of the throte. Turner, Herbal (1562).

If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repul-sive harshness.

Johnson, Milton.

=Syn. Asperity, etc. (see acrimony): austerity, chnrlishness, rigor, roughness, bluntness, hardness, sternness, crucky, rudeness; discordance, dissonance.

harskt, a. See harsh.

harst (härst), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of harstet, harst, n.

harrest.
harstigite (härs'ti-gīt), n. [< Harstig (see def.) + -ite².] A silicate of aluminium, man-ganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in John Hartog, an early traveler.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Celastrineæ, distinguished from related genera by having the sta-

ganese, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in yellow to brown orthorhombic crystals at the Harstig mine, Paysberg, Sweden.

harstrongt (här'ströng), n. [Also horestrang, horestrong (with same initial element as hore-hound, hoarhound); < D. harstrang, < G. harnstrenge, strangury, < harn, urine, + strang, a string (strangieren, strangle): see strangle.]

Peucedanum officinale, a common umbelliferous plant of Europe formelly used inmedicine. See plant of Europe, formerly used in medicine. See Peucedanum. An extract called peucedanim was obtained from the root, which has been found to be identical with imperatorin, extracted from the masterwort, Peucedanum Ostruthium, with the chemical formula C₁₂H₁₂O₃.

Peucedanum Ostruthium, with the chemical formula truffles.

hart¹ (härt), n. [⟨ ME. hart, hert, heort, ⟨ AS. heort, heorot = D. hert = OHG. hiruz, hirz, MHG. hirz, G. hirss, now hirsch = Icel. hjörtr = Sw. Dan. hjort, a hart; with formative -t, = L. cervus = W. carw, a hart, stag; lit. 'horned, '= Gr. kepa6c, horned, ⟨ κέρασ ⟨ κερατ-⟩, a horn, akin to E. horn: see horn.] 1. The male of the red deer, Ceruus elaphus, the female of which is called hind; a stag, especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year, when the sur-royal or crown-antler has appeared. The term belongs properly to the species named, but is extended to related kinds of deer. See antler, hind¹, stag.

The werwolf an huge hert hadde hunted. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1.2569.

There are wild Bores & wild Harts in that Forrest [Veronne].

A creature that was current then surrent then surrent then the control of the hart or stag, Ceruus elaphus. The constitutions of decidnous antlera differ materially from those of persistent horns, as of the ox, and are identical, or nearly so, with those of bone. These antlers were formerly much sed as a source of ammonia, and ammonium carbonate, often called by the same name. See ammonia, 1.

Harts's-Clover (härts' klō" vèr), n. [Cf. hart-clover.] A plant, Molliotus officinalis, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because deer deleight to feed on it. Also called hart's-trefoil.

hart's-clover.] A plant, Molliotus officinalis, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because dever.] A plant, Molliotus officinalis, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because dever.] A plant, Molliotus officinalis, the yellow melilot: so called hart's-trefoil.

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hart's-clover.] A plant, Molliotus officinalis, the yellow melilot: so called, it is said, because dever.]

hart's-clover.] A plant, Molliotus officinal

A creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

My blood leaped as nimbly and joyously as a young hart on the mountains of Bether.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 52.

2. In her., a stag used as a bearing. It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older, but the word stag is not used in blazon.—Hart of grease. See grease, 2.—Hart of ten, a hart with ten tines or branches grease, 2.— E on his horns.

a his norus.

Scar. A great, large deer!

Rob. What head?

John. Forked: a hart of ten.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Hart royal. "A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterward termed a hart royal; and if the king or queen made proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a hart royal proclaimed." (Hallivell.)—Hart's black. See black.

hart2t, n. An obsolete spelling of heart.

hartal (här'tâl), n. [Hind. hartāl.] Orpiment.

hartbeest, hartebeest (härt'bēst), n. [South-African D. hartebeest, < harte, appar. a modification (after E. hart?) of D. hert (= E. hart1), + beest = E. beast.] A larree African antelope. + beest = E. beast.] A large African antelope,
Alcelaphus caama. Also called caama.

I have seen, at break of day, hartebeeste, wildebeeste, eiand, and sassabi within easy rifle range of my position.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 618.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 618.

hartberry (härt'ber'i), n.; pl. hartberrics (-iz).

[ME. not found; AS. heort-, heorot-, heorotberge, berry of the buckthorn, < heort, heorot,
hart, + berie, berge, berry.] The bilberry of
Europe or blueberry of Scotland, Vaccinium
Myrtillus. See bilberry. Also called hart-crop.
hart-clovert, n. [ME. herteclover, hartclaver
(glossing L. trifohium), < AS. heort-clæfre, heorotclæfre, glossing cynocephaleon and camedris, <
heort, heorot, hart, + clæfre, clover.] A plant,
Medicago maeulata. Also heart-clover.
hart-crop (härt'krop), n. [ME. not found; AS.

hart-crop (härt'krop), n. [ME. not found; AS. heorot-crop (once), a plant, appar. buckthorn,

harshly (härsh'li), adv. In a harsh manner; roughly; austerely; unkindly.

He plied his ear with truths,
Not harshly thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd,
But like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
Cowper, Task, vi. 508.

harshness (härsh'nes), n. [Early mod. E. also harrishness; \langle harsh + -ness.] The quality or condition of being harsh.

Dates, if they be eaten, they are good for the harrishenes or roughnes of the throte.

Turner, Herbal (1562).

herefore belonging to the trimetric system. It is found in the lignite of Oberhart, Austria. hartite (här'tit), n. [$\langle (Ober)hart (see def.) + -ite^2$.] A fossil resin (C_3H_5) resembling hartin, and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart,

guished from related genera by having the stamens located between the lobes of the disk, and mens located between the lobes of the disk, and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves. It includes only a single species, H. Capensis, a South African shrub or low tree, the wood of which is remarkably hard, tough, fine-grained, and susceptible of polish. The Dutch coinists call it lade-wood, from the chief use to which they put it. It is also used for veneering.

hartroyal (härt'roi*al), n. 1†. Same as hart royal (which see, under hart!).—2. A plant, a species of plants in

species of plantain. hart's-ballst (härts'bâlz), n. Same as hart's-

Hartshorn has been usually imported into this country from Germany, in the form of shavings. These are without smell and taste, pliable, and of an ivory yellow color.

U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1659.

2. Spirit of hartshorn; ammonia. -3. In bot. See hartshorn-plantain.—Jelly of hartshorn, a nutritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns of harts, now procured from shavings of the bones of calves.

hartshorn-plantain (härts'hôrn-plan'tān), n. A species of plantain, Plantago Coronopus, common in Europe: so called from its furcated leaves. See buck's-horn.
hart's-thorn (härts'thôrn), n. Same as buckthorn.

hart's-inorm (narts thorm), n. Same as buckthorn, Rhamnus catharticus.

hart's-tongue (härts'tung), n. [< ME. hertes tunge, hertys tonge, hertes tounge; not found in AS.; = MHG. hirzes zunge, G. hirschzunge.] A fern, Scolopendrium vulgare, with long simple fronds; also, rarely, Polypodium Singaporianum and Acceptichum cerminum. Sociopendrium and Acrostichum cervinum. See Scolopendrium. hart's-trefoil (härts' tre foil), n. Same as

hart's-truffles (härts'truf"lz), n. nart's-truffles (härts'truf'lz), n. A fungus, Elaphomyces granulatus, supposed to be an aphrodisiac, now sold under the name of lycoperdon nuts. Formerly also called hart's-balls

and deer-oatts.

hartwort (härt'wert), n. One of several umbelliferous plants of the genera Tordylium, Seseli, and Bupleurum, especially Tordylium maximum, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, and sparingly found in England. See Tordulium.

harum-scarum (hãr'um-skãr'um), a. and n. [Also formerly harem-scarem; a riming compound of uncertain elements, now appar. accom. to hare¹, as a type of unreasoning haste and instability, and to scare, in allusion to its timidity. Cf. E. dial. havey-scavey, helter-skelter (in Cumberland), also wavering, doubtful (Grose).] I. a. Harebrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

harvest

He seemed a mighty rattling harem-scarem gentleman.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 358.

She was one of the first who brought what I cali harumscarum manners into fashion.

Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

Don't take these flights
Upon moon-shiny nights,
With gay harum-scarum young men.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 162.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a harum-scarum iad, who ran away, and then was sent to India.

Thackeray, Newcomes, v.

II. n. A giddy, harebrained, or rash person. When I married I was a girl like you, only ten times wilder, the greatest harum-scarum in the county!

Mrs. Craik, Agatha's Hosband, xil.

orse; for they are too order distinguishess.

Johnson, Milton.

Tis not enough no harshness give offence,
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 364.

Austria.

Hartleian (härt'lē-an), a. Pertaining or relating or relating to David Hartley, M. D. (1705-57), an English metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school. His "Observations on Man" was published in 1749.

et, n. See haslet.

(härst), n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of est.

ingite (härs'ti-gīt), n. [< Harstig (see Harstig) (see Harstig)]

A silicate of aluminium, manses, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in see, calcium, and magnesium, occurring in John Hartog, an early traveler.] A genus of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them, as well as by certain natural phenomena, to interpret the will of the gods. Their duties were thus similar to those of the augurs, who, however, occupied a much higher position in the state.

A little after the civil war between Cesar and Pompey, the haruspics ordered the temples of the deities to be demolished.

Jortin, On Eccies. Hist.

demolished.

"Am I to be frightened," he said, in answer to some report of the haruspices, "because a sheep is without a heart?"

Froude, Cæsar, p. 510.

haruspication (ha-rus-pi-kā'shon), n. [< harus-pex (-spic-) + -ation.] The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the entrails of animals slain in sacrifice; divination.

Haruspication belongs, among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians, and tovarious Asiatic tribes. . . Captain Burton's account from Central Africa perhaps fairly displays its symbolic principle. He describes the mganga or sorcerer taking an ordeal by killing and splitting a fowl and inspecting its inside; if blackness or blemish appears about the wings, it denotes the treachery of children and kinsmen; the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother; the tail shows that the criminal is the wife, etc.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

haruspice (ha-rus'pis), n. [(L. haruspex, pl. haruspices: see haruspex.] Same as harus-

pex.
haruspices, n. Plural of haruspex.
haruspicy (ha-rus'pi-si), n. [< L. haruspicium,
the inspection of victims, < haruspex, haruspex: see haruspex.] Same as haruspication.
Also aruspicy. See haruspex.
harvest (här'vest), n. [E. dial. and Sc. contr.
harrest, harst, hairst, < ME. harvest, hervest, herfest, harvest, autumn, < AS. hærfest, autumn (as
one of the four seasons lencten, sumor, hærfest,
winter, without reference, except by implication, to the gathering of crops). = D. herfst. tion, to the gathering of crops), = D. herfst, OD. also harvest, autumn, = OHG. herbist, MHG. herbest, autumn, harvest, G. herbst, autumn, dial. harvest, vintage. The Scand. forms are contracted (in such a way as to suggest a conformation to OF. Aoust, August, also harvest-time, Bret. cost = D. cost, harvest, $\langle L.$ Augus-tus, August): Icel. haust = Sw. Dan. höst, autumn. The fact that harvest in its earliest use (AS.) had no direct reference to the gathering of crops (see above) is against the current association of the word with L. carpere, pluck, Gr. καρπός, fruit.] 1†. The third season of the year; autumn; fall.

Heruest with the heite & the high sun Was comyn into colde. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 12465.

2. The season of gathering the ripened crops; specifically, the time of reaping and gathering

He that sleepeth in harvest is a son that canseth shame.

Clar. 0, do not slander him, for he is kind. 1 Murd. Right, as snow in harvest. Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

3. A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered; specifically, ripe grain reaped, and stored in stacks or barns; hence, a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up: as, a harvest of nuts, or of ice.

To giean the broken ears after the man That the main harvest reaps. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. Heavy harvests nod beneath the snow.

Pope, Dunciad, i. 78.

No more shall . . . Peace Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note, And watch her harvest ripen. Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

Hence-4. The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result;

effect; consequence. What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys?

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

5. The act or process of harvesting.

Look on the fields; for they are white already to har-

The peasanta urge their harvest, ply the fork.

Courper, Table Taik, 1. 214.

n. A harvesting-machine (här'vest-ling-ma-shēn"),
n. A harvester. See harvester, 2.

n. A harvester. See harvester, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lady), n. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest, (här'vest), v. t. [< ME. hereesten = harvestelss (här'vest-les), a. Without harvest.

OD. herfsten = G. herbsten, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, el cel. hausta, draw near autumn, el sw. hösta = Dan. höste, harvest; from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.

Men hervesten the corn twyes a geer.

Harvesting-machine (här'vest-ling-ma-shēn"),
n. A harvester. See harvester, 2.

harvest-lady (här'vest-lady), n. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest-lasdy (här'vest-lady), n. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

harvest-lady (här'vest-lady), n. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

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harvest-lady (här'vest-lady), n. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]

guratively.

Men hervesten the corn twyes a zeer.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 300.

I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. Pennant, Tour in Scotiand.

harvest-apple (här'vest-ap*l), n. A small early variety of apple ripening in August.
harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), n. A beautiful gentian, Gentiana Pneumonanthe, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is a perennial herb nearly afoot high, with linear leaves, and bright-blue corolla an inch and a half iong, striate with fine greenish lines. It blooms in harvest-time, whence the name.

harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), n. 1. Same as

This animai (which we call a harvest bug) is very minute,
. . . of a bright scarlet colour, and of the genus of Acarus.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxxiv.

2. Same as harvest-fly. [New Eng.] harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), n. Same as har-

harvester (här'ves-ter), n. 1. One who harvests.

Would she were mine, and I to-day, Like her, a harvester of hay. Whittier, Mand Muiier.

Whitter, Mand Mulier.

2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering field-crops is called a harvester, except the grass-cutting machines, which are called mowers or mowing-machines; any grain-harvesting machine also, except the heading-machine, is called a reaper. See mower and reaper.

3. A harvest-spider or harvestman.

harvest-feast (här'vest-fest), n. A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.

harvest-field (här'vest-feld), n. A field from which a harvest is gathered.

which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the harvest field . . . a figure made with corn, round which the men and the women were promisenously singing, and preceded by a piper or a drum. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the harvest-field.

Tennyson, The Brook.

T of Stromateida, Stromateus paru, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at

harvest-time. harvest-time.

harvest-fly (här'vest-fli), n. A homopterous insect of the family Cicadidæ; a lyerman. Cicada tibicen is known as the dog-day harvest-fly in the United States; it is a near relative of the seventeen-year cicada, and, like it, is often called locust. Sometimes called harvest-bug.

harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), n. Same as stubble-aoose

harvest-home (här'vest-hōm'), n. 1. The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any opportunity for making advantage or gain.

And his chin, new reap'd,
Show'd like a stubble-iand at harnest-home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the heming of the harvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whole rural community, with universal merrymaking, feasting, songs and dances, and processions of oxen and horses with decorated carts and implements of husbandry. At present little remains of this custom but a supper.

As we were returning to our inn [in or near Windsor], we happened to meet some country people celebrating

their harvest-home: their lasticad of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they signify Ceres; this they keep moving about, while the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as iond as they can till they arrive at the barn.

Hentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 467.

3. The seng sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come And, to the pipe, sing harvest-home.

We have ploughed, we have sowed,
We have brought home every load,
When the brought home every load,
Hip, hip, Harvest home!
Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.

harvestman (här'vest-man), n.; pl. harvestmen (-men). 1. A laborer in harvest.

Like to a harvest-man, that's task'd to mow Or all, or lose his hire. Shak., Cor., i. 3.

2. A harvester, shepherd-spider, gray-bear, or daddy-leng-legs; an arachnidan, such as these of the genus *Phalangium*, having a very small globose body with leng slim legs. Also harvest-

spider.

harvest-mite (här'vest-mīt), n. Same as harvest-tick; especially, a mite of the genus Trombidium or family Trombididæ.

harvest-month (här'vest-munth), n. [< ME. hervestmoneth, < AS. hærfestmönath (= D. herfstmaand, September, = OHG. herbistmänöth, MHG. herbestmänöth, the first harvest-month, September (A perhetment — Dan högstmaaned — Swell and Syl, a. An early Middle English form of harvest month (Barvest-month), September (A perhetment — Dan högstmaaned — Swell and Syl, a. An early Middle English form of has species of Tetranychus; and also to a true härvest-mite with eight legs, Trombidium americanum. See Leptus, Trombidium.

Harvey's vine. See vine.

harve's, v. t. A Middle English form of harvest-middle English form of harvest-middle English form of harvest-middle English form of have. ber, G. herbstmonat = Dan. höstmaaned = Sw. höstmånad), September, < hærfest, autumn, + mönath, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifically, in Great Britain, the month of September.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), n. The full moon presert to the autumnal coulons.

ber G. herbstm...
höstmånad), September,
mönath, month.] The month month of September.
harvests are gathered; specificant,
Great Britain, the month of September.
harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), n. The full moon
nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that season
the moon, when nearly full, rises for several consecutive
nights at about the same hour, so that there is an unusual
proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is
more striking in higher latitudes than in the United States,
and disappears entirely in the tropies. It is most marked
when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near
the vernal equinox, as it will be in 1894. The phenomenon
is due to the fact that at the time of the antumnal equinor
is due to the fact that at the time of the antumnal equinor
is the full moon (necessarily opposite to the sun) is in that
part of its orbit which makes the least possible angle with
the eastern horizon at the point where the moon rises.

The full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st
of September is called the harvest-moon.

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of September is called the harvest-moon.

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The reason many relics of ancient supmon the land, and worshipped under the delucation of an edition of an edition of a story make
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There are so many relics of ancien



se (Mus minutus or messorius) and its Nest

fore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 21 inches in length, with a tail nearly as long. harvest-queen (här'vest-kwen), n. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. Also called kern-baby and harvest-doll.

and narvest-aou.

harvestry (här'vest-ri), n. [< harvest + -ry.]
The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvested. Swinburne.
harvest-spider (här'vest-spi''der), n. Same as

harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), n. One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themselves like ticks to the skin, become gorged with biood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are siso called harvest-lice harvest-mites, harvest-bugs, and red lice, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus Leptus, which is composed of the



Harvest-ticks, much magnified. "Leptus" irritans. Trombidium a nericanum.

six-legged immature forms of various mites, mainly harvest-mites or trombidiids, but also includes certain spinning-mites or tetranychids. Thus, in England, the common harvest-bug is Tetranychus (formerly "Leptus") autumnalis. In the United States the same name is given to the six-legged or Leptus stage of a mite called "Leptus" irritans, the adult of which is unknown, but is probably a species of Tetranychus; and also to a true harvest-mite with eight legs, Trombidium americanum. See Leptus, Trombidium.

has2t, a. An early Middle English form of

One slip... would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be hashed against jutting points, and tossed, fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.

T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, ix.

hash1 (hash), n. [Abbr. of older hackey or hackee, OF. haehis, minced meat (cf. haggis), < haeher, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, $\langle G. \ haeken = E. \ haek^1$: see hack and hateh. 1. That which is hashed or chepped; especially, minced meat.—2. Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together and cooked again.

The cook should be reminded that, if the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard.

Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.

-3. Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition; a reëxhibition.

I cannot bear elections, and still less the hash of them over again in a first session.

II. Watpole.

Old pieces are revived, and scarcely any new ones admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of abandity which were disgusting to our ancestors even in an age of ignorance.

Goldsmith, Polite Learning.

4. A sloven; a country
fellew. [Scotch.]

A set c' dull, conceited hashes,
Confuse their brains in college classes!
They gang in stirks, sind come out asses.

Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

I canna thole the clash Of this impertinent autd hash.

Ramsay, Poems, II. 455.

5. Low raillery; ribaldry. [Colloq.]—To make a hash of, to cut or knock to pieces; make a mess of; destroy or ruin completely. [Colloq.]

He comes, botd Drake, the chief who made a Fine hash of all the powers of Spain. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, 11, 349.

To settle one's hash, to subdue or siience one; put an end to one. [Siang.]

Brave Prudhoe triumphant shall skim the wide main,
The hash of the Yankees he'll settle,
Song, quoted in Brockett's Glossary.

hash2 (hash), a. A dialectal variant of harsh. hash² (hash), a. A dialectal variant of harsh. hashish, hasheesh (hash'ēsh), n. [\lambda R. Pers. hashish, herbage, hay, an intexicating preparation of Cannabis sativa, var. Indica, or Indian hemp.] 1. The tops and tender parts of Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa, var. Indica), called in India ganjah (which see), together with a resinous exudation upon them, gathered after flowering. See hemp, and Indian hemp (under hemp).—2. An intexicating preparation of this plant. -2. An intoxicating preparation of this plant, which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion: called in India bhang (which see).

The use of *Hasheesh*—which is a preparation of the dried leaves of the Cannabis indica—has been familiar to the East for many centuries.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 133.

hask1 (hask), a. An obsolete or dialectal form of harsh.

After dyeing, wool should still feel soft, and not barsh or hask. Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 42.

hask²t, n. sock¹.] A i. [W. hesg, sedge, rushes: see has-A case made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish.

And Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske, Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye taye, And taken up his ynne in Fishes haske. Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

haskard, a. [\(\text{hask1} + -ard. \) Cearse; unpol-

ISHEG.

Homer deciarying a very folyashe and a haskard felowe (ignavum) under the person of Thersyte, sayth that he was streyte in the shulders, and copheeded lyke a gygge.

Horman.

hasknesst, n. Harshness; huskiness; asthma. lic hath a great haskness.

haskwort (hask'wert), n. A broad-leafed bell-flower, Campanula latifolia, found throughout nerthern and central Europe. It is a perennial herb with broad, doubly serrate leaves (the radical ones cordate) and targe bell-shaped or funnel-shaped flowers. The name is also given to a related species, C. Trachelium, the throatwort.

the throatwort.

haslet (has'let), n. [Also improp. harslet; \(\) ME. hastelete, hastlet, \(\) OF. hastelet (F. dial. hatelet), F. hatellettes, flesh to be roasted, cf. hastille, the inwards of a beast, dim. haste, a spit, \(\) L. hasta, a spear: see hastate. Cf. haste², haster.] Originally, a piece of flesh to be roasted, especially part of the entrails of the wild boar; now, the entrails of a beast, especially of a hog, as the heart, liver, etc., used for human food.

Sy then he britnez out the brawen in bry3t brode[s]cheldez, & hatz out the hasilettez, as hi3tly bisemez.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1612. To dinner with my wife, to a good hog's harslet, a piece of meat I love, but have not eat of I think these seven years.

Pepps, Diary, II. 105.

haslock (has'lek), n. [Sc., appar. $\langle hass = E$. halse, the throat, $+ lock^2$.] The lock of wool that grows on the halse or throat of a sheep; hence, the finest quality of wool. Also called hassock.

A tartan plaid, spun of good haslock woo.

Ranasay, Gentie Shepherd, i. 1.

Ransay, Gentis Shepherd, i. 1.

hasp (hasp), n. [Also dial. (Sc.) hesp, and transposed haps; \(\text{ME}. haspe, \text{Ass. hapse} \) (transposed from *haspe), a hasp, bolt, or bar for a door, = OHG. haspa, a reel of yarn, MHG. haspe, hespe, a hasp, a reel, G. haspe, häpe, a hasp, clamp, hinge, = Icel. hespa, a hasp, a wisp or skein of wool, = Sw. haspa, a hasp, = Dan. haspe, a hasp, reel; cf. dim. D. haspel, reel, winder, windle, = MLG. haspel, haspe, a spindle, = OHG. haspil, MHG. haspel, G. haspel, the hoek on which a hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It. hinge turns, a staple, a reel, windlass. Cf. It aspo, OF. asple, a reel, winder, of G. origin. Root unknown; it is not quite certain that the two senses 'clasp' and 'reel' are from the same source.] 1. A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

nair-grass, Deschampsia (Aira) caspitosa. See hair-grass.

hast1 (hast). The second person singular present indicative of hure, contracted from havest.

hast2; n. A Middle English form of haste1.

hastate (has'tāt), a. [< NL. hastatus, spear-shaped, < L. hasta, a spear: see goad1. Cf. haste2, haslet, etc., from the same source.] 1.

Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrust-

Undernethe is an hasp Undernethe is an hasp Schet with a stappi and a clasp, And in that hasp a pyn is pytt. Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4083. A curious hasp

The mantean 'bout her neek to clasp.

Evelyn, Voyage to Marry-iand.

Upon landing two tittle trunks, . . . four [fellows] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded and held the hasps, Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2. A spindle to wind yarn, thread, or silk on. [Local.]—3. A thread, string, er skein.

Parys was pure faire, and a pert knighte;

Here [hair] huet on his hede as haspis of silke,

And in sighkyng it shone as the shyre golde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3899.

A quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.—5. An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land. In this sense also called a scari-

of grass-land. In this sense also called a scarifier.—Seizin by hasp (or hesp) and staple, in Scots law, so old form of giving investiture in burghs, in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the hasp and staple as a symbol of possession, and then entered the house and botted himself in, the transaction being noted and registered by the proper officer.

**Hasp (hasp), v. t. [< ME. haspen, < As. hæpsian (transposed from *hæspian) (= MLG. haspen = Dan. haspe, reel, wind; cf. D. haspelen = MLG. haspeln = MHG. haspeln, G. haspeln = Sw. haspla, reel, wind, hasp, fasten with a bolt); from the noun; see hasp. n. l. 1. To shut or from the noun: see hasp, n.] 1. To shut or fasten with a hasp.

A dore honging ther-on, haspet ful faste,

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), t. 205.

To speak indiscreetly what we are obliged to hear, by being hasped up with thee in this public vehicle, is in some degree assaulting on the high road.

Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

2†. To clasp; inclose; fasten as if with a hasp. And encombred with conetyse thei come nat out crape, So harde hath averyce hasped hem to gederes.

Piers Plowman (C), ii. 193.

When he watz hasped in armes, his harnays watz ryche. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 590. hasp-lock (hasp'lok), n. A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the locking device.

hass (has), n. [An assimilated form of halse1, q. v.] 1. The throat.—2. A narrow pass; a defile: used also in place-names. [Scotch in both senses.

Horman. hassagay, hassagay-wood. Same as assagai, assayai-wood.

Horman. hassell¹t, n. [Prob. ult. a var. of hasel, hazel.] fed bellAn instrument formerly used for breaking flax

An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp. Halliwell.

hassing (has'ing), n. [Also hasson; < hass + -ing¹.] In mining, a vertical gutter between water-rings in a shaft. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 264. [Scotch.]
hassock¹ (has'ok), n. [< ME. hassok, cearse grass, < AS. hassuc (once), a place where coarse grass grows, appar. (with term. accom. to dim. -uc, -ok, -ock) equiv. to the later (E.) hask², < W. hosa, pl., sedge, rushes, hespan, a. sedgy. W. hesg, pl., sedge, rushes, hesgoy, a., sedgy, = Corn. hescen, sedge, bulrush, = Ir. seasg, seisg, sedge, perhaps = AS. secg, E. sedge, q. v.] 1. Cearse grass which grows in rank tufts on boggy ground; especially, the large sedge, Carex paniculata, the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools. Forby. [Prov. Eng.]

After digging out the hassocks [from a swamp] and burng them.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 111.

2. A besom; anything bushy; also, a large round turf used as a seat. [Scotch.]—3. A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling-bench.

Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat, A hassock for your feet. Fletcher and Shirley, Night Walker, v.

At his coming to his estate he found his parishioners very irregular; and that, in order to make them kneel and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a hassoc and a Common Prayer Book.

Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

And knees and hassocks are well nigh divorced.

Couper, Task, i. 748.

4. Kentish ragstone. Also written hassack.

[Prov. Eng.]
hassock² (has'ok), n. Same as haslock.
hassock-grass (has'ok-gras), n. A species of
hair-grass, Deschampsia (Aira) caspitosa. See

2. Shaped like the head of a spear; specifically, in bot., triangular nearly down to the base, and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right an-

gles to the principal axis: said chiefly of leaves. Polygonum ari-folium, the tear-thumb, Atriplex pa-tula, the orache, and Rumex Acetosel-la, the sheep-sorret, furnish typical ezamples.

Also hastiform.

Hastate abdomen, in entom., an abdomen with a large angular horn-like projection on the lower surface. hastately (has'tāt-li), adv. In a hastate form.

hastely (has tat-h), due. In a hastate form.

haste¹ (hāst), n. [⟨ ME. haste, hastate Leaf(Polygo-haste (this sense being late, and prob., in E., of OF. origin), ⟨ AS. hæst, hæst, violence (cf. hæst, a., violent, vehement, hæst-liee, adv., violently; all the AS. forms being rare and poet.), = OFries. hæst (not *hast), NFries. hæste, haste (cf. OFries. hæst, hast (hāst), violent, hasty) = MD. haest, D. haast, haste (> OF. haste, F. hdte, haste), = MLG. LG. hast, haste, = MHG. hest, heyst, a., violent, = OHG. heist, haist, violent, G. hast (from LG. ?), haste, = Sw. OSw. hast, haste, = Dan. hast, haste, = Ieel. hastr, haste (Haldorsen; not in Cleasby and Vigfusson, where, however, the derivs. hastarligr, hasty, hastarliga, hastily). Cf. Icel. hastr, harsh, höstugr, harsh. The earliest notion is that of 'violence' or 'vehemence,' but two words may here be merged. The early records are scant.] 1. Celerity, primarily of volunce or results of the service of records are scant.] 1. Celerity, primarily of voluntary motion; speed in general; swiftness in doing something; despatch; expedition.

And sone vppon ordensunce game they make, In all the hast possible, Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 244.

Up they sterte ali in hast. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 113). The king's business required haste. 1 Sam. xxi. 8.

I did not took for you these two hours, fady; Beshrew your haste! Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

2. Too great celerity of action; unwise, unnecessary, or unseemly quickness; precipitancy.

I said in my haste, All men are liars. Ps. cxvi. 11. The more haste the iess speed. Old proverb.

Haste and choier are Enemies to all great Actions. Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's haste, But chosen with a nice discerning taste. **Cowper**, Retirement, i. 725.

3. The state of being pressed for time, or of having little time to spare; hurry; eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time: as, to be in great haste to finish a letter.

And up he got, in haste to ride,
But soon came down again.

Cowper, John Giipin.

The haste to get rich, and the intense struggles of business rivalry, probably destroy as many lives in America every year as are lost in a great battle.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Cuiture, p. 58.

To make haste, to hasten; act quickly.

I thank thee, Varrius; thou hast made good haste.
Come, we will walk. Shak., M. for M., iv. 5.

Made haste to do what he must do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

william Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

=Syn, 1. Haste, hurry (see hasten); nimbleness, rapidity.
haste¹ (hāst), v. i. and t.; pret. and pp. hasted,
ppr. hasting. [⟨ ME. hasten (pres. ind. haste)
= MD. haesten, D. haasten = G. hasten = OSw.
Sw. hasta = Dan. haste, haste, hurry; OF. haster, F. hāter, tr. haste, despatch, press, refl.
haste, go speedily; from the noun. Hasten is
but a mod. extension of haste¹, after the analogy of fast¹, v., fasten, list³, v., listen, etc.] Same
as hasten: now chiefly in poetical use. as hasten: now chiefly in poetical use.

Ye myght alle oure eumyes haue slain and distroied, and saued youre frendes, yef ye hadde a litili hasted. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

Therefore, ict's hence,
And with our fair entreaties haste them ou.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

He hasted him to you greenwood tree, For to relieve his gay ladye, Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

hast¹ (hast). The second person and hasts¹ (hast¹ (hast). The second person hasts¹ (hast² t, n. A Middle English form of hasts¹. hastate (has'tāt), a. [\langle NL. hastatus, spearshaped, \langle L. hasta, a spear: see goad¹. Cf. hasts², haslet, etc., from the same source.] 1. Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrusting or cutting: said of a weapon, such as the spear, pike, partizan, or battle-ax.

The fourth [book] is devoted to the hastate weapons. Egerton Castle, p. 44.

Egerton Castle, p. 44.

To roast. [Prov. Eng.]

hasteler
hastelert, n. [ME., equiv. to OF. hasteor, hasteur, F. hâteur (as defined); < haste, a spit; cf. hastler, hasteuer².] An officer of the kitchen, in charge of the roast meats.

This hasteler, pasteler and potagere, Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

Go not forth hastly to surve, the condition of the do in the end thereof.

hastleres (hās'ti-nes), n. [< ME. hastinesse; < hasty + -ness.] The state or character of being hasty, in any sense of that word; quickness; promptitude; rashness; irritability.

hasten (hā'sn), v. [A mod. extension of hastel, q. v.] I. intrans. To move or act with celerity; be rapid, speedy, or quick; make hasto: applied primarily to voluntary action.

Prometheus, therefore, hastened to the invention of fire.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl. Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore, So do our minutes hasten to their end. Shak., Sonnets, lx.

I hastened to the spot whence the noise came.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Goldsmith, Dea. Vil., 1. 51.

Goldsmith, Dea Vii, 1. 51.

=Syn. Hasten, Hurry. To hasten is to work, move, etc., quickly, but properly not too quickly; to hurry is to go too fast for dignify, comfort, or thoroughness: as, to hasten to tell a piece of good news; to hasten the erection of a building; to hurry through a lesson; to look hurried. While hasten has come to be thus used only in a good sense, haste, n., hasty, and hastiness retain a bad meaning as well as a good: as, the book was evidently written in haste; he had a hasty temper; he had occasion to regret his hastiness. Indeed, hasty and hastiness usually convey censure.

II. trans. To cause to move on cost with

Vey censure.

II. trans. To cause to move or act with celerity; cause to make haste; drive or urge forward; expedite.

Yet for all that thei myght hem hasten, thise other were voon hem er thei myght he half a-raied of her harneyse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 153.

Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on, For he will come, without calling, anone. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

I would hasten my escape from the windy storm.
Ps. iv. 8.

The British . . . were joined by two companies of grenadiers, whom the noise of the firing had hastened to the spot.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

hastener¹ (hā'sn-er), n. [< hasten + -er¹.] One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern ocms.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 169.

hastener² (hā'sn-er), n. [An aceom. (as if 'that which hastens' the cooking) of hastler or haster, q. v.] Same as haster. [Prov. Eng.] haster (hās'ter), n. [A contr. of hastler (cf. hastener²), or ult. < OF. hastier, haster, a spit, the rack on which the spit turns, a frame or rack to hold a number of spits, < haste, a spit: see haste².] A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire.

before the fire.
hastery, n. [ME., also hastere; cf. hasteler, hastener².] Roast meat.

Fyrst to 30w I wylle achawe
Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe,
Of potage, hastery, and bakum etc.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 1.

hastift, a. See hastive.

hastiffyt, adv. See hastively.
hastifolious (has-ti-fo'li-us), a. [< L. hasta,
spear, + folium, leaf.] In bot., having hastate
leaves. See hastate.

leaves. See hastate.

hastiform (has'ti-fôrm), a. [< L. hasta, a spear, + forma, form.] Same as hastate.

hastiheadt, n. [ME. hastihede; < hasty + head.] Haste.

For eche of hem in hastihede Shal other alea with deathes wounde.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

bastile (has'til), a. [Improp. as adj., < L. hastile, n., the shaft of a spear, a spear, < hasta, a spear: see hastate.] In bot., same as hastate, 2. hastiludet (has'ti-lūd), n. [< L. hasta, a spear, + ludus, play.] Spear-play: a name given to justs or tilts, and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments. See these words.

Such a circumstance . . . would naturally have been commemorated . . . by its conversion into a device and motto for the dresses at an approaching hastilude.

Sir H. Nicolas, Order of the Garter, p. 183.

hastily (hās'ti-li), adv. [< ME. hastyly, hastiliche (cf. AS. hāstlice, violently; = D. hastelijk, hastiglijk = MLG. hastelike = MHG. hastelich, hesteeliche, hestelichen = Icel. hastarliga = Dan. hastelig); < hasty + -ly².] 1. In a hasty manner; quickly; speedily.

And yf me lacketh to lyue by the lawe wol that ich take Ther ich may have hit hastelokest for ich am hefd of lawe. Piers Plowman (C), xxil. 471.

The Mone envyrouncthe the Erthe more hastyly than ony othere Planete. Mandeville, Travela, p. 162. Half clothed, half naked, hastily retire. Druden.

2. Precipitately; rashly; from sudden impulse or excitement.

The vndiscrete hastiness of the emperor Claudius caused hym to be noted for foolyshe.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

These men's hastiness the writer sort of you doth not commend.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., viii.

But Epiphanius was made up of hastiness and credulity, and is never to be trusted where he speaks of a miracle.

Jortin, On Eccles. Hist.

Syn. Swiftness, speed, briskness; cursoriness; precipitation; touchiness, choler. See hasten.

hasting (hās'ting), a. and n. [Ppr. of haste, v. Cf. Of. hastivel, later hastiveau, a hasting-apple or -pear, dim. of hastif, hasty: see hastive.]

I. a. Maturing early: said chiefly of fruits and vegetables, and only in composition: as, hasting-apple, etc.

II. n. An early fruit or vegetable: applied, in the plural, especially to early peas.

Figure process [L.]. Figure hastive [F.]. A rathefig ripened before the time: an hasting.

Nomenclator.

Poires, ou pointes hastives [F.], hastings, such as are soonest ripe.

hasting-apple (hās' ting-ap"l), n. An apple that matures early.

hasting-harness† (hās'ting-här'nes), n. The harness used in the tilt or just.

hasting-pear (hās'ting-pār), n. A pear that

matures early.
hastitet, n. [ME., < OF. hastete, contr. of hastivete: see hastivite.] Haste; rapidity. Hal-

liwell. Then coom a doom in hastité
To hem that longe had spared be.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (Halliwell.)

cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 19. (Halliwell.)

hastivet, a. [< ME. hastive, hastif, < OF. hastif
(fem. hastive), F. hábif (= Pr. astiu), hasty,
speedy, < OF. haste, haste: see haste1.] 1.
Hasty.—2. Hasting; forward; early, as fruit.
hastivelyt, adv. [ME. hastifly, hastifliche; <
hastivet + -ly2.] Hastily. Chaueer.
hastivitet, n. [ME., also hastyvyte; < OF. hastivete, hastivite, < hastif, hasty: see hastive.]
Haste; hastiness; rashness. Halliwell.
Vengeannes and wrathe in an hastwents.

Wyth an unstedefast speryte of indyscrecionn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (Halliwell.)

hastlert, n. [< ME. hastlere, hastler (ML. hastlarius), < OF. hastler, he rack on which the spit turns: see haster.] Same as haster. hasty (hās'ti), a. [< ME. hasty (= OFries. hastig = OD. haestigh, D. haastig = MLG. hastieh = G. hastig = Sw. Dan. hastig); < hastle, n., + -yl. Cf. hastive.] 1. Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy: opposed to slow.

Be not hasty to go out of his sight. Eccles, viii, 3, 2. Eager; precipitate; rash; inconsiderate; acting or arising from heedless impulse or passion: opposed to deliberate.

I found a sayinge of Socrates to be most trewe, "that ill men be more hastie, than good men be forwarde, to prosecute their purposes." Ascham, The Scholemaster, i. Seest thon a man that is hasty in his words? there more hope of a fool than of him.

Prov. xxix. Prov. xxix. 20.

Take no unkindness of his hasty words.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

Mr. Carlyie's method is accordingly altogether pictorial, his hasty temper making narrative wearisome to him. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 135.

3. Requiring haste or immediate action.

This axeth hast, and of an hasty thing Men may nought preche or make tarying. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 359.

This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter, which (if he had not found me at London) I see he had a hasty commandment to have brought to Micham.

Donne, Letters, vi.

4. Early ripe; forward; hasting.

The hasty fruit before the summer. hasty-footed (hās'ti-fūt"ed), a. Nimble; swift of foot: as, "hasty-footed time," Shak., M. N. D.,

hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pud'ing), n. 1. A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

This country produces a good deal of meliza or Turkish wheat, which is what we call Indian corn. . . The meal of this grain goes by the name of polenta, and makes excellent hasty-pudding, being very nourishing, and counted an admirable pectoral.

Smollett, Travels, xvii.

The Hot Hasty-pudding Eaters . . . contend for su-periority by swallowing the greatest quantity of hot hasty-pudding in the shortest time.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

2. Specifically, in the United States, a batter and of Indian meal stirred into boiling water, boiled till thick enough to be palatable, and eaten with milk, or sometimes with butter or syrup; musli.

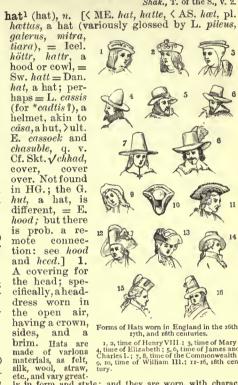
rup; mush.

Thy name is Hasty Pudding! thus our sires
Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires;...
In haste the boiling caldron o'er the blaze
Receives and cooks the ready-powdered malze.
In haste 'tis serv'd; and then in equal haste,
With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

hasty-witted (hās'ti-wit"ed), a. Rash; incon-

An hasty-witted body
Would say your head and butt were head and horn.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.



Forms of Hats worn in England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

1, 2, time of Henry VIII.: 3, time of Mary;
4, time of Elizabeth; 5, 6, time of James and
Charles I.; 7, 8, time of the Commonwealth;
9, 10, time of William III.; 11-16, 18th century.

cue, and vary great-ly in form and style; and they are worn, with charac-teristic differences of shape, hy both men and women. Bonneta are sometimes loosely called hαts.

Thei hadden hattes of fin steill a-bove theire colffes of Iren vpon theire heedes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 260.

I want to finish trimming my hat (bonnet she meant).

*Charlotte Brontë, Shiriey, vli.

"Hullo tho'," says East, . . . "(this'll never do — haven't you got a hat? — we never wear caps here."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Near me sat Hypatia in her new spring hat. T. B. Aldrich, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 38.

2. The layer of tan-bark spread over hides in a tan-pit.—3. In a smelting-furnace, a depressed place in the tunnel-head designed to detain gases.—4. In some soap-coppers and the like, a depressed chamber in the bottom, provided with a tap for drawing off the contents: designed to collect impurities that settle.

The copper, provided with a hat to receive impuritles that subside, and to enable spent lye to be removed completely by the draw-off.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 156.

pletely by the draw-ofl.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 156.

Cardinal's hat. (a) See cardinal. (b) In her., a representation of the red hat, having the tassels on each side arranged as described under cordon.—Chimney-pot hat, a hat with a high, nearly cylindrical crown and a relatively narrow brim: a common head-dress of men in the nineteenth century. Also called pot-hat, pluy-hat, and stovepipe hat or stovepipe.—Cocked hat. See cock2.—Copatain hat. See copatain.—Crush hat. See cock4.—Challed hat hat. See crush-hat.—Gainsborough hat, a hat with a broad brim, similar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladles hy Thomas Gainsborough, an English painter of the eighteenth century.—Gibus hat insmed from the inventor, a hatter in London, a hat the crown of which collapses and can be pressed flat, being held firmly in place by springs when open; an opera-hat.—Gipsy hat. See gipsy.—Hat of State. Same as cap of maintenance (which see, under maintenance).—Hat of Mont Alban or Montalban. Same as chapeau Montaubyn (which see, under chapeau).—Iron hat, in mining, same as gossan. [U. S.]—Panama hat, a fine plaited hat made of the young leaves (before expansion) of a stemless screw-pine (Carludvica palmata) by the natives of Central America. They are commonly worn in the West Indies and frequently on the American.

It may buy the red hat yet. C. Kingsley, Westward Ho.

It may buy the red hat yet. C. Kingsley, Westward Ho. To give one a (one's) hat, to lift the hat to one, or to take it off in his presence; saiute by lifting the hat. I said nothing to you, but gave you my hat as I passed ou. History of Col. Jack (1723).

To hang up one's hat in a house, to make one's self at home; be continually in another's house, especially if not very welcome.

The merchants of Caicutta are ceiebrated for a frank and liberal hospitality, which dates from the time when every European hung up his hat in his banker's or his agent's house on his arriving in the country.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 107.

To have a brick in one's hat. See brick?.—To pass round the hat, to present a hat or any other convenient receptacte to receive contributions, as at a public meeting; hence, to ask for money for charitable use or some purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after passing regard the hat in Europe and

purpose of common interest.

Lamartine, after passing round the hal in Europe and America, takes to his bed from wounded pride when the French Senate votes him a subsidy, and sheds tears of humiliation. Lovel, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 370.

To thumb the hat, to determine the order or succession of the watches on board a fishing-schooner. Five or more men, each representing a dory, form a circle about the captain, piacing each a thumb on the inside of the rim of a hat. The skipper, beginning at random, counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh. This seventh man has the first watch, the process being repeated for the other watches. the other watches.

hat¹ (hat), v. t.; pret. and pp. hatted, ppr. hatting. [< hat¹, n.] 1. To provide with a hat: used chiefly in composition: as, straw-hatted

That was a spurred heei which had rung on the pave-ment, and that was a hatted head which now passed under the arched porte-cochère of the hotel. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had the audacity to wear . . . a high beaver hat. . . Woe be to the hatted one should he attempt to resent their actions.

The Century, XXVI. 875.

2. To place a hat upon the head of.

Cardinals hatted at Rome.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 22, 1887.

3. To secure, as a seat, by placing one's hat upon it, as is done in the British House of Commons. [Colloq.]

At 2 o'clock all was quiet in and about the Honse. Twenty seats had, however, heen hatted hefore noon to secure them for the debate. Philadelphia Times, April 10, 1886.

hat²†, a. A Middle English form of hot¹.
hat³†, n. An obsolete form of hate¹.
hat⁴ (hat), n. See hot³.
hatable, hateable (hā'ta-bl), a. [< hate² + -able.] Capable or worthy of being hated; odious.

Really a most notable, questionable, hateable, ioveable old Marquis.

Carlyle, Mirabeau.

hatamoto (hā'tā-mō'tō), n. [Jap., < hata, flag, + moto, under.] A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatband (hat'band), n. 1. A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim. A broader band of some black material, such as crape, is often worn as mourning. In Great Britisin a broad band of bombazinc, with hows at the hack and hanging ends of some length, is worn on the hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals, similar bands of crape, but with shorter ends, being worn by the chief mourners then and for some time thereafter.

I became conscious of the servile Pumblechook in a black cloak and several yards of hat-band. . . . We were all going to "follow." Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxv. all going to "follow." Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxv.

2. In her., a bearing representing a ribbon, or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels.—
Dick's hatband, a phrsse used satirically in proverbial comparisons, such as as queer, as fine, or as tight as Dick's hatband. The allusion is to the authority (assumed to be typified by the royal crown) conferred upon Richard (Dick) Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, in succession to his father Oliver Cromwell, for which he was notoriously unfit. He held it from September, 1658, to May, 1659, when he resigned.—Gold hatbandt, a nohleman at a university; a tuft. Davies.

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorions for an ingle to gold hatbands, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scornes.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Young Gentleman of [the Universitie.]

hat-block (hat'blok), n. The block or mold on which a hat is formed. It consists of several pieces fastened together.
hat-body (hat'bod'i), n. The unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed.

hat box (hat'boks), n. 1. A box in which a hat is kept or carried, often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat.—2. A small light trunk, nearly cubical in shape, containing a tray or compartment for a hat or

hat-brush (hat'brush), n. A soft brush for brushing hats.

hat-case (hat'kās), n. Same as hat-box.
hatch¹ (hach), n. [= E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated hack, heck, a half-door, wicket, also a rack or frame (for various purposes: see hack²,

hcck¹), \langle ME. hatche, hacche, hetche, hecche, also unassibilated heke (*hckke), hck, hec, a halfdoor, wicket, gate, in pl. hacches, hatches (of a ship), \langle AS. hwe (hwee-), fem. (in dat. hwee, heece, hacce), appar. meaning a gate or wicket (also in comp. hwe-wer, a weir for catching fish: see def. 7), = MD. heck, hecke, a bar, a rail, the bar or bolt of a door, a grating, a flood-gate, etc., D. hek, a rail, fence, gate, = MLG. heck, LG. hek, a lattice, a gate or turnstile (kese-hek, a rack for cheese), = Sw. häck, a rack, a pathing made with a rack; prop., it seems, anything made with bars or cross-bars, being closely connected with AS. hac (hacc-), fem. (in dat. hacce), hacce, neut. nom., a crosier, < haca (only in glosses, where sometimes less prop. nom. hwea), a bar, the bar or bolt of a door, prob. orig. a hook, as in mod. E. dial. hake, a hook: see hake¹ and hake².] 1. A half-door, or a door with an opening over it; a grated or latticed door or gate; a wicket.

"Were ich with hym, by Crist," quath ich, "ich woide

nenere fro hym,
Thauh ich my by-lyne shoide begge a-boute at menne
hacches."

Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 385.

es."

With throwing thus my head,
Dogs leap the hatch, and all are fied.
Shak., Lear, fif. 6.

If by the dairy's hatch I chance to hie, I shall her goodly countenance eapy.

Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 1. 55.

Hatch.—The lower half of a door. . . . Sometimes applied also to a gate. The gate which formerly divided Whittiebury forest from the Brackiey road was designated Brackiey Hatch, or Syresham Hatch, from its contiguity to those pieces. to those places.

A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

A. E. Baker, Northamptonshire Words and Phrases.

2. A grate or frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in a ship's deck; hence, any cover of an opening in a ship's deck. A hatch accidentally turned upside down, or dropped in the hold of the vessel, to superstitionsly regarded as an omen of bad luck.

Whan the schipmen with the wolf were wel passed, The hert & the hinde than hoped wel to schape, & husked hem bothe sone a-bouc the hacches.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 2770.

He pourch pesen upon the hacches slidre.

He poureth pesen upon the hacches slidre.

Chaucer, Good Women, i. 648.

We hoysed ont our boat, and took up some of them; as also a small hatch, or scuttle rather, belonging to some bark.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

3. An opening, generally rectangular, in a ship's deek, for taking in or discharging the cargo, or for affording a passage into the interior of the ship; a hatchway. The fore-hatch is generally just forward of the foremast, the main-hatch forward of the mainmast, and the after-hatch between the main- and mizzenmasts. See cut under hatchway.

The briny seas, which saw the ship infoid thee, Would vault up to the hatches to behold thee.

Drayton, De is Poole to Queen Mary.

Hence - 4. Any similar opening, as in the floor of a building, or a cover placed over it.—5. An opening made in a mine, or made in searching for a mine. - 6t. A rack for hay.

Hay hertely he had in haches on hight. Gawan and Gologras, IL 9.

A frame or weir in a river, for catching fish. 8. A bedstead. [Scotch.]

Curst thirst of gold! O how thou cansest care! My bed of Donn I change for hatches hare; Rather than rest, this stormy war I chose; T enlarge my fields, both land and life I iose. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme. A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bedframe

9. A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals. [Prov. Eng.]—Under hatches. (a) Below deck; off duty: said of a naval officer or sailor, often implying that he is under arrest or suspended from duty.

To the king's ship, invisible as thou art:
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the hatches. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

(b) Under close confinement; in servitude.

He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches.

Locke, Government, i. 2.

 $hatch^1$ (hach), v. t. [$\langle hatch^1, n.$] To close with or as with a hatch.

If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate, "twere not amiss to keep our door hatched.

Shak., Pericies, iv. 3.

Sleep begins with heavy wings
To hatch mine eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 522).

hatch² (hach), v. [< ME. hacchen (pret. hazte, haihte, pp. ihaht) (not in AS.) = MHG. G. hecken = Sw. häcka = Dan. hække, hatch, produce young from eggs by incubation (G. hecken comprehends the laying of the eggs, and even the pairing and nesting; in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls). Cf. hatch², n.

The asserted derivation from hatch1 ("to hatch birds is to produce them under a hatch or coop"
—Skeat) is improbable, because the notion is a
more general one; the earliest instances (ME.)
refer to the owl and other non-domestic birds,
which do not hatch under a coop; moreover, hatch' does not mean in E. a coop or breeding-eage, and the Sw. Dan. G. nouns with this sense are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily are prop. derivatives of the verb, though easily confused (in Sw. Dan.) with the other noun meaning 'rack,' = E. hatch¹. Wedgwood's assertion that hatch² is identical with hack¹ (cf. hatch³, ult. = hack¹), because "the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell" (G. hacken, hack, also peck or strike with the bill), is negatived by the difference in the ME. forms (pres. and pret.). The word is prob. an independent verb, of which early record is lost.]

I. trans. 1. To cause to develop in and emerge from (an egg) by incubation or other natural process, or by artificial heat; cause the developed young to emerge from (an egg). oped young to emerge from (an egg).

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not. Jer. xvii, 11.

That you should hatch gold in a furnace, sir,
As they do eggs in Egypt!
B. Jonson, Aichemist, ii. 1.

Insects which do not sit upon their eggs deposit them in those partieniar situations in which the young, when hatched, find their appropriate food.

Paley, Nat. Theoi., xviii.

2. To contrive or plot, especially secretly; form by meditation, and bring into being; originate and produce: as, to hatch mischief; to hatch heresy.

The whole Senate of Iewish, Saracenicali, and Christian Astrologers together hatching a lie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Thine are fancies hatch'd In silken-foided idleness.

Tennuson, Princess, iv.

Hatching apparatus, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See

ing forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat. See incubator.—To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See chicken!

II. intrans. 1. To be hatched, as the eggs of birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, etc.: as, the eggs hatch in two weeks, in the water, under ground, etc .- 2. To come forth from or out of the egg: as, the chicks hatch naked in ten days.

Open your hee-hives, for now they hatch. Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

hatch² (hach), n. [Cf. G. hecke (not in MHG.),
a hatching, a hatch, brood, breed, also breeding- or hatching-time, breeding-cage, aviary, =
Sw. häck, a coop, = Dan. hak, hatching, breeding (cf. hækkebur, breeding-cage (see bower¹),
hækketid, hatching- or nesting-time); from the
verb: see hatch², v.] 1. A brood; as many
young birds as are produced at one time, or by
one incubation.—2. The number of eggs incubated at one time; a clutch.—3. The act of
hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either hatching; also, that which is hatched, in either sense of that word.

There's something in his soul
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the hatch, and the disclose,
Wili be some danger. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

hatch's (hach), v. t. [Early mod. E.; < OF. hacher, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, also hatch (a hilt), F. hacher, < MHG. G. hacken, cut: see hack'. Cf. hash'.] 1†. To chase; engrave; mark with cuts or lines.

Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh, Shall win this sword, silver'd and hatchi. Chapman.

And such again,

As venerable Nestor['s], hatch'd in silver,
Should . . . knit all Greeks' ears
To his experienc'd tongne. Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Why should not I

Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well hatchif
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii.

A rymer is a fellow whose face is hatcht all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried 'tis armed for it.

The help is fine as gold the chin is hatch'd.

Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is hatch'd With silver. Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

Specifically, in drawing, engraving, etc., to shade by means of lines; especially, to shade with lines crossing one another. See hatching and cross-hatching.

Those hatching strokes of the pencii.

Though very rich and varied in effect, the tapestry of the best period usually is woven with not more than twenty different tints of wool—half tints and gradations being got by hatching one colour into snother.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 212.

3. To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material: as, laces of silver hatched on a satin ground.

hatch hatch³ (hach), n. [$\langle hatch^3, v$.] A shading line in drawing or engraving.

in drawing or engraving.

To discern an original print from a copy print . . . is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the stroaks of exact and equal dimensions.

**Evelyn*, Sculptura*, v.*

**Hatch-bar* (hach'bär), n.* One of the iron bars with which the hatches of a ship are secured.

hatch-boat* (hach'bōt), n.* A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish. *Simmonds.

hatchel (hach'el), n.* [An assibilated form of hackle*, heckle*, q. v.] An instrument consisting of long iron teeth set in a board, used in cleansing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or

ing flax or hemp from the tow and hards, or coarse part; a hackle or heckle. Also hetchel.

And yet the same must bee better kembed with hetchell-teeth of yron, . . . untill it be cleansed from all the grosse barke and rind smong. Holtand, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

hatchel (hach'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. hatcheled or hatchelled, ppr. hatcheling or hatchelling. [An assibilated form of hackle!, heckle, v.] 1. To draw, as flax or hemp, through the teeth of a hatchel, to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant; hackle or heckle.

The Russians do spin and hachell it [hemp], and the English tarre it in threed and lay the cable.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 364.

Hence—2. To tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches; heckle.

Also hetchel.

Also hetchel.

hatcheler, hatcheller (hach'el-èr), n. [< hatchel+ el+-er¹. Cf. hackler, heckler.] One who hatchels or hackles flax or hemp.

hatcher (hach'èr), n. [< hatch² + -er¹.] 1. One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

A man ever in haste, s great hatcher and breeder of businesa.

2. A bird that hatches; also, any apparatus for hatching eggs, as a hatching-box or trough; an incubator.

hatchery (hach'er-i), n.; pl. hatcheries (-iz). [< hatch², v., + -ery.] A place for hatching eggs; an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial ap-

By the request of the Commissioner, such fish were kept live until they could be put into the live box at the atchery.

Science, III. 54.

hatchet (hach'et), n. [\langle ME. hachet (also ingeniously accom. hakchyp (Prompt. Parv.), mod. as if *hack-chip), \langle OF. hachette, a hatchet or small ax, dim. of hache, an ax, = Pr. apcha = Sp. hacha = Pg. facha, hacha = It. accia, azza (mixed with ascia, \langle L. ascia, an ax: see ax1), \langle O. hache a batchet metteck picker = MD. & G. hacke, a hatchet, mattock, pickax, = MD. hacke, an ax, a hoe, D. hak, a hoe: see hack¹, n.] A small ax with a short handle, designed n.] A small ax with a short handle, designed to be used with one hand.—Ceremonial hatchet, an object resembling an ax or a hatchet, sometimes made with a stone head and with the handle elaborately sculptured, but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatchet in thin wood or the like. Such imitative or emblematic weapons are in use in several of the South Sea islands in religious ceremonics.—To take or dig up the hatchet, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make peace: phrasea derived from the customs of the North American Indiana. See tomahawk.

Spain Portugal and France, have not vet shut their

Spain, Portugal, and France, have not yet shut their doors against us: it will be time enough when they do, to take up the commercial hatchet.

Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 362.

Shingis, sachem of the Delawares, . . . took up the hatchet at various times against the English.

Irving, Washington, I. 78.

Buried was the bloody hatchet, . . . There was peace smong the nations.

Longfellow, Hiawsths, xiii.

Longfeltow, Hiawsths, xiii.

To throw the helve after the hatchet. See helve.
hatchet-face (hach'et-fas), n. A face with sharp and prominent features; a face like a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace; An ugly beau adores a hatchet-face. Dryden.

hatchet-faced (hach 'et-fast), a. Having a hatchet-face; having a thin face with promiuent features.

hatchet-shaped (hach'et-shāpt), a. Having the shape of a hatchet; dolabriform. hatchet-stake (hach'et-stāk), n. A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide, used in bending thin

hatchettin, hatchettine (hach'et-in), n. [After the English chemist Charles Hatchett (1765-1847), the discoverer of columbium and tantalum.] 1. A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil in Wales and in other localities. It is like wax or spermscetl in constatence, of a yellowishwhite or greenish-yellow color, and inodorous when cold, but of a alightly bituminous odor when heated, or after

fusion. It is also called adipocere mineral and mineral tallow. (See adipocere.) It consists of 86 per cent. of carbon and 14 of hydrogen. Also hatchettite. 2. A soft mineral containing 80 per cent. of carbon and 20 of hydrogen, found in cavities

of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called

of carboniferous rocks in Saxony. Also called chrismatin, chrismatine.

hatchettolite (hach'et-ō-līt), n. [< Hatchett (see hatchettin) + Gr. Σίθος.] A mineral related to pyrochlore. It is found with ssmarskite in North Csrolins. It occurs in octahedral crystals, and is essentially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium. It contains a little water, which may be due to partial alteration. hatchet-vetch (hach'et-vech), n. A plant, Sccurigera Emerus, the pods of which are falcate and thin-edged. Also called scorpion senna. See Securiaera. See Securiaera.

The Grecians name this, whether it be a Pulse, or an infirmitic among corn, ηδύσαρον: the Latines, of the forme of the seed, Securidaes, and Hedysarum: In English, Axseed, Axwort, Ax-filch, and hatchet Fitch.

Gerarde, Herball (1636), p. 1236.

hatching (hach'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hatch's, v.]

1. Indrawing, engraving, etc., the art of disposing lines, especially parallel lines, whether curved, straight, or wavy, so as to give the effect of shading, according to the shape and character

1. A square or oblong opening in the deek of a ship, affording a passage from one deck to of the object represented. In cross-hatching the lines form lozenges or squares. If the hatchings are double or triple, the lines which indicate form predominate over the rest.

2. A line made for this purpose.

collectively.

As for the graving, so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the hatching (as they call it).

Evelyn, To Mr. Benjamin Tooke (Printer).

Also hachure, hatchure,

hatching-box (hach'ing-boks), n. natching-box (hach'ing-boks), n. A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish-culture. Hatching-boxes are made in a great variety of forms, according to the habits of the fish from which the egga are taken and the location.
hatching-jar (hach'ing-jär), n. A conical receptacle placed with the apex downward, and containing fish-eggs for hatching. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 128.

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XIX. 128.

hatching-trough (hach'ing-trôf), n. A trough for artificially hatching fish-eggs. It is a rectangular wooden trough of convenient length (generally from 10 to 12 feet), and usually 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 inches wide. The trough is sometimes provided with a transverse screen at the head or upper end, to disperse or generalize the Inflowing current of water, and such a screen is slways placed at the lower end of the trough, to prevent the escape of the fish. The eggs are hatched either on wire-cloth trays or on gravel apread on the floor of the trough.

hatch-ladder (hach'lad"er), n. Naut., a fixed ladder, consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway, for passing

from one deck to another. hatchment (hach'ment), n. [Formerly also atchhatchment (hach'ment), n. [Formerly also atchment, achment, achement, early mod. E. hachement, a contraction, through a form atcheament, of achievement, formerly also spelled atchievement. See achievement, 3.] 1. In her.: (a) An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recognition of some distinguished achievement; an achievement (in sense 3). Especially—(b) A funeral achievement; a square tablet set diagonally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, also advers a tomb or upon the exterior of the nally and bearing the arms of a deceased person, placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt. The surroundings of the shield of arms are so distinguished that the sex and condition of the deceased can be known: thus, an unmarried man has his shield and crest upon a black ground; an unmarried woman, a lozenge bearing her arms with a knot instead of a creat, also on a black ground.



Hatchment of an Esquire - his arms impaled with those of his wife, the wife surviving.

For married persona the shield is impaled (see impalement); and in case a wildow or widower survives, that half of the shield or lozenge which bears the arms of the survivor carries them upon a white background, the half appropriated to the deceased having a black background. A bishop's arms, being impaled with those of his see, are relieved on a black background, those of the see having a

white one. When a person is the last of his race, a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the creat. In the case of a member of the Order of the Garter who is a married man, or of his wife, two shields are displayed side by side, that on the dexter side having the knight's arms alone surrounded by the motto of the order, that on the shielster having the costs of husband and wife.

Houses where funeral hatchments for murdered inmates had been perpetually suspended were decked with garlanda.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 265.

Hence—2. Any distinguishing mark, badge of honor, symbol, or the like, as the sword of a soldier.

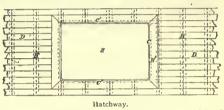
oldier.

Receive these pledges,
These hatchments of our griefs, and grace us so much
To place 'em on his hearse. Fletcher, Bonduca, v.

For, as I am condemned, my naked sword Stands but a hatchment by me; only held To show I was a soldier. Fletcher, Valentinian, lv. 4.

Let there be deducted, out of our main potation, Five marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

a ship, affording a passage from one deck to



B, B, beams; C, coaming; C', C', carlines; D, D, deck; H, hatchway; H', head-ledge.

another, or into the hold or lower apartments. See hatch, n., 3.—2. The opening of any trapdoor, as in a floor, ceiling, or roof. hat-die (hat'di), n. A block upon which a hat-body is molded to the desired shape of the hat.

Also called hat-mold.

Also called hat-mold.

hatel (hāt), v.; pret. and pp. hated, ppr. hating.

[\(\text{ME. haten, hatien, \lambda AS. hatian, hatigian = \text{OS. hatōn, hatan = OFries. hatia = D. haten = \text{MLG. LG. haten = OHG. hazzēn, hazzōn, MHG. hazzen, G. hassen = Ieel. hata = Sw. hata = \text{Dan. hade} = \text{Goth. hatjan and hatan, hate. A secondary form appears in AS. *hettan (only in ppr. as a noun, hettend, an enemy) = OHG. hezzen, MHG. G. hetzen, hait, hunt set on ineite zen, MHG. G. hetzen, bait, hunt, set on, incite. The orig. meaning involves the notion of pursuing with hatred. See the noun. Hence, through OF., heinous, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion; regard with extreme ill-will.

His eucll speche made hym to be hatid of a-monge his felowes, and also of straungers that herden of hym speke, that after refuseden to go in his felisaben to seche a-uenturea.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 135.

Pride has made a Lady swear she hated such a Man, tho' she was dying for the sight of him.

Mrs. Centlivre, the Man's Bewitch'd, l.

Some minds by nature are averse to noise, And hate the tumult half the world enjoys. Couper, Retirement, 1. 176.

2. In a weakened sense, to dislike; be averse; be unwilling: commonly with an infinitive.

I hate to leave my friend in his extremities.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

3. To have little regard for, or less than for some other; despise in comparison with something else regarded as more worthy: a use of the word in Scripture.

the word in Scripture.

If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and silters, . . he cannot be my disciple.

Eyn. 1. Hate, Abhor, Detest, Abominate, Loathe. These words express the strongest forms of dislike and aversion of either persons or things. Hate may include the others; it is more permanent and includes more ill-will toward that which is hated. To abhor, literally to start from with horor, is to have all the better feelings exciled against that which is abhorred: as, we abhor cruelty. To detest, literally to bear witness against, is to condemn with indignation. Abominate, by derivation and the Biblical use of its congenera, has generally reference to what is offensive to moral and religious sentiment. To loathe is primarily to have great aversion to food, and hence to have like diagust toward that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings.

Do good to them which hate you.

Luke vi. 27.

Do good to them which hate you.

Shak., Hen. VIII., il. 4. I abhor this dilatory sloth. I do detest false perjur'd Proteua.

Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

We do abhor, abominate, and loathe this cruelty.

Southern.

II. intrans. To feel hatred: as, one who nei-

ther loves nor hates. To feel hatred: as, one who neither loves nor hates. hate! (hāt), n. [< ME. hate (with vowel of the verb), reg. hete, < AS. hete, m., = OS. heti = D. haat = MLG. hāt = OHG. haz (hazz-), m., also neut., MHG. haz (hazz-), G. hass = lcel. hatr = Sw. hat = Dan. had = Goth. hatis (gen. hatis). zis, once gen. hatis), hate, anger (> Goth. hatizin, be angry): see hately, v.] 1. An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion; inveterate ill-will; hatred.

What a fine definition of hate is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale, "Hate is old wrathe." It is, however, borrowed from Cicero—"Odium ira inveterata." Tusc. Disp. iv. 9.

Jiap. iv. 9.

G. P. Marsh.
Till hate,
The seed of ill lies, told and hearkened to,
The koet of loving memories shall undo.
William Morris, Earthly Paradiae, II. 295.

2†. Vengeance; punishment.

Thenne arged [became terrified] Abraham & alle his mod

Thenne argen [became change]

change[d],

For hope [in expectation] of the harde hate that hyst

[threatened] hatz oure lorde.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), ii. 713.

**Altherative Poems (ed. Morris), 11. 713.

=Syn. Ill-will, Enmity, etc. See animosity. (See also hatred.)

hate²+, v. See hight².

hateable, a. See hatable.

hateful (hāt'fùl), a. [< ME. hateful (= Sw. hat-full = Dan. hadefuld); < hate¹ + -ful. Cf. hat-tle, hettle.] 1. Causing hate; exciting intense dislike or aversion; odious.

To ben a murdrer is an hateful name. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1. 676.

Still grew my bosom then,
Still as a stagnant fen;
Hateful to me were men,
The aunlight hateful.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

=Syn. I. Detestable, abominable, execrable, loathsome horrid, foul, repulsive, revolting, abhorrent, repugnant, hatefully (hāt'fùl-i), adv. 1. In such a manuer as to excite hate; ediously.

The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Drummond, Travels, p. 75.

2. In a manner exhibiting hate; malignantly; maliciously; spitefully.

And they shall deal with thee hatefully, and shall take away all thy labour, and shall leave thee naked and bare.

Ezek. xxiii. 29.

hatefulness (hāt'ful-ues), n. The character of

being hateful, in any sense. hatelt, a. and n. See hattle. hateless (hat'les), a. [< hate1 + -less.] Having no feeling of hate.

Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialns of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hater¹ (hā'tèr), n. [〈 ME. hatere (= D. hater = MHG. hazzere, heszer, G. hasser, hässer = Ieel. hatari = Dan. hader = Sw. hatare); 〈 hate¹ $+ -er^{1}$.] Oue who hates.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good.

Sir T. Browne.

To be a good hater one needs only to be irascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

She dide of al hire hatere. & wisch hire bodi wt clene watere.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

hath (hath). Third person singular present indicative of have: now archaic or poetical.

hather, n. An obsolete or dialectal variant of

heather.

hathock (hath'ok), n. A Scotch form of had-

hat-honor (hat'hon'er), n. Respect shown by taking off the hat: a term used by the early Friends or Quakers, who refused to pay this token of respect. Also called hat-worship.

The hat-honour was an henour which in relation to the outward ceremony, viz., the putting off the hat, was the same which was given to God; so that in the outward aign of reverence no distinction or difference was made betwirt the Creator and the creature.

George Fox, in Sewel's History of the Quakera (1774),

[I. 22.

hathorn (hath'ôrn), n. Same as hawthorn. hatless (hat'les), a. [< hat1 + -less.] Having

So much for shoeless, hattess Masaniello! Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

Haughty Juno's unrelending hate. Dryden, Eneid, i. 2. hat-measure (hat'mezh "ur), n. A metallie tape or measure used to ascertain the size of the head in order to fit a hat to it.

hat-mold (hat'mold), n. Same as hal-die. hat-money (hat'mun'i), n. Same as primage. hat-piece (hat'pēs), n. A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war; especially, a secret or iron skull-cap worn under the hat.

I saw him try on his buff coat and hat-piece covered with black velvet. Pepys, Diary, II. 216. hat-plant (hat'plant), n. A papilionaceous

hat-plant (hat'plant), n. A papilionaceous plant, Æschynomene aspera, growing in India, with odd-pinnate leaves and jointed pods: so called in commerce. In marshy places about Calcutta it attains a large size, and the thick stem is filled with a light tough pith of which are made hats, bottle-cases, swimming-jackets, floats, and even fishing-nets. The natives call this pith solah.

hat-press (hat'pres), n. A machine for melding hats and pressing them into form. It consists essentially of a brass mold, which is heated, and in which the hat is placed and submitted to pressure from a plunger that enters from above, forcing the hat to the shape of the mold.

hat-rack (hat'rak), n. A rack furnished with

hat-rack (hat'rak), n. A rack furnished with pegs on which hats, coats, etc., may be hung. hat-rail (hat'rai), n. A hat-rack made to be hung on the wall: often a frame inclosing a small mirror.

2. Full of hate; feeling hatred; malignant; hatred (hā'tred), n. [\lambda ME. hatred, hatreden, \lambda hate, +-red, -reden (as in kindred, ME. kindrede), \lambda AS. -r\overline{w}den (as in fre\u00fandr\overline{w}den, friendship), a suffix signifying condition, state: see -red.] The emotion or feeling of hate; hate. See hate1, n., 1.

Sir Anna, this anoswere allow 1 no thyng,
I holde it but hatereden, this srtikill hale,
And therfore, sir Busshoppe, at my biddyng,
Do telle me nowe trewly the texte of this tale.

York Plays, p. 209.

The thought of the paln which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us . . . we call hatred.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 5.

Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion. We recognize under this title a permanent affection grounded on the irascible, as love is on tenderness.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

=Syn. Ill-will, Enmity, etc. (see animosity); Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, etc. (see animosity); Disgrace, Disflavor, Dishonor (see ottium); detestation, loathing, abhorrence. hatrel, n. See hatteral.

hat-roller (hat'rō/ler), n. In mining, a roller of cast-iron or steel, shaped like a hat, and revolving on a vertical pin, serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline incline.

hat-stand (hat'stand), n. A hat-rack made te stand on the floer: often combined with a small table or an umbrella-staud, or both.

The hat-stand (with a whip or two standing up in it belonging to bagmen who are still song in bed).

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

To be a good hater one needs only to be frascible by nature, and to be placed in some relationship of frequent encounter with the authors of offence.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 139.

hater²t, hateret, n. [ME., also hatter, hetter, heater, hatren, < AS. hætern, garments.] Clothing.

Sheddle of all bire haters.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rughy, i. 4.

hat-sweat (hat'swet), n. That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head; a sweat-band. It is usually of leather. hattet, v. See hight².

hatted-kit, hattit-kit (hat'ed-, hat'it-kit), n. [Se., Ahtted, hattit, appar. curdled (cf. D. hot-world hitt).

ten, eurdle, hot, curds, connected with Sc. hot, hot, a confused heap: see hatter), + kit.] A bowlful of seur cream; also, a mixture of butternilk and milk warm from the cow.

hateral, n. See hatteral.
hateringt, n. [ME. haterynge; < hater2 + -ing1.]
Clothing; dress.
hatesomet, a. [ME. hatesum, haatsum (= feel. hatrsamr); < hatel + -some.] Hateful; + -ist.] A member of a seet in the Netherhated.

Hattemist (hat'em-ist), n. [< Hattem (see def.) + -ist.] A member of a seet in the Netherlands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem, a Spinezist, who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ who denied the expiatory sac who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will, and affirmed that sin exists only in the imagination, and is itself its only punishment. The sect disappeared in

a few years.

hatter! (hat'èr), n. [\langle ME. hattere; \langle hat! + -er!.] 1. A maker or seller of hats.—2. In mining, a miner whe works alone, or "under his own hat." He differs from a fossieker, who rifes old workings, or spends his time in trying abandoned wash-dirt. The hatter nearly always holds a claim under the by-laws. R. Brough Smyth. [Australia.]

Some, however, prefer to travel, and even to work, when they can get it, quite alone, and these are known to the reat as hatters. Chambers's Journal, 5th ser., 11. 286.

Mad as a hatter, [A humborous simile, in which hatter was probably originally a substitute for some other more appropriate term (perhaps *hatter for atter, for attercop, a spider, in which sense Halliwell doubtfully cites hatter from Palagrave).] (a) Violently crazy or inssne. (b) Violently angre. lently angry.

lently angry.
hatter² (hat'er), v. [Also hotter; a freq. form, < hat4, hot², a heap.] I. trans. 1. To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd.—2. To entangle.
—3. To expose to danger; harass; trouble; weary; wear out.

Religion shows a rosy-colour'd face, Not hatter'd out with drudging works of grace. Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 371.

4. To shatter; batter.

Where hattering bullets are fine sugred plums, No feare of roaring guns, or thandring drums. John Taylor, Works (1630).

II. intrans. To speak with thick and confused utterance.

fused utterance.
[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatter² (hat'èr), n. [Also hotter; < hatter², v.]

1. A state of confusien.—2. A confused heap.
[Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hatteral (hat'èr-al), n. [Also hateral, hatrel; < hatter².] A confused heap. Galt. [Scotch.]

Hatteria (ha-tē'ri-ä), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray); formation not ascertained.]

1. A genus of



Hatteria punctata or Sphenodon punctatus.

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing peculiar lizards of New Zealand, the only living representatives of the order Rhynehoeephala, and the type of the family Hatteriide. H. punetata

the type of the family Hatteridæ. H. punetata is known as the twatera. Also called Sphenodon.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

Hatteriidæ (hat-ē-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hatteria + -idæ.] A family of reptiles, of the order Rhynchoeephala, typified by the genus Hatteria. It is characterized by amphicelous vertebræ, fixed quadrate bones, maxiliary and palatine teeth, and by having some of the ribs in three joints and with uncinate processes. The tail is compressed and crested, and the general aspect is that of an iguana. Also called Sphenodontidæ.

rar aspect is that of an iguans. Also called spherodontide.

hatti-humayun (hat'i-hù-mā'yùu), n. [Turk. khatti-humāyūn, < khatt (< Ar. khatt), a line, writing, command, + humāyūn, auspicious, august, royal, imperial.] Same as hatti-sherif.

hatting (hat'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hatl, v.]

1. The trade of a hatter.—2. Material for hats. hatti-sherif (hat'i-she-rēf'), n. [Turk. khatti-sherif, < khatt (< Ar. khatt), a line, writing, command, + sherif (< Ar. sherif, sharif), lofty, noble.] An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey, written with special formality and bearing his personal sign-manual or flourish. See extract under firman. Also called flourish. See extract under firman. Also called hatti-humayun.

hatti-humayın.
hatti-kit, n. See hatted-kit.
hattle, hettle (hat'l, het'l), a. and n. [\lambda ME.
hatel, hetel, \lambda AS. hetol, hostile, malignant, hateful (= OD. hatel), \lambda haten, hate, hete, hate, hostility: see hatel. Cf. hateful.] I. a. 1\f. Hostile; malignant; hateful.—2. Irritable; fiery.
[Sectable 2] Hesty cores, skittish [Scotch.]—3. Hasty; eager; skittish. II. n. An enemy.

All enemy.

Nowe schall no hatyll do vs harme,
I haue oure helpe here in myn arme.

York Plays, p. 145.

hattock (hat'ok), n. [Dim. of hat', q. v.] 1.
A hat. [Scotch.]

Away with you, sira, get your hoots and your beasta—orae and hattock, I ssy—and let us meet at the East ort.

Scott, Fair Mald of Perth, vii.

2. A shock or stack of corn. [Scotch.]

hat-tree (hat'trē), n. A hat-rack. [U. S.]

A people [those of Cape Cod] . . . who hang Calcutta
hats upon their hat-trees. The Century, XXVI. 644.

hat-worship (hat'wer"ship), n. Same as hat-

haubergeon (hâ'bèr-jon), n. [Also haubergion, habergeon, early mod. E. also haberjeon, haberjon; < ME. hauberjoun, hauberjon, haberjoun, habergeoun, etc., < OF. haubergeon, hauberjon, etc., prop. dim. of haubere, a hauberk: see hauberk.] A short hauberk, reaching only to

inately for any coat of linked mail.

A gepoun

Al bysmotered with his habergeoun.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 76.

This lesus of his gentrice wole luste in Piers armes, In his helme sud in his haberioun humana natura.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 23.

First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an habergon vndir his robes er he yede oute of the tour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

The scaly beetles, with their habergeons,
That make a humming murnur as they fly!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, it. 2.

benchest (hâ/boule) as Jezuly mod E. also have.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, it. 2.

hauberk (hâ'bêrk), n. [Early mod. E. also hawberk, haubergh; < ME. hauberk, hauberk, haubergh, also haubert, < OF. haubere, older halbere, also haubert, F. haubert = Pr. ausberc, ausberg = It. usbergo, < OHG. MHG. halsbere, halsberge (= MLG. halsbergh) OHG. MHG. halsberc, halsberge (= MLG. halsberch = AS. healsbeor = Icel. Norw. halsbjörg = ODan. halsbjörg), hauberk, gorget, protection for the neck, < hats (= AS. heals, E. halse¹), the neck, + bergan (= AS. beorgan), protect, save: see halse¹ and bury¹, etc. Hence dim. haubergeon, q. v.] 1. (a) A part of mail armor intended originally for the protection of the neck and shoulders, but as generally used

ders, but as generally used a long coat of mail coming below the knees and even nearly to the ankles, slit up the sides, and sometimes in front and behind, to allow the wearer to mount a horse.

Denind, to allow the wearer to mount a norse.

Than he avaled the coyf of his hauberke henethe his shuldres, and seide that he was but deed, but yet he wolde yelde hym to prison. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

On the haubergh stroke the Prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame.

Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 44.

(b) In the fourteenth century and later, a piece of defensive armor, probably an outer garment of splint armor. See splint, jesserant, and crevisse.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside

His hawberk strong, he wont to combat in,

And dono'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,

Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 20.

The border land of old romance, Where glitter hauberk, helm, and lance. Lengfellow, Wayside Inn, Prei.

2. Among actors, a short tunic forming a part 2. Among actors, a snort tunic forming a part of medieval dress.—Grand hauberk, the long hauberk, reaching to the knees or helow, as distinguished from the haubergeon.—White hauberk, an early name for the hauberk of ring-mail or chain-mail, to distinguish it from coats of fence which were not composed entirely or chiefly of bright Iron, such as the hroigne and the different stuffed and quilted garments.

haud (hâd), v. A Scotch form of hold.

haud (had), v. A scotch form of notal.

hauerite (hou'er-it), n. [After F. von Hauer, an
Austrian geologist (born 1822).] Native manganese disulphid occurring in reddish-brown
isometric crystals, isomorphous with pyrite.

haugh (hâ; Sc. pron. hâch), n. [Sc. haugh, hauch, a particular form and use of haw¹, an inclosure, etc., due perhaps to the Icel. form hagi, a pasture, Sw. hage, a pasture: see haw¹.] Lowlying flat ground, properly ou the border of a river, and such as is sometimes overflowed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They were buried by Dornoch haugh, On the beat before the sun. Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127). On a haugh, or level plain, close to a royal borough.

Scotl, Old Mortality, ii.

haught (hât), a. [An erroneous spelling of haut, conformed, as in haughty, to height, etc.: see haut1.] 1†. High; elevated: same as haut1, 1.

Pompey, that second Mara, whose haught renown And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes.

Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iv.

Hence-2. Proud; insolent; haughty. [Archaic.]

No lord of thine, thou haught, insulting man, No, nor no man's lord. Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

haughtily (hâ'ti-li), adv. 1t. Highly; loftily. Her heavenly form too haughtily she prized. Dryden. 2. In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

But bootlesse on a ruthles god
I see my prayers speat;
As haughtely doest thou renenge,
As humbly I repent,
Warner, Albioa's England, iii. 16.

haughtiness (hâ'ti-nes), n. [Prop., as formerly, hautiness (the gh being erroneously inserted as in haughty), < ME. hautenesse, contr. of *hauteinnesse, < hautein, haughty, + -nesse, -ness.] 1†. Highness; loftiness

In hautinesse of courage, in knowledge of philosophy, and in strength of body, he farre excelled all them by whom the East was conquered. Golding, tr. of Justine, fol. 77. 2. The quality or character of being haughty, proud, or arrogant; supercilious bearing; arrogance.

ogance.

I... will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible.

Isa. xiii. 11.

Tis pride, rank pride and haughtiness of soul;
I think the Romans call it Stoicism.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

=Syn. Pride, Presumption, etc. (see arrogance); contemptuousness, hauteur, lordliness, rudeness.
haughtonite (hâ'ton-ît), n. [After Prof. Samuel Haughton of Dublin.] A kind of mica (bi-

otite) occurring in the granite of Scotland, characterized by its large amount of iron and relatively small amount of magnesium.

tively small amount of magnesium.

haughty (hâ'ti), a.; compar, haughtier, superl.
haughtiest. [Prop., as formerly, hauty (the gh
having been erroneously inserted in this word
and haught after the supposed analogy of
naughty, etc., perhaps particularly in imitation
of high, hight, etc.); formerly hauty, haultie,

ME. hautein, hautain (the suffix -ein, -ain, becoming y through the form hautenesse, standing
for *hauteinnesse: see haughtiness), (OF. hautain, later spelled haultain, F. hautain, haughty,
lofty, stately, proud, (OF. haut, haut, halt,
high: see haut.] 1; High; elevated: same
as haut., 1. as haut1, 1.

At his haughty helmet making mark, So hugely stroke that it the steele did rive, And cleft his head. Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 19.

2t. Lofty; bold; adventurous.

Who now shall give unto me words and sound Equal unto this haughty enterprise?

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 1.

Till his sonne Anchurus (esteeming man to be most precious) leaped in, and the reconciled Element received an Altar in witnesse of his haughtic courage.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

The Warder view'd it blazing strong,
And blew his war-note loud and long,
Till at the high and haughty sound
Rock, wood, and river rung sround.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 26.

3. Proud and disdainful; feeling superior to others; lofty and arrogant in feeling or manner; supercilions.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekely to adaw.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

The lower thir Minds debas'd with Court-opinions, contrary to all Vertue and Reformation, the haughtier will be thir Pride and Profuseness.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Perhaps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so haughty. Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxv.

4. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a sense of superiority: as, a haughty air or walk; a haughty tone.

haughty tone.
haul (hâl), v. [Early mod. E. also hall; < ME. haulen, a rare form, due appar. to OF. influence, of ME. halen, > reg. E. hale, the now less common but historically more correct form of the verb: see hale¹.] I. trans. To pull or draw with force; move or transport by drawing; drag: as, to haul down the sails; to haul in the hoom; to haul a load of wood.

I never was so pulled and hauled in my whole life. Goldsmith, To the Printer.

Bravest of all in Fredericktowe, She took up the flag the men hauled down. Whittier, Barbara Frietchie.

To haul over the coals. See coal.—To haul the wind, to haul up (naut.), to turn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows, hy arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards more forward, hauling the aheets more aft, etc.

A man on the forecastle called ont "Land ho!" We immediately took in atudding-sails and hauled our wind, running in for the land.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 23.

=Syn. Drag, Draw, etc. See draw.
II. intrans. 1. To pull or tug; endeavor to drag something: as, to haul at a heavy load.

The skipper hauled at the heavy sail.

Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

Whittier, Wreek of Rivermouth.

2. Naut., to alter a ship's course; change the direction of sailing; move on a new course; hence, to sail, in general.

Haut-seine (nai sein, n. A large seine, so ganed in distinction from a purse-seine; a drag-seine. haulsert, n. An obsolete form of hauser.

Ills vessel moored, and made with haulsers fast.

Dryden, Illad, i. 599.

haulser

All the same night wee halled Southeast.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 445.

He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island, and unrigg'd his Ship.

Dampier, Voyages, 1. 51.

I immediately hauted up for it, and found it to be an island.

Cook, First Voyage, i. 7.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

3. To shift, veer, or change, as the wind.

The morning looked wild and threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward, leaving us the promise of a fine day.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 265.

To haul aboard. See aboard!—To haul in with (something), to direct the course of a ship so as to approach an object more nearly.—To haul off. (a) To turn the course of a ship so as to get further off from an object. (b) To draw off or away; withdraw, as from a movement or scheme.—To haul round (to), to veer or shift to another point of the compass: said of the wind when it gradually goes round with the sun, or in the same way as the hands of a watch.—To haul up, to come up or to a reat by a hauling or drawing action: as, seals haut up on Isand to breed; the boat hauled up at the wharf.

haul (hâl), n. [< haul, v. Cf. hale¹, n.] 1. A pulling with force; a pull; a tug.

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and

On October 5th [1869], it happens that both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the earth's waters.

R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 156.

2. In fishing: (a) The draft of a net: as, to eatch so many fish at a haul. (b) The place where a seine is hauled.—3. That which is taken or obtained by hauling; specifically, the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of a seiue; a catch.

And the bulging nets awept shoreward,
With their silver-sided haul.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

Hence — 4. Any valuable acquisition; a "find." [Colloq.]

An old forest fence . . . was a great haul for me. I sacrificed it to Vulcan, for it was past serving the god Terminus.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 268.

Haul of yarn, in rope-making, a bundle of ahout 400 threads, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred, the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn in a tarkettle, and then hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluons tar.

being done by the hauling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar.

haulage (hâ'lāj), n. [\(\) haul + -age. \] 1. The act or labor of hauling or drawing. In coal-mining haulage is the drawing or conveying, in cars or otherwise, of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal is got to the place where it is raised to the surface. It is done by men or boys, by horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway, or by hauling-ropes worked by stationary engines, which are driven by compressed air, by steam, or by water-power. This last method is chiefly used in England. When hauling-ropes are used, the cars or trams are attached to or detached from them at pleasure by means of the haulage-clip.

The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tugs do the haulage up the rspid portion of the Rhine.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 446.

2. Charges for hauling .- 3. The amount of force expended in hauling. haulage-clip (hâ'lāj-klip), n. In coal-mining.

the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage-rope. There are several ingenious contrivances for this.

haul-bowlinest, haul-bowlingst, n. An able seaman on a man-of-war. hauld (hâld), n. [A Scotch form of $hold^1$.] 1.

Hold; habitation; place of resort.

In the cyclopes huge caue tynt me,
Ane gousty hald, within laithlie to se.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 89.

2. A clutch or grasp.—By haulds, or hy the haulds, by holding on: said of a child unable to walk without a hold.

Now leave we Robin [To] learn himself to stand and gang By haulds, for all his cild. Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Out of house and hauld, ejected from home; destitute.

The Laird never throve after that day, but was just care-leas of everything, . . . so now they're out of house and hauld. Scott, Guy Mannering, xii.

hauler (hâ'lèr), n. [\(\) haul + -er\(1\). Cf. haler, hallier\(2\). I. One who pulls or hauls.

Pronydid alweys that the woddesiliers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

The crowd of haulers fastened on the cable, [and] ran off frantically with it. Harper's Mag., LXV. 558.

2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line; a jigger; a scrodgill; a pull-devil: as, a hauler for bluefish. haulm¹, n. See halm. haulm²† (hâm), n. An improper form of hame¹. haulse† (hâls), n. Naut., same as halse² for hause!

haul-seine (hâl'sēn), n. A large seine, so called

hault, haulty, a. See haut¹, haught, haughty. haulyard, n. Same as halyard. haum¹ (hām), n. Same as halm. haum² (hām), n. A variant of hame¹. haunce¹t, n. Same as haunch. haunce²t, v. t. Same as hance¹. haunch (hānch or hānch), n. [Formerly also haunce, haunce, haunce, cyGF, hanche, hance, hance, anche, and without assibilation hanke (> appar. Fries. haucke, hencke, haunch. G. hanke, haunch (of a and without assibilation hanke () appar. Fries. hancke, hencke, haunch, G. hanke, haunch (of a horse)), F. hanche = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. anca, haunch, ML. hancha, < OHG. anchā, enchā, einkā, the leg, lit. joint or bend, allied to OHG. anchila, enchila, ankle, = E. ankle: see ankle.] 1. The fleshy part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, above the thigh, pertaining to each hipjoint and wing of the pelvis; the hip: as, a haunch of venison; the haunches of a horse.

Bi he hade beited the bronde vpon his balze haunchez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2032.

The manner in which he sliced the venison, too, from the haunch suspended in the chimney corner, and proceeded to broil it, indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 293.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the legs in insects and spiders.—3†. The rear; the hind part.

The unit spinets.—Y. The rear, the find part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the haunch of winter sings
The lifting up of day. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. The jamb or upright post of a door. See

He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to eate the Paschall Lambe, with whose bloude they sprynkeled the thrasholde and haunse of the dore. J. Udall, On Heb. xl.

5. In arch., the middle the middle part between the vertex or crown and and the springing of an arch sometimes



— sometimes used to include the spaudrel or part of it; the flank. Also haunching.

haunch (hänch or hånch), v. t. [Also dial. hainch, hench; < haunch, n.] To throw, as a stone, from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

haunched (häncht or håncht), a. Having

haunches.

haunching (hän'- or hân'ching), n. [< haunch + -ing¹.] Same as haunch, 5.

The srch was of brick, while the haunchi 17 . . . was of abble.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 433.

rubble. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 433.

haunt (hänt or hånt), v. [Also dial. haut; < ME. haunten, hanten, frequent, use, employ, < OF. hanter, F. hanter, haunt, frequent, resort unto, to be familiar with; origin unknown, and variously guessed at: (1) < ML. *ambitare, go about, freq. of L. ambire, go about (see ambient, ambition); (2) < L. habitare, dwell (see habit, v., inhabit); (3) < Bret. henti, frequent, which, if not itself from the F., appears to be derived from Bret. hent, a way, road, path; (4) < Icel. heimta, draw, pull, claim, crave, lit. fetch home, < heim, home. None of these guesses is satisfactory; the 4th is certainly wrong.] I. trans.

1. To frequent or visit; resort to much or of 1. To frequent or visit; resort to much or often, or be much about; visit customarily.

A man who for his hospitality is so much haunted that no news stir but come to his ears.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadla, i.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to haunt my house.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

I haunt the pine-dark solitudes,
With soft brown silence carpeted,
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. To come or recur to persistently, so as not to be prevented or driven away; attend or accompany so constantly as to be annoying or of-disembodied spirits.

Haunting (hän'- or hân'ting), n. [Verbal n. haustellous (hâs-tel'us), a. Same as haustellate. to be prevented or driven away; attend or ac-company so constantly as to be annoying or of-fensive; intrude upon continually.

And [heasts] are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi.

Haunted by the new-found face

Of his old foe.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 106. You at once associate true songs with music, and if no tunes have been set to them, they haunt the mind and "beat time to nothing" in the brain.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

3. Specifically, to reappear frequently to after death; visit habitually in a disembodied state, as a supposed spirit, ghost, or specter.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Foul spirits haunt my resting-place.

Haunts he, my house's ghost, still at my door?

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1. haunt (hänt or hânt), n. [Also dial. hant; < haunt, v.] 1. A place of frequent resert or visitation; a place in which any being, or, figuratively, some quality or characteristic, is com-

tively, some quality or characteristic, is commonly manifested or seen.

Void of haunt and harbour

Now am I like Plato's city,

Whose fame flieth the world through.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson).

Ye who love the haunts of Nature.

Listen to these wild traditions.

Longfellow, Hlawaths, Int.

Those large eyes, the haunts of scorn.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The region of the Fens, in the earliest times a haunt of marauders, . . . became, at the time of the Conquest, the last refuge of the still-resisting English.

H. Spencer, Frin. of Soctol., § 17.

24. A limited region assigned to or owned by

2t. A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his profession; a district.

But, if thou prike ont of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, i. 100.

3t. The act, habit, or custom of resorting to a

place.

This our life, exempt from public haunt.

Shak., As you Like it, il. 1.

The haunt you have got about the courts will, one day or another, bring your family to beggary.

Arbuthnot.

4t. Custom; practice; skill.

haunted house.

Of cloth makyng she hadde such an haunt, She passede hem of Ypres and of Gaunt. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 447.

And ache [parsley] also is sowen come denaunt, Bete and radisshe exerciseth thair haunt. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place; a ghost. [Local, U.S.]
haunted (hän'- or hân'ted), p. a. Frequently
visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead; visited by a ghost: as, a

haunted house.

Where'er we tread, 'tis haunted, holy ground.

Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 88.

The bedroom of Henry IV. [at Cheverny], where a legendary-looking bed, draped in folds long unaltered, defined itself in the haunted dusk.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 43.

haunter (hän'- or hân'tèr), n. [Cf. OF. hanteur.] One who haunts or frequents a particular rileae or is often about it. ular place or is often about it.

O goddess, haunter of the woodland green, To whom both heaven and earth and seas are seen. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 215.

The vulgar sort, such as were haunters of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.

Sir H. Wolfon, Reliquie, p. 84.

The object of the Committee on Haunted Houses was to investigate the phenomens of alleged hauntings whenever a suitable opportunity and an adequate prima facte case for inquiry might be presented.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, 1. 101.

A sufficient amount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of hauntings with the death of particular persons.

Mind in Nature, I. 86.

haunty, a. [E. dial. hanty; origin obscure.] Restless; impatient.

Abner, Ishbosheths servant, grew so haughty and haunty that he might not be spoken unto. 2 Sam. 3, S.
S. Clarke, Examples (1671), p. 631.

Hauranitic (hâ-ran-it'ik), a. [< Hauran (see def.) $+ ite^2 + i\tilde{c}$.] Pertaining to Hauran, a region in Syria east of the Jordan.

The Eastern or Hauranitic Druses.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 483.

4t. To devote one's self to; practise; pursue; haurient (hâ'ri-ent), a. [(I. haurien(t-)s, ppr. of haurire, draw (water, etc.), drain, drink up: see haust², exhaust.] In her., palewise with the head uppermostence, "Hast thow vsed other haunted at thy lyf-tyme?" a bearing, as if represented with the head above the water

Yonge folk that name Chaucer, Far.

"What manere mynstracte my dere frend," quatation of the second of the second

hausse (hōs), n. [F., a lift, rise, < hausser, lift, raise: see hausse2.] 1. In gun., a brass scale used in aiming, attached to the barrel of a gun, near the breech, just behind the breech-ring, and giving the series of quarter-angles for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle-sight to the axis about which the scale turns. The pendulum-hausse is so constructed as to retain a vertical position when the wheels of the gun-carriage are not on a level.

2. The nut of a violin-bow.

hausse-col (hōs'kol), n. [F., < hausser, raise, + col, neek.] 1. A gorget or standard of chainmail, sometimes forming part of the camail. See cut under gorget.—2. A small gorget of plate-armor.

The little metal gorget worn until quite recently by French officers when on duty . . . preserved the name of hausse-col.

W. Burgess, Archwol. Inst. Jour., XXXVII. 477.

hausse-pouch (hōs'pouch). n. A small leather hausse-pouch (hōs'pouch). n. A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum-hausse when not in use. It is usually worn by the gunner of a field-piece, and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap.

haust¹, n. Same as hoast. [Scotch.]

haust², (hâst), n. [< L. haustus, a draught, drinking, swallow, < haurire, pp. haustus, draw (water, etc.): see haurient, exhaust.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

water, etc.): See marren, canaust. J. Adraught; as much as a man can swallow.

haustella, n. Plural of haustellum.

Haustellata (hås-te-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of NL. haustellatus: see haustellate.] 1.

Haustellate or suctorial insects; a subclass or superorder of Insecta, containing those which suck instead of bite, having a haustellum of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting-jaws: opposed to Mandibulata. The Haustellata include the orders Lepidoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera, or butterlies and noths, files proper, and bugs. Clairville, and others. See haustellum.

2. A suborder of Anoplura, including haustellate or true lice.—3. A division of Diptera.—4. A subclass of Crustacea, including haustellate, suctorial, or siphonostomous forms, as fish-lice. Also called Suctoria and Epizoa.

haustellate (hås'te-lāt), a. and n. [< NL. haustellatus, < haustellum, q. v.] I. a. 1. Fitted for sucking; suctorial; siphonostomous, as an insect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such

sect or a crustacean, or the mouth-parts of such creatures.

That which prevails among the . . . Butterfly-tribe . . . is termed the haustellate mouth.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 630.

2. Provided with a haustellum or suctorial proboscis; of or pertaining to the Haustellata.

Speculations . . . with reference to the mutual relations of flowers and haustellate insects.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 364.

haustellum (hâs-tel'um), n.; pl. haustella (-a). [NL., dim. of L. haustrum, a machine for drawing water, < haurire, pp. haustus, draw (water, etc.): see haust2.] The sucking-organ of an inset of paratragent of insect or a crustacean; a suctorial proboscis.



Haustellum of Protoparce carolina.

 a_i haustellum coiled in position (eye and right palpus cut away); b_i section of base of haustellum, seen from above; c_i , section of tip of haustellum, seen from above; c_i , haustellum extended, side view. $(a_i, b_i, c_i, \text{cnlarged}; d_i, \text{one half natural size.})$

Haustella present many modifications; the proboscis of the house-fly, the sting of the mosquito, and the snout of the bedbug are familiar examples. The most highly developed hanstellum is the antia of lepidopterous insects, as butterflies and moths, where it becomes a very long, spirally coiled, thoular organ or spirignath. The autorial or siphonostomous crustaceans present another modification of mouth-parts to the same end. Also haustellarm.

parasitic plants, which attach themselves to and penetrate the host plaut, and establish a direct connection with its sap, upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists.—2.



Portion of the Mycelium of Grape-mildew (Peronospora viticola), between cells of a grape-leaf: a, a, haustoria which have penetrated into the cell-cavities; highly magnified. (After Farlow.)

which the parasite wholly grape-leaf: a, a, haustoria or partly subsists.—2. which have penetrated into pl. In fungi, specialized branches or organs of mycelia, serving either as a means of attachment or to bring the fungus into organic connection with its host.

hausture; (hâs'tūr), n. [\langle L. as if *haustura, \langle haurire, pp. haustus, draw: see haust².] A draught. draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostsey as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an hausture to lick up the mud of corruption.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 199.

this world, and with an hausture to lick up the many corruption. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 199.

haustus (hâs'tus), n.; pl. haustus. [L., a draught: see haust².] 1. In med., a draught; a potion.—2. In eivil law, the right of drawing water, and of access to the place of drawing.

haut¹ (hât), a. [Early mod. E. also hault (with silent l), and still more erroneously haught (q.v.); \(\text{ME.*haut}, \lambda OF. haut, halt, later hault, prop. and orig. without the aspirate, alt, F. haut, = Sp. Pg. It. alto, high, \(\text{L. altus, high, deep, lit. grown, increased (= Gothic alths = OHG. MHG. G. alt = AS. eald, E. old, q. v.), orig. pp. of alere, nourish: see alt, alto, altitude, aliment, all.] 1. High; lofty; elevated.—2. High in sound; shrill. Bailey.—3. Proud; haughty.

shrilly.

When better remembred hys unacce, with this lill voce cried that time hautaynly, "Alas, caitife!" saide, "don haste folily. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3317. left. (latt), high, hute-lisse (hōt-lēs'), a. [F., high warp, \(\cho haute, haute-lisse, haut, high, hisse, warp: see haut¹ and lisse, and cf. basse-lisse.] In tapestry-weaving, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from basse-lisse. hautepacet, n. [Also written halpace, appar. accom. to hall; \(\cho OF. haut, high, + pas, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. Hall, Hen. VIII., f. 65. (Halliwell.)

haut-lisse (hōt-lēs'), a. [F., high warp, \(\cho haute, haute, high, hisse, and cf. basse-lisse.] In tapestry-weaving, wrought with the warp in a perpendicular position: distinguished from basse-lisse.

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haute-liese (hōt-lēs'), a. [F., high warp, \(\cho haute, high, + pas, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window. Hall, then. VIII., f. 65. (Halliwell.)

haute-liese (hōt-lēs'), a. [F., high warp, \(\cho haut, high, + pas, a step, pace.] A raised floor in a bay-window.

Thy father was as brave a Spaniard
As ever spake the haut Castillan tongne.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, il. 2.

O Lord, I hinder my vocation and other men's through my self-wilfulness and the haut prond stoutness of my wretched sinful heart.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 260.

A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine;
And drov'st out nationa, prond and haut,
To plant this lovely vine. Milton, Ps. lxxx., 1.35.

haut¹† (hât), v. t. [ζ ME. hauten; ζ haut¹, α.] To make high; raise; exalt; elevate.

He dannted the proude, & hawted the ponre.
Arthur (ed. Furnivsll), 1. 113. Chlefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted

On trees stronglye fraying.

haut² (hât), n. [〈 Hind. hāt, late Skt. hatta, a market, a fair.] In Bengal, a market. haut³ (hât), n. [〈 Hind. hāth, the forearm, the hand.] In Bengal, a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; a cubit.

hautaint, hautainlyt. See hautein, hauteinly. hautboy (hō'boi), n. [A partly restored form, after the F. hautbois, which is also sometimes after the F. hautbois, which is also sometimes used in E., of the earlier hoboy, hoeboy, hobois, rarely hawboy (= It. oboe, a form now used in E.), \(\circ\) OF. hautbois, hautbois, F. hautbois, a hautboy, lit. high wood' (referring, in the case of the musical instrument, to its high notes), \(\circ\) haut, high, + bois, wood: see haut1 and bush1. 1 A wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed: in recent use more commonly in the Italian form oboe.

Msrrying all their [Israelitea'] voices To Timbrels, *Havboys*, and loud Corneta ucises. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bsrtas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Then put they on him a white Turbant; and so, returning with drnms and hoboys, is with great solemnity conducted to the Mosque.

A boxen hauthoy, loud and sweet of sound, All varnished, and with brazen ringlets found, I to the victor give.

Philips, Pastorals, vi.

2. In bot., a kind of strawberry, Fragaria elatior, growing in Europe at moderate altitudes. The leaves are rigose and plicate, and the fruit has a musky flavor. In France the term hautbois is also applied to the elder, Sambucus nigra.—Hautboy d'amour. See obce d'amour, under obce.

haute-de-barde (hōt'dê-bārd), n. [F.] In horse-armor, a poitrinal made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse's body, having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replace the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

the burs or leg-shields of the saddle.

haustorium (hâs-tō'ri-um), n.; pl. haustoria hauteint, hautaint, a. [ME., also hauteyn, hautayne, howteyne, etc., < OF. hautein, hautayne, howteyne, see hauty, haughty.] 1. High; lofty; of lofty flight.

Ne gentll hawteyn fsukone heroueer.

Chauser Good Women 1 1130

Ne gentil hawleyn faukone heroneer.

Chawer, Good Women, 1, 1120.

2. High of voice; loud.

Prestly than putte him out in peril of dethe,
Bi-fore the herty houndes hauteun of cryes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2187.
In chirches whan I preche,
I peyne me to han an hauteun speche,
And ringe it ont, as round as goth a bell.
Chaueer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, 1. 44.
Haughty: proud

3. Haughty; proud.

I was so hawtayne of herte, whilles I at home lengede, I helde nane my hippe heghte, undire hevene ryche. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2613.

The erle's sonnes wer hauteyn, did many folle dede.

Robert of Brunne, p. 219.

Some tyme detraccioun makith an hawteyn man be the more humble.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

hauteinlyt, hautainlyt, adv. [ME., < hautein + -ly².] 1. In a high or shrill voice; loudly;

— that is, any face-protector fixed to the breastplate or gorget.

hautesset, n. [ME., also hawtesse, < OF. hautesse, autesse, altesse, highness; < haut, high:
see haut1, haught.] Haughtiness.

Morgne the goddes,
Therfore hit is hir name;
Weldez non so byze hawtesse,
That ho ne com make ful tame.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2454.

hauteur (hō-tèr'), n. [F., < haut, high, proud,
haughty; see haut1, haught.] Haughty feeling
or hearing: arrogant manner or spirit. or bearing; arrogant manner or spirit.

The ill-jndglng zeal and hauteur of this klng.

Bp. Ellys, On Temporal Liberty (1765), p. 185.

In his several addresses recently delivered in America, we note most suggestive examples of this parade of parts, this literary hauteur. New Princeton Rev., V. 361.

Stanihurst, £neid, i. 193. haut-gout (hō-gö'), n. [Formerly also hault-hāti, late Skt. hatta, a gust, hogoe; $\langle F. haut goutt : haut, high; goutt : haste, relish: see haut¹ and <math>gout^3, gust^2$.] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent; high flavor or seasoning.

Snre I am, onr palste-people are much pleased therewith [garlick], as giving a delicious hault-yust to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sance, though not seen therein.

Fuller, Worthles, Cornwall.

To give the Sawce a hogoe, let the dish . . . be rubed with it [garlick].

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 159.

The French by soups and haut-gouts glory raise, And their desires all terminate in praise. W. King, Art of Cookery.

haut mal (hō mal). [F., great disease: haut, high (see haut¹); mal, < L. malum, disease.]

Epilepsy.

Hautvillers (F. pron. ō-vē-lyā'), n. A wine produced at Hautvillers in Champagne, France: one of the best of the still Champagne wines. hautyt, a. The earlier form of haughty.

haüyne (hä'win), n. [< Haüy (the French mineralogist R. J. Haüy, 1743-1822) + -ine².] A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystalline grains, rarely in distinct isometric crystals. It solor is blue of various shades. It is found embedded in volcanic rocks, basalt, phonolite, etc., and is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate. Also haüyntte.

Haüynophyre (hä-win'ō-fir), n. [⟨ haüyne + Gr. (πορ)φύρεος, purple: see porphyry.] The name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral haüyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous, although rarely, if ever, en-

tirely replacing any essential ingredient of the

tirely replacing any essential ingredient of the rock. The lava most commonly designated by the name hawynophyre is a nepheline-basalt from Monte Vulture st Melfi near Naples. The phonolitic lavas of the Eifel are also remarkable for the amount of hawyne and other related minerals which they contain.

Havana (ha-van'ä), n. [Short for Havana cigar: Havana, formerly written in E. books Havannah, Sp. Habana (formerly spelled Havana), the capital of Cuba. Its full name is San Cristobal de la Habana, i. e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. havana, accom. of Teut. of the Haven (ML. havana, i.e., St. Christopher of the Haven (ML. havana, accom. of Teut. haven): see haven.] A kind of eigar: so called from Havana, the capital of Cuba, where eigars are extensively manufactured.

Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe and elsewhere from genulne Cuban tobacco are classed as Havanas.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 426.

Eacyc. Bril., XXIII. 426.

Havana brown. See brown.
havance, n. [< have + -ance. Cf. havior, behavior.] Behavior; good behavior; manners.

Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

Havanese (hav-a-nes' or -nēz'), a. and n. [< Havana + -ese: see Havana.] I. a. Of or belonging to the city of Havana in Cuba.

II. n. sing. and pl. A native or an inhabitant of Havana; the people of Havana.
have (hav), v.: pret. and pp. had, ppr. having;

of Havana; the people of Havana.

have (hav), v.; pret. and pp. had, ppr. having;
ind. pres. 1 have, 2 hast, 3 has, pl. have. [Also
dial. contr. ha, ha', Sc. hae; < ME. haven, inf.
prop. habben (pres. ind. 1 have, habbe, 2 havest,
hafest, hast, has, 3 haveth, hafeth, hath, also
haves, habbes, has, pl. haveth, habbeth, have, han;
pret. hadde, hafde, havede, etc., pp. had, haved,
heved, i-haved, i-heved), < AS. habban (pres. ind.
1 habbe, also (ONorth.) hafa, hafo, hafu, 2 hafast, hafst, 3 hafath, hæfth, pret. hæfde, rarely
(later) hædde, pl. hæfdon, pp. gehæfd, hæfed)
= OS. hebbian = OFries. hebba, habba = D. hebben = MIG. hebben = OHG. habēn, MHG. G.
haben = Icel. hafa = Sw. hafva = Dan. have =
Goth. haban (pret. habaida, stem habai-), have, Goth. haban (pret. habaida, stem habai-), have, hold; Teut. stem *habai-= L. habē-re (> It. arere = Pg. haver = Sp. haber = Pr. aver = F. avoir), have. The remarkable agreement of the Teut. and L. forms in respect to their consonants, which throws doubt upon their etymological which throws doubt upon their etymological identity, is explained by referring them to a common root *khabh (cf. L. hie, this, he, of common origin with E. hel, herel, etc.). The L. eapere, sometimes equated with E. have, is rather = E. heave (see capable and heave). Hence, in comp., behave, etc., and, from the L. habere, E. habit, etc.] I. trans. 1. To hold, own, or possess as an appurtenance, property, attribute or quality; hold in possession: as, to have and to hold.

The folk of that Contree han a dyvers Lawe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance.

I. M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

2. To hold by accepting, receiving, obtaining, gaining, or acquiring in any way; become possessed of or endowed with; be in receipt of; get: as, he has high wages; they have had ten children.

By his first [wife] had he Susne. Robert of Brunne. Zee schulle undirstonde that oure Lady hadde Child when sche was 15 Zeere old. Mandeville, Travels, p. 113. Wilt thou have me [as a husband]? Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

I shall but languish for the want of that, The having which would kill me. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1. If these trifies were rated only by art and artfulness, we should have them much chesper.

Collier.

have them much cheaper.

'Tis only God may be had for the asking.

Lowell, Sir Launtal.

3. To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part: as, the work has an index; his wit has a spice of malice.

Wit has a spice of maine.

Every humonr hath his adjunct plessure.

Shak., Sonnets, xci.

Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide,
Look, what a horse should have he did not lack.

Shak., Venns and Adonis, 1. 290.

The earth hath bubbles, as the wster has,
And these are of them.

Shak., Macbeth, 1. 3.

4. To hold for use or disposal, actually or po-

tentially; hold the control over or right to: as, to have the floor (in debate); to have the deal (in eard-playing); to have authority.

Let me have men about me that are fat. Shak., J. C., i. 2 They [the people of Brazil] entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes, pitying their tedions iourney, and presently dry their eyes, having teares at command.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

Obey them that have the rule over you. Heb. xili. 17.

5. To hold in exercise or consideration; entertain; maintain: as, to have a wish, opinion, or objection; to have a discussion.

All this processyon and informacion had, we retourned vnto ye sayd Hospytall, or lodgynge.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 21.

After iong consultacion had, it was finally concluded and determined amongest theym. Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Shortly after a Parliament is called at Loudon, wherein he King complains of the great contempt was had of him y the Barons.

Baker, Chronicies, p. 109.

Captain Swau endeavoured to perswade them to have a little Patience; yet nothing but an augmentation of their daily allowance would appease them.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 231.

6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted with; take the meaning of; understand.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

Shak, M. of V., i. 2.

Then begone; be provident;
Send to the judge a secret way—you have me?—
And let him understand the heart.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

All we have of those places is only their names, without any sufficient distinctions by which to discover their situation.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to have hospitable entertainment; to have a headache; to have one's wish.

As y deserue, so schal y haue; Weel bittirli y echal a ble. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

And if I se some have their most desired sight,

Alss! thinke I, eche man hath weale, save I, most woful wight.

Surrey, Faithful Lover.

He had a fever when he was in Spain. Shak., J. C., i. 2. 8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by in or a clause.

Of the msidscryants which thou hast spoken of, of them shall I be had in honour. 2 Sam. vi. 22.

The Lord shall have them in derision. Ps. 11. 4.

At last I began to consider, that that which is highly esteemed among men is had in abomination with God.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 141. They will have it that nature teaches them to love the whole species.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 8.

9. To held in one's power or at a disadvantage.

His spirit must be bow'd; and now we have him,

Have him at that we hop'd for.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

O, I have her; I have nettled and put her into the right
Temper to be wrought upon. Steele, Conscious Lovers, 1. 1.

10. To move or remove; cause or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or object, or both, unexpressed: as, have it out of sight. [Archaic in most uses.]

Now telle me how this erthe may be hadde a-wey. And Merlin seide, "In cartes and on mennes nekkes."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

The gentlemen that were landlords would needs have away much lands from their tensnts.

Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Have me away; for I am sore wounded.
2 Chron. xxxv. 23. The Interpreter took him by the hand, and had him Into a little room.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 103.

a little room.

Bunyon, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 103.

I shall be had to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to beat Hemp.

Congreve, Way of the World, v. 2.

11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do; be under physical or moral

cessary times to do; be under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with to, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I have a great deal to do; I have to go; he has to refund the money.

We have to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted in the hearts of men.

Hooker.

12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take.

He was glad to think that it was time to go and iunch at the club, where he meant to have a lobster salad.

George Etiot, Daniel Deronda, xlvlil.

13. To procure or permit to be or to be done: cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to have one's horse shod; I will not have such conduct.

I pray thee have me excused.

But hark you, Kate, I must not have you henceforth question me Whither I go, nor reason whereabout. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., il. 3.

I'll kiss his foot since you will have it so.

Ford, Broken Heart, iil, 4.

To have a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.

But all this while they must have a care of deceiving themselves, though God did restore them to their own land with abundance of joy and peace.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

To have as good. Same as to have as lief, but often implying a preference. See to have liefer. [Colloq.]

You had as good make a point of first giving way yourself.

Goldsmith.

To have as lief, to hold, regard, or consider as equally good: implying an objection to one course without expressing a preference for the other; chiefly with the preterit had, as in to have liefer and in the later equivalent phrase to have as good. See to have liefer.

Here wonieth an old rebekke
That hadde almost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 276.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, 1. 276.

If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

To have better (or best), to hold, regard, or consider as better or more expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without to, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): a phrase arising from the idiom explained in to have liefer, to have rather. The form with the superlative is less common. See to have liefer.

You had better leave your folly.

You had best to use your sword better, lest I beswinge ou. Greene, Orlando Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1883).

He had better to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovid.

B. Jonson, Poetaster (fol. 1616 a), iv. 7.

[Modern editions omit to in this passage.]

And he that would cool and refresh himself had better goe up to the top of the next Ilill then remove into a far more Northern country.

E. Brown, Brief Account of some Travels (1673).

To have it out, to come to a final understanding or set-tlement by discussion or personal encounter.

"I never in my life seed a quire go ioto a study to have it out about the playing and singing," pleaded Leaf.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

To have liefer or liever, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable; prefer: an idiom appearing also in the positive form to have as lief (which see), and in the similar phrases of later origin to have rather, to have better, etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually without to, and often, now usually, with the preterit had, which is properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefinite present force: I had liefer, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See lief.

But natheless yet have I levere to lese
My lif than of my body have a shame.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, i. 632.

Yet have I levere maken livin goods chere.

Yet have I levere maken hym goode chere In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese. Chaucer, Troffus, fi. 471.

Levere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf Than thee offende, trewe, deere wyf. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 919.

Far liever by his dear hand had I die.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The phrase was also used impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person: Him had lever [var. him were lever] than all the world a

lond, So hunted him the tempeat to and fro. Chaucer, Good Women, I. 2413.

To have on, to wear; be clothed with.

Styf botes our kynge had on.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, VII. 77). He saw there a man which had not on a wedding gar-Mat, xxii, 11.

Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would have on when she was married.

H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wootng, xxix.

To have one's eye on, to have in mind.

I am very well satisfied the poet must have had his eye on the figure of this bird in ancient sculpture and painting, as indeed it was impossible to take it from the life.

Addison, Ancient Medals, it.

To have rather, to hold, regard, or consider as preferable: a phrase equivalent to, and used like, to have liefer, and of much later origin, not being found, apparently, before the sixteenth century: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without to, and now only with the preterit had. See fo have liefer.

Poesie, which like Venus (but to better purpose), hath rather be troubled in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelie quiet of Vvican.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61.

I had rother to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth than to either of these. Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

I had much rather have my body hackt with wounds
Than t' have a hangman fillip me.

Dekker, Match me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106).

I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.

Cowper, Task, ii. 35.

This phrase, like the antecedent phrase to have liefer, was also sometimes used impersonally, with a dative instead of a nominative of the person.

Me rather had my heart might feel your love, Than my unpleas'd eye see your courtesy. Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

To have to do with. See dol, v. = Syn. 1. Hold, Own,

etc. See possess.

II. intrans. To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.—Had like, was likely; came near; was on the point: followed by an infinitive.

Where they should have made head with the whole army upon the Parthians, they sent him aid by small companies; and when they were slain, they sent him others also. So that by their beastliness and lack of consideration they had like to have made all the army fly.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 769.

Have after! † follow! let us pursue!

Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Mar. Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.
Hor. Have after:—To what issue will this come?
Shak, Hamict, I. 4.

Have at, here's a blow for; here's a challenge for. He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., 1. 2.

If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valours,
Have at ye! I have little else to do now.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, 1. 3.

Have at all, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gambiers. Nares.

ther dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with have at all,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of baylifies, sergesnis, marshals men.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622).

See dol, v.- Have with you, I will go Have done. Saiong with you.

Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the day is spent, Hast. Come, come, have with you. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. Charles S. Stay, Carcless, we want you: egad, you shall be auctioneer; so come aloog with us.

Carcless. Oh, have with you, if that's the case.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To have done with. See do1, v, i.—To have toward onet, to piedge one in drinking.

ner, to pleage one in drinking.

Str. Here's to thee, Leocrates.

Leoc. Have towards thee, Philotas.

Phil. To thee, Archippus.

W. Cartwright, Royal Slave (1651).

HI. aux. An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including have), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary; as, I have or had done it; he will have deiary: as, I have or had done it; he will have departed by that time; you should not have gone. In such cases the word have originally had its proper meaning as a transitive verb, and was so used at first only with another transitive verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle of the latter verb; thus, I have received a letter means literally possess a letter received. The construction was afterward extended to cases in which the possessor of the object and the performer of the action are not necessarily the same, as in I have written a letter, and to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin habere, to have, has come to be used as an suxiliary or merely a formative element in the conjugation of the verb in the Romance languages.

haveld, n. A Middle English form of hawk!

haveld (hā'veld), n. [= ODan, havelde = Norw, havelda, a sea-duck: see Harelda.] The Icelandic name of the long-tailed duck. See Harelda.

haveless (hav'les), a. [ME. haveles, contr. of haveles, poor, \(AS. hafenleás, hafenleás (= OD. haveloos = G. habelos, hablos), poor, destitute, \(\lambda hafen (= Icel. h\vec{o}in), having, property, + -le\vec{o}s, -less. \] Having little or nothing; destitute.

And eke he set an ordinance
Upon a lawe of Moyses,
That though a man be haueles,
Yet shall he not by theft stele.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now god defende but he be haueles
Of alle worship or good that may befalle,
That to the werste turneth by his leudenesse
A yifte of grace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

havelock (hav'lok), n.
[After the British East
Indian general Henry
Havelock (1795-1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behind to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.



Havelock used in the United

haven (hā'vn), n. [< ME. havene, havene, < late AS. hafen (gen. hæfene), hafene (gen. hæfenau) = D. haven = MLG. havene, havende, have. LG. haven = OHG. hafan, havan, haven, MHG. hafen, haven, haven, MHG. hafen, haven, habene, G. hafen = Icel. höfn = Sw. hamn = Dan. havn (hence, from LG., OF. havene, hable, havle, F. havre, ML. also havana (see Hahable, havle, F. havre, ML. also havana (see Havana), accom. habulum), a haven, harbor; allied to AS. hæf, earliest form hæb, pl. heafu, the sea, = OFries. hef = MLG. haf, haff, the sea, LG. haf, haff, shoal water, tide-flats, = MHG. hap (hab-), also habe, the sea, a bay, harbor, G. haff (after LG.), a bay, gulf, = Icel. Sw. haf = Dan. hav, the open sea: see haaf, haff.] 1. A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea. wind and sea.

It was wont to ben a gret He, and a gret Havene and a good; but the See hathe gretly wasted it and over comen it.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Joppa is a City of Palestine that was built hefore the Flood, and hath belonging to it a *Haven* of great Convenience.

Baker, Chroniclea, p. 63.

And the stately ships go on To their haven under the hill. Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.

Hence-2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of Safety.

Where I sought hauen, there found I hap,
From danger unto death. The Louer Disceived.

From Langunda to Flachard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or havenet also for ships. Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

haven-master (hā'vn-màs"tèr), n. [= D. havenmeester = Dan. havenmester = Sw. hamn-mästare.] A harbor-master.

The Haven Master is an officer appointed under the charter of James I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to apperintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the ships, prevent all annoyances to the shipping, and see that the bye-laws are observed.

Municipal Corporation Report (1835), p. 2399.

haven-town, n. A seaport.

Having now found a haven-town, the soldiers were desirous to take shipping, and change their tedious land-journeys into an easy navigation.

Rateigh, Hist. World, III. x. § 13.

haver¹ (hav'er), n. [< have + -er¹.] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.]

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the haver. Shak., Cor., ii. 2.

Most dignifies the haver.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the havers of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitions ends) ahuse it.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. In Scots law, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver² (hav'èr), n. [< ME. haver (rare) = Icel. (mod.) hafr = Sw. hafre = Dan. havre, all prob. of LG. origin, < OLG. haboro, havoro, MLG. haver, I.G. hawer = D. haver = OHG. habaro, MHG. habere, haber, G. haber (and hafer, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is oats.] Oats; the oat, Avena sativa. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Scotch.]
haver³ (hā'vėr), v. i. [Origin uncertain.] To
talk foolishly or at random. Also haiver.
[North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He just haver'd on about it to make the mair o' Sir Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

haverbread (hav'er-bred), n. [< ME. haver-bred (= D. haverbrood = G. haferbrod = Dan. havrebröd = Sw. hafrebröd); < haver² + bread¹.] Bread made of oatmeal. See haver². [Prov.

She gloried in her skill . . . in making Jenny go short to save to-day's haking of havrebread. Cornhill Magazine.

havercake (hav'er-kak), n. [ME. havercake; \(haver^2 + cake. \)] Same as haverbread. Also

Tak a hate havyre-cake, and lay it downe, and iay thyne ere therone als hate as thou thole it, and if ther be schepe ionse or any other qwik thynge in it, it salls sone crepe owte.

MS. Lincoln, A. l. 17, f. 283. (Halliwell.)

haverdepoiset, n. An old form of avoirdupois.
haverel (hāv'rel), n. and a. [< haver³ + -el,
equiv. to -cr¹.] I. n. One who talks foolishly
or idly; a silly chattering person.
II. a. Silly; half-witted.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, An' wandered thro' the bow-kail. Burns, Halioween.

Also spelled havrel, haveril. haverel (hāv'rel), v. i.; pret. and pp. havereled or haverelled, ppr. havereling or haverelling. [< haverel, n.] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled havrel, havril. [Scotch.]

Some of the ne'er-do-weet clerks of the town were seen haviort, haviourt, n. gutfawing and haverelling wi' Jeanie.

Galt, Provost, p. 279.

Same as hehavior.

haver-grass (hav'èr-gras), n. The wild oat, Avena fatua. [Prov. Eng.]
havermeal (hav'èr-mēl), n. [= D. havermeel
= G. hafermehl = Dan. havremel.] Oatmeal. [Scotch.]

O whar got ye that haver-meal bannock?

Bonny Dundee.

the shoulder.

A long aword iay by him on the grass, with an havre-sack, of which he had unloaded his shoulders.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Bias, ii. 8.

3. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece

in loading.

Haversian (ha-ver'zian), a. [< Havers (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone.—Haversian canal. See canall.—Haversian folds, fringes of aynovial membrane found in most of the bursai and vaginal as well as in the articular synovial membranes, described by Clopton Havers as mediaginous glands, and as the source of the synovial secretion. H. Gray. Anat.—Haversian or Havers's glands. See gland.—Haversian lamellæ. See lamella.—Haversian spaces. See Haversian canal, under canal.

| Haverstraw (hav'anatra) | May far. See Jamel Lamella. See Jamel Lamella.

haverstraw (hav'er-strâ), n. [< ME. haver-straa; < haver2 + straw.] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Take and make ice of havyre-straa, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 282. (Halliwell.)

Because the havers of the first owners.

And (to their owne ambitions ends) anuse in John Taylor, Works (1630).

We are in thus holding or thus spending . . . not only covetous, but wrongfull, or havers of more than our own, against the will of the right owners.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In Scots law, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.

haver2 (hav'er), n. [< ME. haver (rare) = haver2 (hav'er), n. [< ME. haver, all haboro, havoro, h

Curreem Musseeh was, I beiieve, a havildar in the Company's army, and his sword and sash were still hung up, with a not unpiessing vanity, over the desk where he now presided as estechist.

Bp. Heber, Journey through the Upper Provinces for India, i. 149.

See havil. having (hav'ing), n. [< ME. havyng; verbal n. of have, v.] 1. The act or state of possessing.

And, having that, do choke their service up Even with the having. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 2. That which is had or owned; possessions;

goods; estate. But I pardon you for that; for, simply, your having in beard is a younger brother's revenue.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Conversation is our account of ourselves. All we have, all we can, all we know, is brought into play, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of all our havings.

Emerson, Woman.

3 (hā'ving). Behavior; conduct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding: now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

My poor toop-lamb, my son and heir, Oh, bid him breed him up wi' care; An' if he live to be a beast, To pit some havins in his breast! Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

She is may be four or five years younger than the like o' me;—bye and attour her gentle havings.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

having (hav'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of have, v.] Covetous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The apostles that wanted money are not so having:
Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will
filch it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, 11. 249.

Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was haw² (hâ), n. [< ME. hawe, < AS. haga, only in sorry to think that Jane was so having.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxv. pl. hagan, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

haviort, haviourt, n. [Early mod. E. also havcour; by apheresis from behavior, q. v.] Same as behavior.

The men of 'haviour and honest citizens waiked in the market place in their long gowns.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 129.

North, tr. of Flutarch, p. 129.

Her heavenly haveour, her princely grace, can you well compare? Spenser, Shep. Cal., April. With the same haviour that your passion bears, Go on my master's griefs. Shak., T. N., ili. 4.

From danger unto death. The Lover Dissectived,
Carlos, happy in the attachment of a brave and powerful people, appeared at length to have reached a haven of permanent security.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

haven (hā'vn), v. t. [\(\text{haven}, n. \)] To shelter as in a haven.

Blissfully havened both from Joy and pain.

Keats.

havenery (hā'vn-āj), n. [\(\text{haven}, n. \), +-age.]

Harbor-dues.

havenery (hā'vn-ēr), n. [\(\text{haven}, n. \), +-erl.]

Theo verseer of a port; a harbor-master.

These earls and dukes appointed to this end their apecial officers as receyver, havener, and customer, etc.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwali, fol. 79.

havenet* (hā'vn-et), n. [\(\text{haven}, n. \), +-etl.] A small haven.

From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure

The langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure

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The langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure

The langund

relentless destruction.

To geue skope to all raskall and forlorne persones to make generall hauock and spoyle of your goodes.

Grafton, Queen Mary, an. 1.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water-colours, to impaint his cause:
Nor moody Beggars, staruing for a time,
Of pell-mell hauocke and confusion.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1 (folio 1623).

Ye gods! What havock does ambition make Among your works!

Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

To cry havoe or havock. (at) See the etymology. (b) To shout for the beginning or the continuation of a work of Indiacriminate destruction or rapine.

And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Até by his side, come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry Havock, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

havoc, havock (hav'ok), v. t.; pret. and pp. havocked, ppr. havocking. [< havoc, havock, n., 2.] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave unapent, the soldiour, when he cometh there, he havocketh and spoyleth likewise.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Weazell, . . . Playing the Mouse in absence of the Cat, To tame and hauocke more than ahe can eate. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2 (folio 1623).

To waste and havoc yonder world.

Milton, P. L., x. 617.

[Anglo-Ind., < Hind. havoirt, havourt, n. Middle English forms of aver2.

Havoire withoute possessionn.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 4720.

Havoire withoute possession.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4720.

Rom. hage, and I feld, = MD.

Rom. hage, and Rom.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4720.

Rom. of the Rose, 2. 482.

Rom. of the Rose, 2 ornament, bracelet, kaksha, region of the girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. haga, E. haw¹, are E. dial. hag², a haw, hedge, AS. hege, E. hay², a hedge, and AS.*hecg, E. hedge: see hag², hay², and hedge, also hag¹, haw², and haugh.] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a

small field; a yard. Ther was a poleat in his have,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde yalawe.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 393.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an haw or yarde, wherein of old time boates were made. Stowe, London, p. 181.

Specifically—2. A churchyard. Chaucer.—3.
A green plot in a valley. Halliwell.

To the highlands I was bown,
To view the haves of Cromdale.

The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Baliads, VII. 235).

things of no value; equiv. to hawberry or hawthorn-berry (cf. MD. hachbesie); no AS. *hagberie occurs. See haw1.] 1. The fruit of the
hawthorn, Crategus Oxyacantha.

In somer he iyveth by hawys,
That on hauthorne growth by schawys.
Sir Orpheo (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

2. The fruit of any of the species of Cratagus. A lane noted for wiid roses in summer, for nuts and blackberries in sutumu, and even now possessing a few coral treasures in hips and haves. Charlotts Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, in America, the apple-haw is Crategus esticatis; the hog's baw, C. trachyacantha; the parsley-haw, C. aprifolia; the pear-haw, C. tomentosa; the red or scariet haw, C. coctnes; the summer haw or yellow haw, C. flava, etc.

4. The Viburnum prunifolium, the black haw of the United States. See Viburnum.—5†, Any

Behold the plants and trees; they produce flowers, haves, and fruit. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 357. 6t. Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an have.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 534.

But al for noght; I sette noght an hawe
Of his proverbes, ne of his olde saws.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 659.

chawer, trol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1, 659.

haw³ (hâ), n. [< ME. haw, an excrescence in the eye; perhaps a particular use of haw², a berry.] 1. An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in farriery, a diseased or disordered condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, haws.—2. The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse.

haw⁴ (hâ), v. i. [< ME. hawen, found only in comp. behawen, bihowen, observe, < AS. hāwian (or hawan ²) intra look in comp. gehāwian.

comp. behaven, bilowen, observe, \(\) AS. havian (or hawian \(\) h), intr., look, in comp. ge-hāwian, be-hāwian, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, haw! or look haw! to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]

haw\(\) (h\), interj. [Appar. orig. the same as haw\(\), as used in the imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of ho, whoa, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See hav\(\) 5. v.

them to turn to the left. See haw⁵, r. haw⁵ (hâ), r. [< haw⁵, interj. Cf. haw⁴.] I. intrans. To turn to the left: the opposite of gee: said of horses and eattle.

II. trans. To turn or cause to come to the person of the left.

near side: as, to haw oxen. haw⁶; (hâ), a. [< ME. hawc, < AS. hæwcn, blue.]

Blue; azure.

Thro' and thro' the bonny ship's side, He saw the green haw sea. Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Baliads, III. 341).

haw⁷(hâ), interj. [The same as ha as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in by unment speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, huh, and without aspiration aw, ah, uh, ur, er, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymplogy

mology.

haw⁷ (hâ), n. [< haw⁷, interj.] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmeaning syllable haw.

For if through any hums and haves
There haps an intervening pause. Congreve.

haw? (hâ), v. i. [\langle haw?, interj.] To speak
with hesitation and the interruption of drawling
and unmeaning sounds: as, to hum and haw. haw7 (hâ), v. i.

The skill of lying . . . were to be obtained by industry-You must not hum, nor haw, nor blush for 't.

Sleete, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Hawaiian (hä-wi'yan), a. and n. [< Hawaii (see def.), a native name, +-an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest

of San Francisco.

II. n. 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii.—

2. The language of Hawaii.

hawane, n. The fruit of the palm Pritchardia

hawane, n. Taudichaudii.

hawbuck (hâ'buk), n. [Appar. < haw1, hedge, + buck2.] An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you steading! 'Slife, sh', sorrow te making a hawbuck of me. Kingsley, Westward Ho, v.

hawcubitet (hâ'kū-bīt), n. [A slang name, combining the equiv. mohawk, q. v., with Jaco-

bite, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.

hawebaket, m. [ME.: see def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following

passage. From its apparent form, it is supposed to signify the baked berry of the hawthorn—that is, coarse fare. It appears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

Though I come after him with havebake;
I speke in prose, and lete him rymes make.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, 1, 95.

ropean frin-gilline bird, about inches long, with a very stout, turgid bill, the ends of the inner secondaries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plu-mage much variegated.



Hawfinch (Coccothraustes vulgaris).

See also cut under Coccothraustes. The name is ex See also cut under Coccothraustes. The name is extended to sundry related American grosbeaks, as the evening grosbeak, Hesperophona vespertina, the rose-breasted grosbeak, Zamelodia or Habia ludoviciana, etc.

haw-haw¹ (hâ'hâ'), interj. [A heavier form of ha-ha¹, q. v.] An utterauce accompanying loud, coarse laughter.

haw-haw¹ (hâ'hâ'), r. i. [< haw-haw¹, interj.]

To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.

I sat down in front of the General, and we haw-haw'd, I tell you, for more than half an hour.

Seba Smith, Major Downing's Letters, p. 189.

haw-hawl (hâ'hâ'), n. [< haw-hawl, interj.] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.

He laughed not very often, and when he did, with a sudden, loud haw-haw, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock.

R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

echo from a rock.

R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral haw-haw² (hâ-hâ'), n. Same as ha-ha².
hawk¹ (hâk), n. [< ME. hauk, a contraction (due to Scand. or LG.) of reg. ME. havek, havec, havok (see havoc, havock), < AS. hafoc, hafoc, hafuc, haafoc = OS. habhoc (in comp. proper names) =
Fries. hauk = D. havik = MLG. havek, LG. havek, havk = OHG. habich, habich, MHG. habich, habech, hebech, G. habicht = Icel. haukr = Sw. hök - Dan hög a hawk; porhaps with suffix habech, hebech, G. habecht = 1eel. haukr = Sw. hök = Dan. hög, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. ahaks, a dove, OHG. kranuh, G. kranich, a crane, from the root *haf of AS. hebban, E. heave, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. capere (cf. L. accipiter, a hawk, usually derived from capere; but see accipiter).] 1. A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed when exprise accurate durith and on the feed upon earrion: contrasted with owl and with vulture. (a) In a strict technical sense, any species of the subfamily Accipitrine or either of the genera Accipitrine or enter of the genera Accipitrine and Astur, having rounded wings which extend, when folded, about two thirds the length of the tail; the tail long and squars or little rounded; the shank comparatively long and naked or little feathered; and the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, Accipiter nisus of Europe, the European goshawk, Astur palumbarius, and many others, found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small size, the goshawks being among the largest, and prey for the most part on humble quarry, which they capture by chasing or raking after it, not by pouncing upon it. In this sense have is contrasted with falcon, eagle, kite, buzzard, etc. See Accipitrine, and cut under Astur. (b) Any diurnal bird of prey of the family Falconide, including eagles, buzzards, kites, etc. (c) Any bird used in falconry: as, a noble or ignoble hawk. See falcon.

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde feed upon carrion: contrasted with owl and with

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde And let his haukes fiee. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 101).

Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;

1 have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

"What colour were his hawks?" she says,
"What colour were his hounds?"
Young Johnstone (Child's Baliads, II. 295).

The wild hawk stood with the down on his beak, And stared, with his foot on the prey.

Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the United States, the goatsuckers of the genus Chordeiles are commonly called night-hawks. The night-jar, Caprimulgus europæus, is locally cailed dor, gnat, moth, night, and screech-hawk; and the swift is sometimes

hawk bill

called hawk-swallow. See cut under goatsucker.—Black hawk, the American rough-legged hawk or black buzzard, Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis, in its melanistic phase. See cut under Archibuteo.—Hawk's glove.

See glove.—Hawk's lure, in her. See lure.—Ignoble hawks, those hawks which have no tooth and rake after the quarry. They are Accipitrines.—Make-hawk, a trained and steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them to take the quarry.—Nofle hawks, those hawks which have a toothed beak and plunge down upon or stoop to the quarry, as any falcon; the Falconine.—Passage hawk, a hawk captured when on its migration. See peregrine.—Red hawk, in falconry, a hawk of the first year, in its young plunage.—Sharp-shinned hawk, the American Accipiter fuscus, a small true hawk with extremely siender shanks, corresponding to that which is called sparrow-hawk in England. [U. S.]—To know a hawk from a hand-saw. See hand-saw, (See also fish-hawk, hen-hawk, marsh-hawk, pigeon-hawk, singing-hawk, sparrow-hawk, squirrel-hawk.) = Syn. Hawk, Falcon. Hawk is the most general and indefinite name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so designated from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (wultures and owls), and then to have been applied to those which could be trained—that is, used in the sport of hawking or falconry. It nearest synonym is falcon, and since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus, Falco, hawk and falcon became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamilies of Falconider. The name falcon became, therefore, technically restricted to the former of these series, the subfamily Falconider, while hawk was coincidently applied to the other, Accipitrina, alone.

hawk¹ (hâk), v. i. [< hawk¹, n.] 1. To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A little river . . much frequented by fowie, and rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who ordinarily hawks thereon. Sandys, Travslies, p. 20.

An a man have not skill in the hawking and hunting fanguages now a dayes, I'll not give a ruah for him.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

To fly in the manner of the hawk; soar; take prey in the air.

prey in the air.

Now hawks aloft, now skims along the flood.

Dryden.

When the swallows are seen hawking very high, it is a good indication; the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.

To hawk at, to fly at; attack on the wing.

Lord L. 'Tis my wonder Two animals should hawk at all discourse thus. B. Jonson, New Inu, ii. 2.

I had rather see a wren hawk at a fly, Than this decision. Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

hawk² (hâk), v. t. [Due to the older noun, hawker², q. v.; so peddle, from peddler. Cf. huck².] To offer for sale by outery in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to hawk brooms or ballads.

His works were hawked in every street. Thou goest still amongst them, seeing if, peradventure, thou can'st hawk a volume or two. Lamb, Ali Foois Day.

I hear thee not at all, or hourse As when a hawker hawks his wares. Tennyson, The Blackbird.

I come not of the race
That hawk their sorrows in the market-pisce.
Lowell, To my Fire.

hawk3' (hāk), v. [Formerly also hauk; imitative, like Dan. harke, Sw. harka, W. hochi, hawk. Cf. also cough, and words there cited.] I. intrans. To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, and a song. . . .

1 Page. Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse?

Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.

If he shou'd come before I wou'd have him, I'if come before him, and cough and havk soundly, that you may not be surpriz'd. Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

II. trans. To raise by hawking: as, to hawk

II. trans. To raise by hawking: as, to hawk up phlegm.

hawk³ (hâk), n. [< hawk³, v.] An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

hawk⁴ (hâk), n. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of hawk¹ (†).] In building, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.

hawk-bell (hâk'bel), n. A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleighbell, and are fastened on the hawk by the var-

bell, and are fastened on the hawk by the var-

bell, and are lastened on the state of vels or rings.

hawkbill (hak'bil), n. 1. The earet, or hawkbilled sea-turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called hawk's-bill. See cut under Eretmochelys.—2. A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blauring. blowpipe.

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), a. Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a hawk-

billed turtle.

hawk-bit (hâk'bit), n. A plant of the genus Leontodon, natural order Compositæ, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known species is L. autumnale, called the falt dandelion, which has become naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See Leontodon). The name has also been improperly applied to the species of Hieracium, in place of hawkweed.

hawk-boy (hâk'boi), n. An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.

hawk-eagle (hâk'ō*gl), n. A bird of the genus Spizaëtus; one of certain crested hawks. There are numerous species, the most typical of which are South American, as S. ornatus, S. bellicosus, etc.

hawked; (hâkt), a. Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or bags but much of their space was taken up with little versite the sectal thouled because and same bags, but much of their space was taken up with little versite the sectal thouled because and bowe the morning lark. Shak, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluv), n. A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-polet (hâ'king-pōl), n. A staff used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

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hawking-glove (hâ'king-pōly), n. A glove the morning lark. Shak, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

Flat uoses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiliue or hawked one unto the Persiana.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

hawker¹ (hâ'kèr), n. [< ME. *hawker, < AS. hafecere (once) (= MLG. heveker), a hawker, falconer, < hafec, hafec, hawk: see hawk¹ and -er¹.] 1. One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.

Haukers and hunters, dronkards, . . . having no other god but their belly. Harmar, tr. of Beza'a Sermons, p. 334.

god but their belly. Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

2. [Cf. yacht, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.

hawker² (hâ'kèr), n. [Also dial. hocker; < D. heuker = G. hocker, höcker, a retailer, = Dan. höker, a huckster, chandler, = Sw. hökare, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under huckster.] One who offers goods for sale by outer in the street; one who travels about selling of the street; one who travels a Sermons, p. 334.

H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

Hawkit (hâ'kit), a. [Sc.: see hawkey³.] 1.

Having a white face: applied to cattle.

He mald a hundreth noit [cattle] all hawkit.

Dunbar, Baunatyne Poems, p. 22.

2. Foolish; silly.

hawkit (hâ'kit), a. [Sc.: see hawkey³.] 1.

We must be teased with perpetual hawkers of strange and wonderful things. Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

The hawkers who cried Tory pamphlets and broadsides through the streets were at once sent to the House of Correction.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., it.

hawker² (hâ'kèr), v. t. [< hawker², n.] To play the hawker; peddle. [Rare.]

But was implacable and awkward To all that interloped and hawkered. S. Butler, Hudibras, 111. ill. 620.

hawkey¹ (hâ'ki), n. Same as hockey¹.
hawkey² (hâ'ki), n. Same as hockey².
hawkey³, hawkie (hâ'ki), n. [Sc. (ef. hawkit, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] 1. A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially a cow of a dark white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

The soupe their only hawkie does afford,
That 'yout the hallan snugly chows her cud.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'ī), n. An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [Colloq., U. S.] hawk-eyed (hâk'īd), a. Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes.

He entered through a dim door.way, and saw a hawk-

He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a hawkeyed woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a
hungry girl'a last bit of finery.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xix.

hawk-fly (hâk'flī), n. A dipterous insect of the family Asilidæ; one of numerous hornet-



Hawk-fly, or Missouri Bee-killer (*Proctacanthus milberti*), natural size.

flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insects and are on the whole beneficial, but some species destroy honey-bees. The larvæ live under ground and are probably phytophagous. Proctacanthus milberti is the Missonri bee-killer; it also preys on the Rocky Mountain locust and the cotton-worm. hawkie, n. See hawkey3. hawking (hå/king), n. [Verbal n. of hawk1, v.] The sport of capturing birds and small quadru-

peds by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called hawks; falconry.

Dost thou love hawking? thou hast hawks will soar Above the morning lark. Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.



Hawk-moth (Sphinx carolina), one half natural size

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "wind-hovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern faminovering "of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.—Death's-head hawk-moth. See death's-head.—Elephant hawk-moth, a uame of the Metopsius elepnor.—Humming-bird hawk-moth, Macroglossa stellatarum, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal species of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loudness of the sound which its wings produce. When feeding it inserts its long probosels into the cups of even the narrowest tubular flowers.—Small elephant hawkmoth, Metopsius procellus.

hawk-nosed (hâk'nōzd), a. Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.

hawknut (hâk'nut), n. A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, Conopodium denudatum (Bunium flexuosum), a native of western Europe and the British isles; also, the plant itself. The tubers are aromatic and sweetish, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or reasted they become quite palatable, and resemble chestnuts in taste, whence they are called earth-chestnuts. Several other names are applied to them, such as earthnut, hegnut, pignut, and kippernut. See Bunium.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), n. 1. The day-owl, Sur-

See Bunium.

hawk-owl (hâk'oul), n. 1. The day-owl, Surnia ulula or Ulula funerea: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It is a rather amall owl, without plumlcorns, with the facial disk very



Hawk-owl (Surnia ulula),

imperfect, the tall long and graduated, and the plumage barred throughout. It inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

2. The short-eared owl. Strix brachyotus or Asio accipitrinus.—3. The harfang or great snowy

Nyetea nivea

hawk-parrot (hâk'par"ot), n. A parrot of the genus Deroptyus, as D. coronalus or accipitrinus, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See

which protects the hand from the claws of the bird.

hawking-polet (hå'king-pōl), n. A staff used in falconry.

Now during that ninth yeare . . . these caues prove so bigge and strong withall that they serve for hawking-poles, and fowlers pearcles. Holland, tr. of Pilmy, xvl. 36. hawking-poucht (hå'king-pouch), n. A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to serve upon occasion as game-bags, but much of their space was taken up with little pockets to contain the belis, jesses, lure, and other requisites for hawking. hawkish (hå'kish), a. [\(\lambda n \text{uw} \text{l} + -ish\frac{1}{2} \) Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

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My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquilline.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawkish, looking.

My learned friends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper most accipitral, hawk

Guzzlin' an' soäkin' an' smoäkin' an' hawmin' about l' the laänes. Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

hawmedt, a. [halm, +-ed2: so called in allusion to the frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy.

The Devila of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and hawmed legges.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 530.

hawm-leggedt, a. Bandy-legged. Nares.

That is haume-legged, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [L.] valgus.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.

hawse¹ (haz), n. [Earlier spelling halse: see halse².] 1. That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vessel's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is clear when both chains lead direct to their respective anchors; when the ship brings a strain on both chains, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be open, and if the chains are crossed or twisted together, the hawse is said to be foul.

2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our hawse; the

brig fell foul of our hawse, etc.

"There are mischief-makers behind." "Ay? just you tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my hawse." C. Reade, Love me Little, ix.

tell me who they are; I'll teach them to come across my hawse."

"Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our hawse.

"R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 18.

Athwart hawse. See athwart.— Cross in the hawse. See cross! n.—Elbow in the hawse. See ethow.—To freshen the hawse, to ver out or heave in a short length of cable (a few feet) in order that a new portion may receive the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cables were in use.—To moor with an open hawse, to lay out the anchors in a line at right angles with the prevailing wind.

hawse²t, v. t. [Early mod. E., also written halse; COF. haulser, hausear, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. haucer, hauceir, hauchier, F. hausser, raise, lift, etc. (alzare le vele, set the sails), < L. as if *altiare, < altus, high: see haut¹, alt, altitude, etc.; and ef. hausse. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. hālsa (segl), 'clue up' (a sail) (see halse²), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are vinda, draga, setja upp (segl), etc. Not concepted with haise or hair avel. To raise are vinda, draga, setja upp (segl), etc. Not connected with hoise or hoist, q. v.] To raise.

Euery thing was hawsed about the mesure; amerceuiëtes were turned into fines, fines into ransomes.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 62.

He wayed vp his ancors, and halsed vp his sayles.

Grafton, Chron. Rich. III., an. 3.

hawse2t, n. [ME.; cf. hawse2, v.] Exaltation.

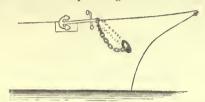
Alwais to labour that iournay, Puttyng my hole hert, sirength, mynde, and thought ay To your honour, hawse, and encrese also. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

hawse3 (hâz), n. A Scotch form of halse1.

hawse-bolster (hâz'bōl'ster), n. Naut., a curved oak timber, usually ironed, placed under a hawse-hole as a protection from chafing by the cable.

hawse-box† (hâz'boks), n. The hawse-hole.
hawse-buckler (hâz'buk'ler), n. A hinged
shutter, generally of iron, placed on the outside of a hawse-hole to close it when the cable is not bent.

hawse-hole (hâz'hōl), n. A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is



Hawse-hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel-rail.

passed.—To come through the hawse-holes, to commence a seaman's life as a common sailor: used in contradistinction to to come through the cabin window—that is, to begin as an officer.

hawse-hook (hâz'huk), n. Naut., a breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the up-

hawse-piece (hâz'pēs), n. One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole

hawse-pipe (hâz'pīp), n. An iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the wood from being abraded.—Hawse-pipe bottom, a sea-bottom of clay or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine animals. Also called haneycomb bottom.

hawse-plug (hâz'plug), n. A block of wood driven into a ship's hawse-pipe at sea, to prevent the ingress of water. Also called hawseblock.

hawser (hâ'zer), n. [Formerly written halser, haulser, halsier (as also halse); < OF. haulseree, < haulser, hausser, raise, lift, the E. hawser being practically from the corresponding E. verb haussel, v. The seuse suggests a connection with E. haul, hale1; but this cannot be made out.] Naut., a cable; especially, a small achlessel large grant are likely as a halo cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, etc.

Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide, And ships secure without their halsers ride. Pope, Odyssey, xiii.

The anchor, slipp'd at need With haulser huge, abates their fearful speed. *Hoole*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xix.

The friction of the hawsers was so great as nearly to cut through the bittheads, and, ultimately, to set them on fire.

Parry, Admiral Parry, p. 148.

hawser-laid (hâ'zèr-lād), a. Made of three small ropes laid up into one, as, formerly, small running rigging, shrouds, etc., or, now, cables and tow-lines.

hawse-timber (haz'tim"ber), n. Naut., one of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are

hawse-wood (hâz'wûd), n. Naut., a general name for the hawse-timbers.

hawsing-iron (hâ'zing-ī"ern), n. A chisel used in calking.

hawsing-mallet (hâ'zing-mal'et), n. A mallet or heetle used with chisels, called irons, in calking.

hawsomt, n. [G. hausen, sturgeon: see hausen.] A sturgeon.

They say that the hawsom fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length.

Pococke, Description of the [East, II. ii. [251.

hawthorn (hâ'thôrn), n. [< ME. hawethorn, haz-thorn, < AS. hægthorn, ONorth. haga-



Hawthorn (Cratagus Oxyacantha). 2, branches with flowers and fruit; a, b, flower and fruit on larger scale; c, leaf.

thorn (= D. haagdoorn = MHG. hagedorn, G. hagedorn, hagdorn, hagendorn = Icel. hagthorn = Sw. Norw. hagtorn), \(AS. haga, E. haw, a hedged inclosure, + thorn, thorn: see haw¹ and thorn. Cf. haythorn. Hence the proper name Hawthorn, Hawthorne, Hathorn. A thorny shrub or small tree, Cratagus Oxyacantha, much used in hedges. It is found in the wild state throughout most of Europe, in northern Africa, and western Asia. It has been introduced into the United States: a hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Vernon. It has atiff branches bearing strong thorns and deeply lobed or cut leaves. The fruit is the haw. The name is also applied to the genus Crategus in general. See Crategus. Also hathorn, haythorn, and hedge-thorn.

The hawthorn whitens; and the juicy groves Put forth their buds. Thomson, Spring, 1. 90.

The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made. Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 13.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 13.

Hawthorn chins, a kind of Oriental porcelain usually classed as Chinese, though asserted by some to be from Japan. The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum-tree without the leaves, reserved in white, the ground of dark blue being filled in around it.—Hawthorn pattern. (a) A common decoration of Bow porcelain. (b) A decorative pattern used in some Oriental wares. See Hawthorn china.

hawthorn-grosbeak (hâ'thôrn-grōs bek), n.

The hawfinch,
hawthorn-tree (hâ'thôrn-trō) are Statestander.

hawthorn-tree (hâ'thôrn-trē), n. Same as hawthorn.

It was a maide of my countre,
As she came by a hathorne-tre,
As full of flowers as might he seen,
She merveld to se the tree so grene,
The Hawthorn Tree (Child's Ballads, I. 312).

hay¹ (hā), n. [〈 ME. hay, hey, heig, hay, also growing grass, 〈 AS. hīg, ONorth. hēg, heig, hoeg, hay, also growing grass, = D. hooi = OHG. hewi, houve, MHG. höu, hou, houve, G. heu (hau, obs.) = Icel. hey = Sw. Dan. hö, hay, = Goth. hawi, hay, grass; prob. orig. grass cut or to be cut, 〈 AS. heáwan, E. hew, etc., cut: see hew¹.] Grass that has been cut; especially, grass cut and dried for use as fodder. and dried for use as fodder.

He smote the stede, and rode in a monge hem, and made of hem soche martire that thel lay vpon hepes in the feilde, as hey in a medowe. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), il. 199.

When merry milkmalds click the latch, And rarely smells the new-mown hay. Tennyson, The Owl.

Tennyson, The Owl.

Between hay and grass, too late for one thing or source of supply, and too soon for another. [Colleq., U. S.]—Camel's hay. Same as camel-grass.—Neither hay nor grass, not exactly one thing or the other. [Colleq., U. S.]—Tame hay, hay made usually from foreign grasses, such as timothy, or from other forage-plants, as clover, lucerne, etc., which have been specially sown in meadows for the purpose. [Western U. S.]—To look for a needle in a bottle of hay. See bottle3.—To make hay. (a) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lightent had.

He assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labora of their farms; helped to make hay; mended the fences; took the horses to water. Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

about in disorder.

O, father, how you are making hay of my things!
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 2.

Furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room.... The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and made hay afterwards.

H. Kingsley, Ravenahoe**, vii.

To make hay while the sun shines, to selze the favorable opportunity, as must be done with reference to sunshine in hay-making.—Wild hay, hay made from the native or indigenous grasses of any country. [Western U.S.] hay¹ (hā), v. [< hay¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To make hay of; convert into hay.

The bunch-grass matures in the field, and is hayed uncut.

Amer. Commonwealths, Oregon, p. 300.

2. To feed with hay; give hay to.

After some hours the postillion stopped before a house on the Swedish bank to hay his horses.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 168.

II. intrans. To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder.

hay²† (hā), n. [< ME. haye, heye, < AS. hege, a hedge, fence, < haga, a hedge, > E. haw¹: see haw¹ and hedge.] 1. A hedge.

As fast I bisiede and wolde fayne Have passed the hay, it I myght Have geten ynne. Rom. of the Rose, 1. 2971.

2. A net set round the haunt of an animal.

It were not meet to send a huntsman out Into the woods with net, with gin or hay. John Dennys (Arber's Eug. Garner, I. 164).

Subsequently, in 1503, a penalty of the same amount was imposed upon any person keeping deer hays, or buckstalls, unless he had a park, chase, or forest.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, 111. 271.

3. An inclosure; a haw.—4. [Cf. heydeguy.] A round country-dance; a dance in a ring.

Hayes, jigges, and roundelayes.

Martin's Month's Minde (1589). (Halliwell.)

With their winding hays,
Active and antic dances, to delight
Your frolic eyes.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

To dance the hay, to dance in a ring; hence, to move about briskly.

Shall we goe dance the hay!

Never pipe could ever play

Better shepheard's roundelay.

England's Helicon, p. 228. (Halliwell.)

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and lct them dance the hay.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. Mary is busied about many things, ia dancing the hays between three houses. Walpole, Letters, II. 122.

hay2+ (hā), v. i. [\(hay2, n., 2. \)] To lay snares for rabbits.

Prithee, content thyself.
We shall scout here, as though we went a haying.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

hay³ (hā), interj. Same as hey¹.
hay⁴† (hā). [It. hai, you have it, 2d pers. sing.
pres. ind. of avere, ⟨ L. habere, have: see habit,
have. Cf. L. habet, he has it, an exclamation

used when a gladiator was wounded.] In fencing: (a) An exclamation used when one's opponent is hit.

O, it must be done like lightning, hay!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

(b) A home thrust.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion. . . Ah, the immortal passado! the puncto reverso! the hay! Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

haya (ha'yā), n. [African.] An arrow-poison used on the western coast of Africa. It seems to have a local analgetic effect, somewhat like that of cocsine, when absorbed from a mucons surface or injected hypodernically. There is evidence that its action depends at least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of Erythrophicum Guineense.

hay-asthma (hā'ast"mä), n. Same as hayfever.

Make us a bed o' green rushes,
And cover it o'er wi' green hay.

Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 71)
hen merry milkmalds elick the latch,
then merry milkmalds elick the latch,
the work of the work of

hay-band (hā' hand), n. A band with which a hundle of hay is bound.

hay-bird (hā' bèrd), n. 1. A small bird, as a warbler or flycatcher, which uses hay in building it next. warbler or hyeatener, which uses hay in building its nest. The name is variously applied, as to the whitethroat, Sylvia cinerea, the European blackesp, S. atricapilla, and other species of the same genus in its most restricted sense; to the willow-wsrbler, Phylloscopus trochlus, the wood-warbler, P. sibilatriz, and chiff-chaff, P. rufus; to the spotted flycatcher, Muscicapa grisola, etc. [Eng.]

2. The preserval sandpiner or grass-spine Trin-

y. (a) To cut and cure grass for fodder.

the assisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter laborather farmers: helped to make hay; mended the fences; but the horses to water.

Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

To throw things into confusion; scatter everything out in disorder.

O, father, how you are making hay of my things!

A fine for damaging or breaking fences. (b) Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for Formerly, an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hay-cap (hā'kap), n. A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from

rain.

hay-car (hā'kär), n. On American railroads, a hox-car for earrying haled hay. Car-Builder's Dict.

hay-cart (hā'kārt), n. A hay-wagon or -wain. We met, however, with great numbers of travellers, mostly farmers with laden hay-carts.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 412.

haycock (hā'kok), n. A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay-field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a

If the earlier season lead To the tann'd *haycock* in the mead. *Milton*, L'Allegro, 1. 90.

As they rake the green-appearing ground, And drive the dusky wave along the mead, The runset hay cock rises thlek behind, In order gay.

Thomson, Summer, 1. 367.

hay-cold (hā'kōld), n. Same as hay-fever. hay-cromet, n. A hay-rake. Davies.

They fell downe on their mary-bones, and lift up their hay-cromes unto him.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

Have geten ynne. Rom. of the law, the have geten ynne. Rom. of the law, the have geten ynne.

Thise holtis and thise havis,
That han in wynter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Trollus, iii. 351.

The have cutter (hā'kut"êr), n. A machine for cutting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle.

The have cutter (hā'kut"êr), n. A machine for cutting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle.

haydenite (hā'dn-īt), n. [Named after Dr. H. H. Hayden (1769-1844), a dentist, who discovered it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety

red it near Baltimore in Maryland.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite.

hay-elevator (hā'elºē-vā-tor), n. A mechanical hay-fork or hay-lifting and -conveying apparatus, used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft.

hayesin (hā'zin), n. [Named after A. A. Hayes (1806-82), an American chemist.] A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite.

hay-fever (hā'fē'ver), n. A feverish attack, coming on in the summer, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes, or conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and asthma, and caused by the pollen of various plants, especially of the ragweed. Also called summer fever, summer and reneges from Norway to Snaju, See No-ard and then his prisoner had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

hay-rake (hā'rāk), n. 1. A hand-rake used in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hay-rick (hā'rik), n. A haystack.

The stable, sheda, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and the pens for such in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

hay-rick (hā'rik), n. A haystack.

The stable, sheda, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and the pens for such in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

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The stable, sheda, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and thence down to the ground.

Apyrake (hā'rak), n. 1. A hand-rake used in raking hay.—2. A machine for raking hay into windrows; a horse-rake.

Apyrick (hā'rik), n. A haystack.

The stable, sheda, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and the pens for such calcium borate related to ulexite.

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Apyrick (hā'rik), n. A haystack.

The stable, sheda, and other outbuildings, with the hayricks and the pens for such calcium borate related to ulexite.

Apyrick (hā'rik), n. A ly of the ragweed. Also called summer fever, summer catarrh, hay-cold, hay-asthma, autumnal catarrh, pollenfever, pollen-catarrh, and (early forms) rose-cold and June cold.

hay-jack (hā'jak), n. A name of several war-blers, as of species of Sylvia and Phylloseopus, which build nests of hay; a hay-bird. [Local,

This style of nest-building [with the sides and bottom like open basketwork] seems to be common to all the species of the genne Sylvia, as now restricted, and in many districts has obtained for the builders the name of Hay-Jack, quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 553.

Black-headed hay-jack, Sylvia atricapilla, the black-

hay-knife (hā'nīf), n. A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle, or a spade-like cutting-tool with a blade, foot-rest, and curved handle, used to cut hay from the

side of a haystack or haymow. hay-loader (hā'lō"der), n. A device attached to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up to a hay-rack or hay-wagon, for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon. The most simple form is a crane fastened to the body of a wagon, and having a large hay-fork suspended from its arm. A more complicated machine includes a hay-rake trailing behind the wagon, and an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depositing it upon the wagon.

hay-loft (hā'lôft), n. In a stable or barn, a storing-place for hay.

hay-maiden, hay-maids (hā'mā'dn, -mādz), n. [In poet. allusion to girls in the hay-field.] The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma. [Eng.] haymaker (hā'mā''kèr), n. 1. One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder; specifically,

in England, one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it.

The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer; how the hay-makers overtook the mowers, or how the rain kept the isbour back.

Hone's Year Book, Oct. 8.

2. An apparatus for drying and curing hay. It consists of a long inclined shoot, through which freshcut grass is passed by means of a conveyer, and in which it meets a volume of hot air from a coke-furnace. It resembles the more simple fruit-driers.

3. pl. A kind of country-dance. Also called haymakers' jig.

haymakers' jig. hay-market (hā'mär"ket), n. A place for the

hay-market (hā'mar'ket), n. A place for the sale of hay.
haymow (hā'mou), n. A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn.
haynselynst, n. pl. See hanselines.
hay-plant (hā'plant), n. An umbelliferous plant, Prangos pabularia, which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries, and is there highly valued as a forage-plant. Its value was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and attempts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "Silphium" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.
hay-press (hā'pres), n. A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

of carrying bulky material, such as hay or

The deputy sheriff and then his prisoner had to climb ver a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

and ranges from Norway to Spaiu.

fever, pollen-catarrh, and (early forms) rose-cold and June hay-field (hā'fēld), n. A field where grass designed to be made into hay is grown; a field where grass is being made into hay.

There from the sun-burnt hayfeld homeward creeps The loaded wain.

Couper, Task, i. 295.

hay-fork (hā'fôrk), n. A fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in lifting it, as into a eart, on to a rick, etc.

hay-hook (hā'hūk), n. 1. A hand-tool for pulling hay from the side of a stack or mow.—2. In her., a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end. The point is sometimes finished with a head, as of a dog.

haying (hā'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hay1, v.] The process of making hay; the work of cutting, curing, and storing grass.

hay-jack (hā'jak), n. A name of several resembling a haystack in the might.

Set fire on barns and haystacks in the night.

Shat, Tit. And., v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.

Set fire on barns and haystacks in the night.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

Haystack boiler, an old form of steam-boiler, somewhat resembling a haystack in form.—To look for a needle in a haystack, to seek for what it is almost impossible to find

How in the world will we manage to find you afterwards? After we get into the thick of the breah, it'il be like lookin' for a needle in the biggest sort of a haystack.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

haysuck (hā/suk), n. [E. dial. also hazock, hazeck, hay-jack, isaac, etc. (and haysucker), < ME. haisugge, heisugge, heysoge, < AS. hegesugge (mentioned once, in a list of birds, next to the wren, glossed "cicada, vicetula": see below), < hege, E. hay², hedge, + *sugge, sugga, a certain bird, glossed "fieetula," "ficitula," i. e., L. ficedula, the fig-pecker, beccafico, garden-warbler. The connection of AS. sugga with sügan, sücan, suck, is not obvious.] 1. The hedge-sparrow, Accentor modularis.

Thou [the cuckoo] mortherere of the heysoge on the brannche, That broughte the forth.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, L 612.

2. The whitethroat, Sylvia cinerea.

haysucker (hā'suk'ér), n. Same as haysuck.
haytt, interj. See hait.
hay-tea (hā'tē), n. The juice of hay extracted by boiling, and used as food for cattle.
hay-tedder (hā'ted'ér), n. A machine for seattering hay so as to expose it to the sum

scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun



Hay-tedder (an English form).

and air. It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reei, which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward. The reei is rotated by a pinion connected with a spur-wheel in the hub of one of the wheels.

haythorn (hā'thôrn), n. [< AS. hægthorn; same as hawthorn, which prop. represents ONorth. hagathorn: see hawthorn.] Same as hawthorn.

Haytian (hā'ti-an), a. and n. [< Hayti (see def.) + -an.] "I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo, a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba.—2. Pertaining to the republic of Hayti, comprising the western part of this island. part of this island.

was first made known to Europeans by Moorcroft, and strengts have been made to introduce it into Europe, but generally without success. It has been thought to be the "Stlphium" mentioned by Arrian in his account of the wars of Alexander the Great.

hay-press (hā'pres), n. A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation; a baling-press.

hay-rack (hā'rak), n. A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose hay true for this island.

II. n. A native or eitizen of Hayti.

hay-bit (hā'tit), n. 1. The whitethroat, Sylvia cinerea: so called from the hay used in its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.]—2. The sedge-warbler, Acrocephalus phragmitis: so called from the materials of its nest. [Oxfordshire, Eng.] hay-rack (hā'rak), n. A light framework of wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose

in crystals having the form of datolite but con-

in crystals having the form of datolite but consisting of chalcedony. It is from the Haytor iron-mines in Devonshire, England.

hayward; (hā'ward), n. [Early mod. E. also heyward; (ME. heyward, heyward, heiward, also, through OF. influence, haward, < AS. heigweard (rare), for *hegweard, < haya (in comp. hag-, cf. hawthorn, haythorn), haw, hedge, inclosure, + weard, keeper. Hence the proper names Hayward, Heyward, Haward, and also Howard (ME. Howard, var. of Haward), which is not, as often said, a contraction of *hogward (cf. Hoggart, which represents hogherd, equiv. is not, as often said, a contraction of "nogicara" (cf. Hoggart, which represents hogherd, equiv. to swineherd).] An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds; in New England, a similar official whose special duty was to impound strays.

Hsue an horne and be haywarde, and liggen oute a nyghtes,
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and theeues.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 16.

Piers Plowman (C), vi. 16.

The meanest sort of men, as shepheards, heywards and such like.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The hayward in England was the watcher of bounds, but his office in Massachusetts resembled that of the impounder and common driver more than it did that of the hedge warden of the mother country.

E. Channing.

The hayward, who watched over the common pasture when enclosed for grass-growing, was paid by a piece of corniand at its side.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

when enclosed for grass-growing, was patd by a piece of cornland at its side. J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 316.

hayz (hā'iz), n. [Ar.] In astrol., an accidental fortitude, consisting in the situation of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime, or of a feminine nocturnal planet in a feminine sign below the horizon in the night-time. The planet is properly said to be in its own hayz or running-place.
hazard (haz'ārd), n. [Formerly also hasard; \(\text{ME. hasard, hazard, a game of chance, \(\text{OF. hasard, hazard, a game at dice, the six at dice, adventure, F. hasard, hazard, = Olt. zara, a game at dice, also a hazard or a nick at dice, It. (after F.) azzardo, hazard, risk, danger, \(\text{Sp. azar, an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. sp. azar, an unforeseen disaster, unexpected accident, an unfortunate card or throw at dice, hazard, formerly also the ace at dice, = Pg. azar, ill luck, a cast at dice losing all; orig. a die, \(\text{Ar. } al-z\tilde{a}r\), the die, \(\text{al. } the, \text{ } z\tilde{a}r\), (in vulgar speech), a die (Devie), \(\text{ Pers. } z\tilde{a}r\), die (Zenker). Mahn, in Webster, gives Ar. seh\tilde{a}r\), s\tilde{a}r\, a die, \(\text{ salara}r\), be white, shine (cf. Ar. sehar, dawn of day\tilde{r}\).] 1. The leading game at dice. The instruments are a box and two dice. The players are a caster and any number of setters. The setter stakes his money upon the table; the caster accepts the bet if he chooses, and must cover the setter's money if required. The setter can bar any throw. The caster first calls a main—that is, he calls any of the numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. He then throws his chance. If this is 2, 3, 11, or 12, tt is called crabs and he loose, unless the main were 7 and he throws 11, or the main were 6 or 8 and he throws 12. In these cases, and also if he throws the main, his throw is called nick, and he wins. If he throws neither crabs nor nick, he inust continue to throw until he again throws the main or his chance; if he throws the former first, the setter wine, if the latter the caster wins. Owing to the complicated chances, a good player at hazard has a great advantage over a novice.

In Flaundree whylom was a companye Of vonce folk that haunteden folive.

In Flaundres whylom was a companye
Of yonge folk that haunteden folye,
As ryot, hasard, stewes and tavernes.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, I. 3.

Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a debate.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 73.

2. A fortuitous event; chance; accident.

I will stand the hazard of the die. Shak., Rtch. III., v. 4. Fortune

The blind foe to all beauty that is good)
Bandied you from one hazard to another,
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, v. 1.

Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 339. 3. Risk; peril; exposure to danger; liability to do or to receive harm: as, the hazards of the sea; he did it at the hazard of his reputation.

But Fame said, take heed how you loose me, for if you do, you will run a great hazard never to meet me again, there's no retrieving of me. Howell, Letters, ii. 14.

The tragedies of former times,

Hazards and strange escapes.

Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

4t. One of the holes in the sides of a billiardtable. Bailey, 1731. Hence - 5. A stroke in billiards: known as losing hazard when the player pockets his own ball off another, and as winning

hazard when he pockets the object-ball. [Eng.] The object of the pisyer . . . is to drive one or other of the balls in one or other of the pockets. . . . [This stroke] is known as a hazard. Encyc. Brit., 111. 675.

6. Something risked or staked.

I do not doubt . . . To . . . bring your latter hazard back sgain. Shak., M. of V., i. I.

7. In tennis and some similar games, that side of the court into which the ball is served. See tennis.

Another when at the racket court he had a bali struck into his hazard, he would ever and snou cry out. Estes yous la avec vos ours? Howell, Forraine Traveli (1642), § S.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balla, We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shak, Hen, V., I. 2.

Shak, Hen. V., 1. 2.

Chicken hazard, a game of chance with very small stakes.—To run the hazard, to do something when the consequences are not foreseen and not within the powers of calculation; risk; take the chance.=Syn. Venture, etc. See risk, n.

hazard (haz'ärd), v. [= F. hasarder, venture; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To take the chance of; venture to do, undertake, etc.

A cunning thief . . . would hazard the winning both of first and last. Shak., Cymbeiline, i. 5.

'Mr. Darcy would never have hazarded such a proposal, if he had not been well assured of his consin's corroboration.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 177.

of incurring or bringing to pass: as, to hazard the loss of reputation or of a battle.

Nor is the benefit proposed to be obtained by it in sny manner equal to the evil hazarded. Clarke, Works, I. li.

I know that by teiling it I hazard a mortal eumity.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To imperil; expose to danger or loss: as, to hazard life for a friend; to hazard an estate recklessly.

Who chooseth me must give and hazard all he hath.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

I hold it better far

To keep the course we run, than, seeking change,

Hazard our lives, our helrs, and the reaims.

Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyst, p. 18.

4. To incur the danger involved in; venture. I must hazard the production of the baid fact, . . . though it should prove an Egyptian skull at our banquet.

Emerson, Friendship.

To expose to the risk of; put in danger of: with to. [Rare.]

He hazards his neck to the halter.

=Syn. To jeopard, peril, imperil, endanger. See danger, and risk, n.

II. intrans. To try the chance; adventure;

run the risk or danger. Yet you may scspe to the camp; we'li hazard with you. Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Pause a day or two
Before you hazard. Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

hazardable (haz'är-da-bl), a. [< hazard + -able.] 1. Liable to hazard or chance; ex-

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I can; but it is so difficult and hazardable . . . as I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 410.

2. Capable of being hazarded or risked. hazarder (haz'är-der), n. [Early mod. E. also hasardour; < ME. hasardour, < OF. hasardour, hasardeor, < hasard, hazard: see hazard, n.] A player at dice or cards; a gamester.

It is represe and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a commune hasardour.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 134.

hazardous (haz'är-dus), a. [< OF. hasardeux = It. azzardoso, hazardous; as hazard + -ous.] 1. Full of or exposing to hazard or peril, or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

I understand you have been in sundry hot and hazard-ous Encounters, because of those many Scara and Cuts you wear about you. Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

wear sbout you.

Perhaps thou [Christ] linger'st, in deep thought detain'd

Of the enterprise so hazardous and high.

Milton, P. R., iii. 228.

2t. Reckless; daring; inclined to run risks.

Lycurgus was in his nature hazardous, and, by the lucky assing through many daogers, grown confident in him-cif. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods more than ordinarily liable to catch fire, as on wooden houses, theaters, oil or varnish-works, petroleum, etc. When the risk is considered to be very great, such insurances are called extrahazardous. = Syn. Perilous, unsafe, precarious, uncertain, bold derived. bold, daring

bold, daring.

hazardously (haz'är-dus-li), adv. In a hazardous manner. Bailey, 1727, Supp.

hazardousness (haz'är-dus-nes), n. The state or quality of being hazardous. Bailey, 1727.

hazardryt (haz'ärd-ri), n. [< ME. hasardrie, hasardrye, < hasard, a game of chance: see hazard.] 1. The playing of the game of hazard; distinct carries. dicing; gaming.

O glotonie, luxurie and hasardrye.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, i. 435.

Take a Toppe, yif thou wolt pleye,

And not at the hasardrye.

Vernon MS., fol. 310, col. 1.

Some fell to daunce; some fel to hazardry.

Spenser, F. Q., III. 1. 57.

2. Rashness; temerity.

Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry,
Doe breeds repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.

Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 13.

2. To take the risk or danger of; run the risk hazard-table (haz'ärd-ta"bl), n. which games of chance are played, especially with dice.

hazel (hāz), n. [Formerly also hase; the earliest instances (namely, of haze, v., and hazy, a.: see quot.) are of the latter part of the 17th century. Origin unknown; there is nothing to see quot.) are of the latter part of the recentury. Origin unknown; there is nothing to connect the word with AS. hasu, haso, gray (applied to the dove, eagle, wolf, to smoke, to garments, etc., but not to the weather), = Icel. höss, gray (applied to the eagle, wolf, the hair of the head, etc., but not to the weather).] The aggregation of a countless multitude of extremely minute and even ultra-microscopic particles in the air, individually invisible, but particles in the air, individually invisible, but particles in the air, individually invisible, but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmosphere. Unlike fog, haze is commonly observed when the lower air is in a state of unusual dryness, sometimes appearing in horizontal strata at an average altitude of about 1,500 feet, and again often diffused through the air up to a much greater height and having no definite focus. In the common form that occurs when the upper air is in a state of incipient cloudiness, the particles consist of organic or inorganic matter carried to high altitudes by convertive and other ascending currents. The former has been termed veater-haze, and usually appears gray or bluish in reflected light, and yellow, orange, or red in transmitted light; the latter is called dust-haze, and may be distinguished by its buff tint. Syn. Mist, Fog, etc. See rain, n.

See rain, n.

hazel (haz), v. i.; pret. and pp. hazed, ppr. hazing. [< hazel, n.] 1†. To drizzle.

It hazes, it misles, or rains small rain.

Ray, Collection of North. Eng. Words (ed. 1691).

Posed to danger.

How to keep the corps seven dayes from corruption by anointing and washing, without exenteration, were an hazardable peece of art, in our choisest practise.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, iii.

For Cooper's Dictionary, I will send it you as soon as I sary work, as a seaman.

Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to haze the rew. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 50.

2. To play mischievous or abusive tricks on; try the pluck or temper of, especially by physical persecution, as lower-class students in a college or new-comers in an establishment of any kind.

Tia the Sophomorea rushing the Freshmen to haze. Poem before Iadma, quoted in College Words, p. 251.

II. intrans. To frolie; lark. [Colloq., U.S.] Trist nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wije:

For it is not bot [only] wiles of wo, a hasardour that will the [thee] gile.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 234.

Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest of the gala.

Wise, Tales for the Marines, hazeck (hā'zek), n. Same as haysuek. [Prov.]

hazardizet, n. [\(\) hazard + -ize, -ise, as in gormandise, n., cowardice, etc.] A hazardous situation or enterprise; danger.

Her selfe had ronne into that hazardize.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

Hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
hazel (hā'zl), n. and a. [Also hazle, early mod.
c. hasel, hasil, \(\) ME. hasel, hesil, \(\) AS. hasel = D.
hazel(aar) = OHG. hasala, f., hasal, m., MHG.
G. hasel, f., = Icel. hasl, m., hesh, n., = Sw.



(a) Fossil and (b) Recent Leaf of Hazel (Corylus Americana)

Dan. hassel = L. corulus, corylus (for *cosulus) = W. eoll, hazel. The form suggests a connection with hare¹, OHG. haso, G. hase; but this is uncertain.] I. n. A plant of the genus Corylus, shrubs or small trees belonging to the natural order Cupulifera, or oak family, and giving name to the tribe Corylea, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel Carlo fiving name to the tribe Corylea, to which the hornbeams also belong. The European hazel, Corylus Avellana, may become a small tree, and its wood has valuable qualities. The American hazel, C. Americana, is a bush, usually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes nearly all other vegetation. The beaked hazel is C. rostrata, the more northern of the American species. Impressions of leaves have been found in a fossil state



a, female catkin; b, female flower; c, male catkin; d, male flower.

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of C. Americana and C. rostrota. These impressions occur in what is known to geologists as the Fort Union group, of Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age, in the lower Yellowstone valley in Montana. The type is therefore very ancient. See Corylus.

Their bowes are of tough Hasill, the strings of Leather, arrowes of Canes or Hasill, headed with stones or hornes, and artificially feathered. Purchas, Piigrimage, p. 762.

The younger people making holiday . . . Went nutting to the hazels.

Tennyson, Enoch Ardeu.

II. a. [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is hazelen.] 1. Made of or belonging to the hazel.

They hung me up by the heeis, and beat me with hazel-sticks, as if they would have baked me, and have cozened somebody with me for venison.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut.

Thon wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes,

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

hazel-crottles (hā'zl-krot"/lz), n. A species of lichen, Stieta pulmonaria, used in dyeing yarn and woolen goods. It is also a tonic and an astringent, and has been used for flavoring beer, for making dietdrinks or jeilies for invalids, and by the Swedish peasants for epidemic catarrh in cattle and sheep. Also called hazelrag or hazel-raw. See Stieta. [North. Eng.] hazel-earth (hā'zl-èrth), n. Soil suitable for the hazel; fertile loam. [Eng.]

hazelent, a. [< ME. *haslen, heslyn, < AS. hæslen, < hwsel, hazel: see hazel and -en².] Pertaining to or composed of hazel.

to or composed of hazel.

Hoitis and hare woddes, with heslyne achawes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2504.

hazeless (hāz'les), a. [\(\lambda \text{laze1} + \cdot \text{-less.} \right] Without haze; free from haze.
hazel-grouse (hā'zl-grous), n. A name of the European ruffed grouse, Bonasa betulina, from its frequenting thickets of hazel.
hazel-hen (hā'zl-hen), n. Same as hazel-grouse.

St. Beanus protected the cranes and hazel-hens which built their nests upon the Ulster mountains.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 298.

hazelly (hā'zl-i), a. [< hazel + -ly¹ or -y¹.] Of the color of the hazelnut; of a light brown.

[Rare.]
hazelnut (hā'zl-nut), n. [< ME. haselnote, <
AS. hæselnutu (= D. hazelnoot = MLG. haselnote, <
AS. hæselnutu (= D. hazelnoot = MLG. haselnote = OHG. hasalnuz, G. haselnuss = Dan. hasselnöd), < hæsel, hazel, + hnutu, nut.] 1. The nut of the hazel. It consists of a hard globose or ovoid pericarp inclosing a single pendulous seed composed of two equal, thick, ficahy hemispherical cotyledona with a very ahort superior radicle surrounded by a membranaceous testa, the whoic inclosed in two large and more or less fleshy coherent bracts with foliaceous summits, in Corylus rostrata prolonged into a beak. The nuts are sometimes solitary, but usually more or less clustered. The nutritious and edible part, or "meat," of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons, which are very agreeably flavored. Hazelnutoil is used in mixing paints and perfumes. It is also taken for coughs.

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene, and summe als grete as an Haselle Note. Mandeville, Travels, p. 158. 2. The plant which bears the hazelnut. See

hazel-oil (hā'zl-oil), n. A severe beating, as with hazel rods. [Prov. Eng.] hazel-rag, hazel-raw (hā'zl-rag, -râ), n. Same

as hazel-erottles.

as hazel-tree (hā'zl-trē), n. 1. Same as hazel.

—2. A tree, Guevina Avellana, of the natural order Proteaceæ. It is found in Chili and the Chonos archipelago west of Patagonia. It is a very ornamental tree, 30 feet in height, with anew-white flowers and coralred fruit, the latter ripening at the same time with the opening of the former. It is an evergreeo tree, with tough elastic wood, which is næd lo the construction of boats. hazelwort (hā'zl-wert), n. Asarum Europæum, the asarabacca. See Asarum. [Eng.] hazer (hā'zèr). n. One who hazes.

hazer (hā'zer), n. One who hazes

The hazers in college are the men who have been bred upon dime novels and the prize-ring—in spirit, at least, if net in fact—to whem the training and instincts of the gentlemsn are nnknowo.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 636.

haziness (hā'zi-nes), n. The state of being

hazv

hazing (hā'zing), n. [Verbal n. of haze2, v.]
The act or practice of harassing or abusing a
new-comer, as a student at college or a sailor at sea, by practical jokes or tricks.

The petty bullying of hazing, and the whole system of college tyranny, is a most contemptible denial of fair play.

G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 636.

hazle¹, n. and a. See hazel.
hazle²† (hā'zl), v. t. [〈 OF. hasler, haler, sunburn, F. hâler, sunburn, 〈 OF. hasle, F. hâle, sunburning, the scorching heat of a summer sun.] To make dry; parch up.

That happy wind . . . did hazle and dry np the feriorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge. D. Rogers, Nsaman.

hazle³ (hā'zl), n. [Perhaps named from its color, < hazle¹, hazcl. Cf. hasel-gebirge, an important group in Austria.] In coal-mining, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale. Gresley.

[North. Eng.]

hazock (hā'zok), n. Same as haysuck.

hazy (hā'zi), a. [\langle haze\data + -y\data] 1. Opaque

with haze; obscured by light fog or smoke;

dull; misty: used with reference to the state

of the atmosphere, or to atmospheric effects, as in a picture: as, a hazy morning; a hazy landscape.

Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and hazy, that he had very little benefit of sue or moon.

Cook, Voyages, III. i. 4.

Like hidden poets lie the hazy streams.

T. B. Read, Indian Summer.

2. Lacking distinctness; obscure; vague; confused: applied to thought and expression: as, a hazy reasoner; a hazy proposition.

He was as hozy about the Hypostatic Union as are many laymen about the Pragmatic Sanction.

Scribner's Mag., 111, 739.

H. B. M. An abbreviation of His (or Her)
Britannic Majesty.
H-branch (āch'branch), n. A double-branch
pipe or T-joint united with a four-way joint,
used to connect two parallel
pipes with a pipe at right an-

H. C. An abbreviation of House of Commons.
hdkf. A commercial centraction of handkerchief.
H-drill (āch'dril), n. A special form of rock-drill awing an end the section of which resembles the letter H. See

H-Branch. cut under drill. he¹ (hē), pron. and n.; now only in the mase., nom. he, poss. his, obj. (dat. and acc.) him, pl. (from another source) nom. they, poss. their, obj. (dat. and acc.) them. [The pron. of the 3d person, new commonly recognized only in the masc. sing., the pl. being supplied by another word, and the associated fem. (pess. and obj.) her and the neut. it being commonly treated as separate words; but orig. complete in all genders and eases presenting a typical form and reand cases, presenting a typical form, and re-taining still the most numerous characteristics

of the ancient pronominal inflection, and for that reason, and in order to explain its involved forms clearly, exhibited here with some full-ness. The native and other Teut. forms are ness. The native and other real, forms are given in detail below in separate divisions; the typical form is the nom. sing, masc. $he, \langle ME.he, \langle AS.h\bar{e} = OS.he, hi, hie = OFries.hi = MLG. he, LG.he, hei = D.hij = Goth. *his (found only in the masc. dat. himma, acc. hina,$

neut. acc. hita) = Scand. (with a suffixed demonstrative particle), Icel. hann=Sw. Dan. han, he (Icel. hinn, Sw. Dan. hinn, hin, that, the other) (for other Teut. forms, see below); Teut. *hi, perhaps allied to L. hic (⟨√*hi+-c,-ce, a demonstrative suffix), this, this one, and to Gr. κεῖνος, ἐκεῖνος, that one, ἐκεῖ, there. A different root, not found in AS. and E. (being appar. merged at an early period in that of he), appears in OS. masc. gen. is, etc., neut. nom. it (gen. is) = OHG. MHG. G. masc. nom. er, OHG. MHG. neut. cz, G. es, it, = Goth. masc. is (gen. is, dat. imma, acc. ina), fem. gen. izos, etc., neut. ita (gen. is, etc.) = L. is, fem. ea, neut. id, he, she, it, that, = Skt. i, this, that: an Indo-Eur. demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root *hi are in various inflectional and deriv. suffixes. From the same Teut. pronominal root *hi are derived here¹, hen² (obs.), hence, hethen² (obs.), hither. The fem. and pl. forms of he began to fall away in the early part of the ME. period, being replaced in part by forms from other stems: see she and they. The aspirate in he, her, him is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable, a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of it, orig. hit, but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representations of colloquial or dialectal speech, as, I told 'im so, see if 'e's in, take 'em away, etc. In formal speech the aspirate is more carefully given.] I. personal pron. A personal pronoun of the third person, the form he being nominative singular masculine. It stands for a noun or another pronoun previously expressed, or in place of such a word not expressed when pointed out by the situation. The various forms of he, including those of Middle English with their Anglo-Saxon originals and their cognates, are here given according to gender and case, with quotations. Idiomatic uses applicable to all forms are then treated without regard to case.

A. Masc. sing. (a) Nom. he. [Colloq. or dial. sloo e, also ha, a (see a?9), SIE. he, heo, ha, ho, a, e, < AS. hē = OS. he, ht, hie = OFries, hi, he = MIG. he, LG. he, hei = D. hij = Goth. *his (= loel. hann = Sw. Dan, han): see further in etym. above.]

etym, sbove.]

Ac wel worth Pouerte! for he may walke vnrobbed

Among pilenra in pees, yf pactence hym felwe.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 1.

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fail.

1 Cor. x. 12.

If thou beest he—But, O, how fallen! how changed From him who in the happy realms of light, Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine Myrlads, though bright!

He who from zone to zone Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.

Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

(b) Poss. (gen.) his (hiz). [Colloq. or dial. also is, \ ME. his, hys, is, ys, \ AS. his = OFTies. his(=0S., etc., is, from another root: see etym. above).] Of him: now always merely possessive, and preceding the noun, but originally also naed objectively with certain verbs. By a confusion of the genitive suffix—es, is with this possessive form of the personal pronoun, the suffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be often written separately as his; as, Artaxerxen his crown, etc. For this use, see under his?

Nys hele nane in God his [Latin in deo ejus, Vulgate].

Nys hele nane in God his [Latin in deo ejus, Vulgate].
Ps. iii. 2 (ME. veraton).

. . became is man. Havelok, 1. 2254. When y thenke on Jesn blod that ran down bi ys syde.

Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 83.

For no wickede dede
That the sire hym-self deth, by hus owene wil,
The sone for the syres synne shelde not be the werse.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 237.

(c) Obj. (dat.) him. [Colleg. or dial, also im, \(\) ME. him, hym, \(\) AS, him, hym = GFries, him = D. hem (= MLG. im, em, LO. em = OHG. imo, MHG. ime, im, G. ihm = Goth. imma, from another root: see etym. above).] This form, originally only dative, is also used as accusative, having displaced the original form for the accusative. See (d). For the neuter him, see C (c).

Deth delt him [dat.] a dent, and dref him [acc.] to the erthe.

Piers Plowman (A), xil. 104.

Whosoever hath, to him shall be given. Mst. xiii. 12. They gave him to drink vinegar mingled with gall.

Mat. xxvii. 34.

They had no such lawe, but they had another, that the King of Persia might doe what him liked. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

The story I had of him is literally true, and well known to be so in the country wherein the circumstances were transacted.

Steele, Tatler, No. 94.

[For the proper objective him is often incorrectly naed he in certain constructions where a familiar aequence seems, at the moment, to require that form.

I cannot think of any character below the flatterer, except he that cavies him.

Steele, Tatler, No. 208. cept he that cuvies him. Steele, Tailer, No. 208. Conversely, him is often used, colloquially, for he in the predicate: as, it is him; like "it is me" for "it is l." See l^2 .] (l^3) (bi), (acc.) him. [A aubstitution of the dative form, him, or an accom, to him of the earlier form, ME. him, hime, \langle AS. hime = OFries, him, hime (also him, hem) (cf. 08, ina = OHG, ina, MHG, ine, 0, in, 6, in = Goth, ina, from another root: see etym. above).] See (c) above. A palmere he than mette
And faire hine grette.

King Horn, 1. 1027.

King Horn, 1. 1027.

Sore he longed hym for to se, and he hym also.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii, 635.

B. Fem. sing. (a) Nom. he, ho, hoo (now only dialectal, the form she, of different origin, being used in literary English). [E. dial. also e, a; < ME. he, hi, hie, heo, ha, hoe, ho, hue, a (also zee, zho, zoe, ze, these forms affording a transition to the use of scheo, scho, sche, she, whence mod. E. she, q. v.), < AS, hed, hid, hie, hi = Ofries. hio, hiu (for other Tent. forms, see she).] She.

The maiden turned evaluation.

The maiden turned cyain acon,
And tok the waye he [she] hadde er gon.
Lai le Freine (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

Lat le Freine (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

He [Mary] chaungede cher & seide hon scholde I gon with childe

Without felauschupe of mon?

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 83.

Wolt thew wedde this maide, yf ich wol assente,

For hue ya fayne of thy felauship, and for to be thy make [mate]?

Piers Plouman (C), iv. 155.

(b) Poss. (gen.) her. [E. dial. also er; < ME. her, hir, here, hire, hur, hure, ir, < AS. hire, hyre = OFrica hiri = D. harer (cf. MLG. er, ir, LG. er = OHG. ira, iro, MHG. ire, G. ihr = Goth. izős, from another root: see etym. above).]

Er ich wedde snehe a wif, wo me by-tyde! For hue ys freel of hure falth and fikel of hure speche. Piers Plowman (C), lv. 158.

With more than admiration he admired

Her azure veios, her alabaster skin,
Her coral lips, her snow-white dimpled chin.

Shak., Lucrece, 1. 419.

(c) Obj. (dat.) her. {E. dial. also er; < ME. her, hir, hyr, here, hire, hure, hur, < AS. hire, hyre = Office, hiri = D. haar (cf. OS. iru = MLG. er, ir, LG. er = OHG. iru, MHG. ire, ir, O. ihr = Goth. iza, from another root; see etym. shove) ! above).]

Gawein drough hym to the damesell, and asked hir of hena she was.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 543.

whena she was.

Give me strength

Not to tell her, never to let her knew.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(d) Ohj. (acc.) her. [E. dial. also er; < ME. her, hir, hyr,
substituted (as also the masc. dat. for acc.) for the orig.
acc., ME. heo, hi (also hise, his, is), < AS, hie, hi = OFries.
hia (for other Teut. forms, see she).]

Anima ahe hatte [Is named], ac Eouye hir hateth, Piers Plowman (B), ix. 7.

That theu hast her, it is not all my gricf, And yet it may be said I loved her dearly. Shak., Sennets, xlii.

C. Neut. sing. (a) Nom. it. [E. dial. also hit (rather as a corrupt aspiration of the prevalent it than a survival of the orig. form hit), early mod. E. also yt, < ME. it, yt, et, hit, hyt, < AS. hit, hyt = OFries. hit = D. het (cf. OS. it = MLG. it, et, LG. et = OHG. iz, ez, MHG. ez, O. es = Goth. ita = L. id, etc., from another root; see etym. above).

Some of vs went to the lande to the vyllage, whiche is right lytel worthe; hit is vnder the Venysians.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Wealth may be an excellent thing, for it means power, it means leisnre, it means liberty.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(b) Poss. its, formerly his. [The poss. form its is first recorded in print in 1598. It is formed from it by the addition of the common possessive (genttive) suffix -s, of nonna, the nom. and obj. form it being also used for a time in the possessive without a suffix. The substitution arose when the orig. nent. poss. his, which had the same form as the masc. poss. his, began to be regarded as masc. only, thus giving it, when used properly as neut., the appearance of a personification. Earlier mod. E. his, hys, < ME, his, hys, < As. his, in form like the masc. his: see A(b).]

Of heaten work shall the candlestick be made: his shaft.

Of beaten work shall the candlestick be made: his shalt, and his branches, his bowls, his knops, and his flowers, shall be of the same.

Ex. xxv. 31.

It is inst so high as it is, and moones with it owne orans.

Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), ii. 7.

Doe childe, goe to yt grandame, childe, Giue grandame kingdome, and it grandame will Giue yt a plum, a cherry, and a figge. Shak., K. John (follo 1623), i. 2.

The hardest kulfe ill used doth lose his edge.
Shak., Sonnets, xcv.

The conscions water saw its God and blushed.

Crashaw, Epigram (trans.) (1634).

(c) Obj. (dat.) it. [This is a substitution for the orig, him, the nom, and acc. it being so frequent (by reason of the numerous idlomatic uses of the word) that the dative gave way to the accusative, while in the masc. and fem. the accusative gave way to the dative. Early mod. E. him, < ME. him, hym., < AS. him, etc., in forms like the masc.: see A (c).]

We have no lymea to labore with; vr lord we hit thonken.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 117.

Thou art inclined to sleep; 'tis a good dulness, And give it way.

Shak., Tempest, 1. 2.

(d) Obj. (acc.) it. [\lambda ME. it, hit, et, \lambda AS. hit, etc., in forms like the nom. See (a) above.]

He [God] is thre persones departable; ich proue hit by mankynde.

Piers Plowman (C), xix. 216.

But vnto him that brouhte yt yee hit take
Whenne yee haue done.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Ah, my liege Lord! forgive it unto mee,
If enght against thine honour I have tolde.

Spenser, Mulepotmos, 1. 102.

[This neuter it is now generally treated as a separate word, having many idiomatic uses of its own. See it.]

(b) Poss. (gen.) her, heret. [New only dial.; \ Mr. here, hire, hure, hure, hare, hore, heore, \ As. hira, hyra, heora = OFries, hiara.] Their: displaced in modern English by their (which see, under they).

Thenne cam Pilatus with muche peuple . . .

To see heu douhtiliche Deth sholde do and deme here beyer [of both of them] ryght.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 36.

(c) Obj. (dat.) hemt, emt, 'emt, 'em. [Common in early mod. E., in which it came to be regarded as a centr. of the equiv. them, and was therefore in the 17th century often printed 'hem, 'em'; in present use only celloq., written 'em (see 'em); (ME. hem, ham, hom, heom, heme, 'AS. him, heom = OFries. hiam, him, himmen, etc. (cf. Goth. im, from another root: aee etym. above).] Them. See they.

And [he] precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes, . . . And with gladde wille doth hem gode.

Piers Plowman (B), vili. 93,

That ye to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that meu do to zow, do ze the same to hemen.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 145. (Halliwell.)

(d) Obj. (scc.) hemt, emt, 'em. [< ME. hem, hom, etc.; a substitution for the orig. he, hi, etc. (same form as the nom.), the dative having displaced the accusative here as in the singular (see A (d)). See (c) above.] Them. See they.

He could coin or counterfeit New words, with little or no wit;... And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em, The ignorant for current took 'em. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 113.

His friends—as Angels I received 'em, His foes—the Devil had suborn'd 'em, Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

In early use and in modern dialectal speech he is often found with reference to inanimate objects where present regular usage requires it. In early use this is generally due to the agreement required by the grammatical general der; in modern use it is due rather to personification or to mere mixture. An actual change of hit or it to he is not to be supposed.

From South to North he [England] ys long eigte hondred hyle.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 2.

A staffe of sixe verses is very pleasant to the eare, and also serveth for a greater complement then the inferiour staves, which maketh him more commonly to be used.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 55.

The possessive may be used without a noun following, the feminine her, like our and your, then taking, in modern use, an additional genitive suffix -8, as in his, namely, hers.

This was his desir and hire also.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 221.

And what his fortune wanted, hers could mend.

A thing always becomes his at last who says it best, and thus makes it his own. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

For the reflexive and emphatic form of he, see himself. II. demonstr. pron. This one; that one.

Manye a man that may nat stonde a pui, It likyth him at wrastelyng for to be, And demen yit, wher [whether] he do bet or he. Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 166.

III. n. 1. A male person; a man: correlative to she, a woman. [Now only humorous.]

Here I stand to another.

Or any he the proudest of thy sort.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

One that dares step as far to gain my freedom As any he that breathes.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Eletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. A male animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the male sex: correlative to she, a female animal. Hence much used stributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'male,' with names of animala, he and she thus prefixed supplying the place in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Anglo-Saxon (compare fox, fixen, vixen): as, a he-hear, he-cat, he-goat, correlative to she-bear, etc. The use occurs first in Middle English, when the regular suffixes of gender, distinct in Anglo-Saxon, fell away or became confused. These prefixes are sometimes also used contemptuously with reference to persons.

They hape many hee and shee Saints in great veneral.

They have many hee and shes-Saints, in great venera-tion, with long legends of their lines. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 444.

All the he and she scoundreds of the capital, writhed and twisted together, rush by you.

Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book, On Some Fashionable [French Novels.

he² (hē), interj. A sound made in calling, laughing, etc.: as, He! he! an archers' word

D. Masc., fem., and neut. pl. [Obsolete or cotioquial (see (c), (d) below), the form they, of different origin, heing used in literary English.] (a) Nom. het, hit. (ME. he, heo, hio, hi, hie, ha, hue, etc., < AS. hi, hie, hig, heo, hio = Ofries. hia (in other Teut. forms from a different root, represented by she).] They: displaced in modern English by they (which see).

Alle beon he blithe
That to my song lythe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), 1. I.
And nuste wat folk it was, to hem he sende hys sonde, Te wyte, wether he [they] woide pes, other heo nolds non. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 16.

Teward Mantrible ridden hi.
Sir Ferumbras (ed. Ellis), ii. 394.

(b) Poss. (gen.) her, heret. (New only dial.; < ME. here, hire, hure, hure, hare, hore, hore, core, chire, hure, hure, hare, hore, hore, core, chire, hure, hure, hare, hore, hore, core, a hond, p. L. eaput, hufer, a large of the collection of hufva, a cap, hood, bonnet); prob. = L. eaput, head (λ ult. E. chief, capital¹, cape², etc.). The Gr. $\kappa\epsilon\phi a\lambda h$, the head, agrees with the rare and poet. AS. hafala, hafela, also written heafela, heafola, the head; but this is appar. not connected with heafol, head: cf. Skt. kapāla, a cup, the skull.] I. n. 1. The upper part or division of the human body, consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents, the organs of sight, hearing, taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended taste, etc., with the mouth and its parts, and joined to the trunk by the neck; in an extended sense, the corresponding part of any animal's body; the front, fore, or top part or oral end of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body, as by being borne upon a neck; the end opposite the tail. In all vertebrates except the isneelets, which have no skuil or brain, the head is a preminent part. In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, the head is an anterior part of the body in some way distinguished from the thorax, as by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into one segment, and the conversion of the appendages of these confluent somites into mouth-parts and organs of special sense; though the outward separation between head and thorax is often obscure or nuli. (See exphalothorax.) In the great group of worms, or snarthropodous sameloid animals, the head is simply the oral as opposed to the sboral end of the body. In molluscous animals a head is frequently recognizable by its mouth, tentacies, etc.; but in many there is no auch distinction, these being called in consequence acephalous or headless. Still lower in the scale, the term head can be applied only, if at all, to the oral end of an animal. (See cransum and skull.) In certain Vernues the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobilating the part of the part of the content of the part of an animal. (See cransum and skull.) In certain Vernues the head is the whole mature individual excepting its generative buds, joints, or strobilating the part of Hou image sselle hor luther [lither] heued above hor asoldren be? Rob. of Gloucester, 1. 126.

asoldren be? Rob. of Gloucester, 1. 126.

Both wife and barnes opon him feli
And isy opon the cors criand,
Heuid to heuid and hand to hand.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

There was wont to ben the heed of scynt John Baptlst, enclosed in the Walle.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 197.

ss ene of those heads which Guido has often painted

— mild, pale, penetrating.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8. 2. Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head; intelligence; understanding; will or res-

olution; inclination; mind.

For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked hyfdes, May no preiour pees make in no place, hit semeth. Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 85.

Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead? She bids her footman put it in her head.

Pope, Moral Essays, il. 178.

When in ordinary discourse we say a man has a fine head, a long head, or a good head, we express ourselves metspherically, and speak in relation to his understanding.

Addison, The Hood.

Of this slege M. Vioilet-ie-Duc gives a leng and minute account, which the visitor who has a head for such things may follow, with the brochure in hand, on the fortifications themselves.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 149.

3. An individual animal or person; especially, an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number: as, to charge so much a head. [In this use after a number the plural is head.]

A company of giddy heads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved. Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 626. Thirty thousand head of swine. Addison.

The red deer, which toward the beginning of this century amounted to about five hundred head.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Seiborne, vi.

4. One who has the first rank or place, and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; a leader; a chief: as, the head of an army; the head of a sect or party.

Sitthen ich am zoure aire held [the head of you ali] ich am zoure aire hele. Piers Plouman (C), xxii. 473.

The husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church. Eph. v. 23.

the head of the church. Eph. v. 23.

The Master of the College, or "Head of the House," is a D. D., who has been a Fellow. He is the supreme ruler within the college walls.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 31.

5. A conspicuous external covering or prominence on the head. (a) The covering of hair: as, a beautiful head of hair. (b) A head-dress.

I will bring down new heads for my aisters.

Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

Sails with lappet-head and mincing airs
Duly at chink of beli to morning prayrs.

Concept, Truth, l. 139.

(c) The antlers of a deer.

(c) The antiers of a deer.

But, sir, I sasure ye, it was a buck of the first head [that is, of the fifth year].

Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

6. A part of a thing regarded as in some degree resembling the human head in position, form, or importance. (a) The top, especially when distinguished in some way from the rest of the thing: as, the head of a pin, of a apear, of a nail, of a mast.

He hied him to the head of the heuse,
Te the house tep of Fysie,
Andrew Lammie (Child's Baliads, II. 196).

As much as the full moon doth [overshine] the cinders of the element, which show like pins' heads to her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(b) The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which form a single more or leas compact mass: as, a head of grain or of lettuce.

The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full head.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 49.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 49.

(c) In bot., a more or less giobular ciuster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers centripedal in development, as in the plane-tree, button-bush, clover, etc. By the shortening of the rsys the umbei hecomes a head, as in Eryngium, Sanicula, etc. In the Compositæ the flowers are always collected into a head, but they are then situated on a conical, flat, or even concave receptacle. Oray ealis such a head the anthodium, from the reaemblance of the whole head to a single flower. In the Characea Sachs applies the term head (köpfchen) to a peculiar hyaline cell situated at the central end of each of the eight manubria. Sea head-cell, and cut under anthoctinium. (d) The main point or part; that which constitutes the most conspicuous or mest important feature. mest important feature.

mest important feature.

True, I have married her;
The very head and front of my offending
Hath this extent, ne more. Shak., Othelle, i. 3.

(e) The fore part; hence, the foremost piace; the most
prominent or honorable position: as, the head of a ship
(which includes the bows on both sides); the head of a
procession, of a column of troops, or of a class; the head
of the table; the head of a profession.

After 7 miles riding, passing thre' a wood heretofore
sacred to Juno, we came to Montefiascone, the head of
the Falisci.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.
Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table.

Where Macgregor sits, there is the head of the table.

Highland proverb.

Gorizla has been for ages the head of a principality.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p

(f) That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper end: as, the head of a bed; the head of a street.

At the tother hede of the halle was, hegh vppolofte, A wonderfull worke weghes to behelde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1672.

He put his hand at her hed head, And there he found a gude grey horn.

Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 346).

The sheets thus produced receive their first fold (in the heads) in the direction of the axis of the cylinders which carry them; the second fold (down the "back") is given by a bar.

Ure, Dict., IV. 682.

(g) Of a barrel or the like, either end when closed; hence, the materisi with which either end is closed: as, to knock out both heads of a cask. (h) That which rises to the top, as the froth on a pot of beer.

I add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of moderate strength only (instead of the finishing ley for curd sosp), and boil, tsking care that no head is fermed.

Watt, Soap-making, p. 73.

(i) That part of an abscess or a heil where it breaks or seems likely to break: often used figuratively. (j) The principal source, or one of the sources, as of a stream; the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a see or lake, as of a creek, bay, or gulf; a source or spring in

Now I see The mystery of your loneliness, and find Your salt tears' head. Shak., Ali's Weli, i. 3.

Those bless'd flowers that dwell.

At the rough stream's calm head, thrive and do well.

Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

Whence should this flood of passion, trow, take head?

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ill. 2.

(k) The accumulation of oil in oil-tubes when the pumps are idle. (l) A reliquery in the shape of a human head. See chef, 3. (m) A headland or promentory, as in the names Gay Head, Flamborough Head.

Our overplus of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full mann'd, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.
At a head of land a little short they beheaded two sachema. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 278.

At a new of isind a inter short they benested two sechems.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 278.

(n) A special part of a tool, instrument, etc., having some analogy with the human head, as the upper or steel part of an anvil; the riser, sprue, or sullage-plece of a casting; the obverse of a coin; the capital of a column; the atriking part of a hammer, in contradistinction to the helve, and the pole as distinguished from the ciaw or peen; the poppet of a lathe; the lathe-stock in which is the live spindle, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which contains the dead spindle; the top edge of a book; the top of a door, etc. (o) A bundle of flax measuring probably 2 feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In Dorsetshire a head of hemp weights 4 pounds. According to the statute of Edward I. called Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris, a head of linen is 10 yards: "Cheef de fustiano constat ex tredecin ulnis; caput findenis ex decem ulnis." (p) In whaling: (1) The upper end of a piece of hlubber in boarding;

A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual head is ten feet. Grier, Mechanica' Dict.

8. In pneumatics, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the head which determines the velocity of flow in a chimpay. as, the head which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.—9. In steam- and gasengin, the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit of area of its base: as, a full head of steam.—10. A culmination or crisis; height; force: strength: pitch. Compare def. 6 (i). force; strength; pitch. Compare def. 6 (i).

Foul sin, gathering head,
Shali break into corruption.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Now does my project gather to a head. Shak., Tempest, v. I.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a head that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself.

Addison.

11. Power; armed force.

And 'tis no little reason bids us speed, To save our heads by raising of a head. Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., i. 3.

Before I drew this gailant head of war, And cull'd these flery spirits from the world. Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Ten thousand Cornish,
Orudging to pay your subsidies, have gather'd
A head. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Giu we meet a' together in a head the morn, We'll be merry men. Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topics of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the *heads* of a discourse or treatise.

If I would study the Cannon-Law as it is used in Engiand, I must study the Heads here in nae.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

The whoic circle of traveliers may be reduced to the following heads.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 13.

I shall say no more on this head, where wishes are so barren as mine. Walpole, Letters, II. 420.

barren as mine. Walpole, Letters, II. 420.

13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a chapter-head is the word chapter with its number in large type; a running head, the title of a book or a chapter continuously repeated at the top of the pages; a stile-head, a title inserted in the first line of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a subhead, a second title following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division.

14. In coal-mining: (a) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (b) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See heading, 10.—15. In angling, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the

feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off.

—Accollé heads, affronté heads. See the adjectives.
—By the head (naut.). See by!.—Cockatrice's head, cornute head, discoid head. See the qualifying words.
—Dragon's head and tail. See dragon.—Dynamic head, the head which reckoned statically would account for the pressure of a moving fluid. It is generally less than the actual head.—Exserted head. See exserted.—For my head. See for.—Hand over head. See hand.—Head and shoulders. (a) By force; violently: as, he was dragged head and shoulders into the controversy.

They heirs in every figure of speech, head and shoul-

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoul-

(b) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a great deal; by much; by far; greatly: as, he is head and

shoulders above his fellows.—Head first, head fore-most, with the head in front, as in diving or falling, or with the head bent forward, as in running; hence, hur-riedly, rashly, or precipitately.—Head of Lent, Ash Wed-nesday; same as Caput Jejunii, the head of the Fast, in a hemily on Ash Wednesday.

Now good frendys, that 3e schalle cum to cherche—for hit ys the *Hed* & the begynnynge of alle this holy fastynge of *Lent. Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (Harl. Ms., [2383, fol. 85 b).

Head of the pitches, in angling, the place where awift, smooth water breaks into ripples or rapids.—Head on (naut.), with the head directly or in a right line toward some object: as, the ship struck head on.

The two vessels stood head on, bowing and curveting at each other. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

Head or tail, that part of a coin bearing a head or other principal figure or the reverse: a phrase used in throwing up a coin to determine a stake or chance. Compare cross and pile, under cross!—Head over heels. Same as heels over head. See heelt.—Heads and points, with the head of one opposite the feet of another lying by the contract.

side.

On these [hurdies of reeds] round about the house they lie heads and points one by th' other against the fire, some covered with Mats, some with skins.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

Head to wind (naut.), in the situation of a ship or boat when her head is turned in the direction of the wind. — Neither head nor foott. Same as neither head nor tail.

Is it possible that this gear appertain anything to my cause? I find neither head nor foot in it.

Gascoigne, Supposes, ii. 1.

Neither head nor tail, neither one thing uor another; neither this thing nor that; nothing distinct or definite. [Colloq.]—Off one's head, crazy. [Colloq.]

At present he is off his head; he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances.

W. Black, Phaeton, xiii.

Of one's own head, spontaneously; without external influence; upon one's own responsibility; of one's own production. See def. 2, above.

It [the pistol] may go off of its own head. As the Church is settled, no man may make a Prayer in Publick of his own head.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90.

The child's discretion in coming to me of his own head, and the tenderness he showed for his parents, . . . have quite overpowered me. Steele, Tatier, No. 114.

Out of one's head, demented; delirions.—Out of one's own head, by one's own idea or invention.

It ought to be left to children to suppose that nothing is original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, out of our own heads. J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, ii.

original but that which we make up, as the childish phrase is, out of our own heads. J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, il.

Over head and ears. See ear!.—Sinking-head, in founding, same as dead-head, 1 (a). This term is the one usually employed in the United States.—Surface of equal head, an imaginary surface over which the dynamical head is everywhere the same.—To be by the head (naut.), to draw more water forward than aft; said of a ship.—To blow heads and points, to run in all directions, hither and thither, spouting and blowing, in great confusion: said of whales when attacked.—To break one's head, to break Priscian's head, to come into one's head. See the verbs.—To come to a crisis or consummation. Also to draw to a head.—To eat one's head off, to fling the head, to gather to a head. See the verbs.—To go by the head. See dies.—To give head. See give!.—To go by the head (naut.), to plunge or sink head foremost; begin to sink at the head; said of a foundering ship.—To have a bee in one's head. See ebe!.—To heap coals of fire on one's head. See ecol.—To hit the nail on the head. See nail.—To lose one's head, to fail to preserve one's presence of mind or self-control; become confused or distracted.

But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat, The king is scared, the soldier will not fight.

Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

To make head against. (a) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

To make head against, (a) To withstand effectively; act or advance in spite of.

ct or advance in spite of.

Then made he head against his enimies.

Spenser, F. Q., 11. x. 38.

He was unable to make head against any of his sensalons or desires.

Goldsmith, Richard Nash. (b) To resist with an opposing force; combine against.

At length the Devonshire men made head against a new host of Danes who iauded on their coast.

Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., iii.

Most of these
Made head against him, crying, "Who is he
That he should rule us?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To moor head and stern. See moor.—To one's headt, to or before one's face. Revile him to his head.

Revile him to his head.

Jer. Taylor.

To turn head, to turn one's head. See turn.—To win by a head, in horse-racing, to reach the winning-post the leugth of the head in advance of another horse.—Upon one's own headt. Same as of one's own head.

This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to ye people hear, wheather upon his owne head, or at ye motion of some freinds ther, I well know not.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantstion, p. 243.

Let no man, upon his owne head, reprove the religiou that is established by law. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 128.

Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid divided by its (uniform) apecific gravity—that is, by the product of its density into the acceleration of gravity.

Syn. 4. Commander, Leader, etc. See chief.

II. a. 1. Being at the head; first or foremost; chief; principal: as, the head waters of a

river; the head man of a village; a head work-

It's the head court of them all, For in it rides the Queen. Tom Linn (Child's Bailads, I. 270).

And here comes in the stout head waiter, puffing under a tray of hot viands.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

The head man of Karagui, a tali old man whose iong beard was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox's back, became very friendly with me.

O'Donovan, Merv, xt.

2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a head wind; a head sea.

We had a head wind and rough aca.
B. Taylor, Landa of the Saracen, p. 18.

In many instances usage varies between writing head separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen with a noun to make a compound.]

Head boy, in Engiand, the senior pupil in a public school or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.

A auperannuated head-boy, whose mathematical profi-ciency had put more than one bepuzzled usher to the blush. Mrs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, L 2.

Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that . . . the person to whom he has looked up with the greatest honour and reverence, was the head-boy at his school. The school-master himself hardly inspires such an awe. . . . Joseph Addison was always his [Steele's] head-boy.

Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.

Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.

Head center. See center1, 10.—Head reach. See reach.
—Head wall, the wall in the same plane as the face of an arched bridge.
head (hed), v. [< ME. heden, heveden, behead, more commonly beheden: see behead. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] I.

trans. 1. To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with ref-erence to plants, fish, etc.: as, to head back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to pro-mote lateral instead of upward growth); to head thistles; to head a fish.

A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George suffered martyrdom and was hedyd. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

If you head and hang ali that offend that way.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

In heading down a young tree, we cut away one-third or one-half of the length of the stem.

P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 103.

2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead;

direct; act as leader of.

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that heads an army to him that is master of a family.

South, Sermons.

And see the Soidier plead the Monarch's Right, Heading his Troops, and foremost in the Fight.

Prior, Presented to the King.

3. To form a head to; fit or furnish with a head: as, to head a nail or a cask.

as, to head a nail or a eask.

And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber,

Headed with diamond and carbuncte.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs,
which they head with bone, some 2 or 3 ynches long.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed

And wing'd with flame.

Tennyson, The Poet.

4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to head

a subscription-list.

Heaven heads the count of crimes loath. Tennyson, Fair Women. With that wild oath.

5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to head a drove of cattle.

One of the outriders had succeeded in heading the equal page and checking the horses. Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. page and checking the horses. Disracti, Coungsby, vi. 5.

6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to head a boat toward the shore.—7. To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind heads the ship (that is, the wind has so changed that the ship can no longer go on her course).—8. To go round the head or

source of. They . . . headed a great creake, & so left the sands, & turned an other way into yo woods,

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 11.

To head off. (a) To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to head off a running horse. (b) To prevent by some counter action: as, to head off a scheme.

II. intrans. 1. To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Your appetite and passions to our daughter, Before it head. Marston, The Fawue, ii. 1.

ore it head.

No partial favor dropped the rain:

Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their heading grain.

Whittier, Trinitas.

2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river.—3. To direct one's motion; also,

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship head?

About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We headed for it. The Century, XXVIII. 106.

To go head foremost; drive at something with the head, or head-and-head: used espe-

read, in whaling.

-head. A variant of -hood.

headache (hed'āk), n. [Formerly head-ach, head-ake, hedake, hedaehe, \ ME. hedake, heaved-eehe, \ AS. heáfodece, \ heáfod, head, + ece, ache: see ache¹.] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superhead, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial irritation of the sealp. Apart from traums, headaches may be produced in various ways, and they are classified mainly by their causes. The following groups may be distinguished: (a) Headaches depending on abnormal states of the blood, as in anemis; or when waster products accumulate in the blood through the inefficiency of the excretory organs, as in Bright's disease; or when the lungs, through pulmonary or cardisc fault or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace earbon dioxid withoxygen and to remove the other impurities which they should remove; or when poisons are taken into the system, as in coal-gas poisoning; or when there is absorption of poisons formed in the allimentary tract (as in constipation), or unusual fermentative processes go on in that tract; or when poisons are formed in the blood or solid tissues, as in zymotic diseases or in lithemic states. (b) Headaches dependent on exhaustion, such as those from overwork or excess of any kind, forming a part of a general neurasthenia, or after epileptic attacks. Hysterical headaches any prinaps be included hers. (c) Headaches dependent on peripheral irritation, as from the alimentary canal, from the nose or pharynx, from the sexual apparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errors in refraction or insufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some of these belong doubt less quite as properly to the preceding class. (d) Headaches dependent on hyperemis or ischemia of the brain and its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most headaches seems to indicate that congestion or the reverse has a capacity for provoking pain in the head. But this class is one of uncertain limits. (e) Headaches from overheading, as from exposure to the sun. The headache of gymotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexis). (f) Megrim. (g) Headaches from pross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.

2. The corn-poppy, Papaver Rhæas, the odor

which is said to cause neadache. Also cance in which there is hyperesthesia of the retina of the eye, or amblyopia, or hemianopsia, the last occurring in megrim.

—Sick-headache, any headache sccompanied with nau-

pipe leading ses.

neadache-tree (hed'āk-trē), n. A verbenaceous shrub, Premna integrifolia, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to furnish a cordial.

(head'āk-wēd), n. In Jamai-shrub.

(compare turban. headache-tree (hed'āk-trē), n. A verbenaceous

headache-weed (hed'āk-wēd), n.

headachy (hed'ā-ki), a. [< headache + -y¹.]
Afflicted with a headache; having pain in the head; subject to attacks of headache.

Next morning he awoke headachy and feverish. Farrar. Mr. Lewes is constantly ailing, like a delicate headachy oman.

George Eliot, in Cross, II. xii.

head-and-head (hcd'and-hed'), adv. Head on;

head to head: a whalers' term. head-band (hed'band), n. 1. A fillet; a band for the head.

The bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands.

Isa, iii. 20.

2. In printing: (a) A thin slip of iron on the 2. In printing: (a) A thin shp of from on the tympan of a printing-press. (b) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usual in the eighteenth century, of a combination of typographic ornaments, it was called by printers a fac.

3. In bookbinding, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound head as a decoration and to make the inner head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked head-band is made by the book sewer when sewing the book with thread and needle. The ordinary head-band is a cord of bright colored silk attached to the inner back.

head-band (hed'band), v. t. [\(\) head-band, n.]

To attach a head-band to (the inner back of a book) in the process of binding.

After headbanding the book should receive a hollow back.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 396.

head-bay (hed'bā), n. The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.

head-betony (hed'bet"ō-ni), n. A plant, Pedicularis Canadensis, better known as the woodbetony or lousewort.

head-block (hed'blok), n. 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the log rests.—

2. A block of wood placed under the upper

ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and conring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and con-nected with the spring and the perches.—Head-block plate, sn iron on which the head-block of a vehicle rests, and which is supported by the fore axle. It has one or two projecting plates, to which the perch-bars are at-tached.

headboard (hed'bord), n. 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.

The upper rooms were all supplied with beds, one of which displayed remarks ble portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the head-board.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 388.

2. pl. Naut., the berthing or close boarding be-

fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! head-cloaths to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead. Mrs. Centlivre, Platonic Lady, iii. 1.

the tester.

head-coal (hed'kōl), n. The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]

head-court (hed'kōrt), n. A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence all the freeholders who owed suit and presence of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.

head-gate (hed'gāt), n. 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.

head-gear.

Lili undertake, with a handful of sliver, to buy a headful of with a tany time.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, 1. 2.

head-gate (hed'gāt), n. 1. The up-stream gate of a canal-lock.—2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice. were fined in default of attendance. The head-courts were afterward reduced to one, and by the act of 20 George II. fines for non-attendancs were abolished.—Michaelmas head-court, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholders and commissioners of supply of a county, heid at Michaelmas, for various county purposes, head-cracker (hed'krak*er), n. Same as head-courds.

head-cringle (hed'kring gl), n. See cringle.

A covering or decoration for the head, as a hat, cap, coif, kerchief, or or veil, or any arrangement of the hair with or without such a covering.

A lady's head-dress—a most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a streamer of plumage on one side. C. Brontë, Villette,

Are we to believe that the Morlacchi used the turban as their head-dress before the Ottoman came?

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 184.

Butterfly head-dress, a head-dress worn shout 1475, consisting of a large vell of light material, stiffened, and probably supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column. head-earing (hed'ēr*ing), n. See earing¹. headed (hed'ed), p. a. Furnished with a head; canitate; having a top; need chiefly in compact capitate; having a top: used chiefly in composition: as, long-headed; thick-headed.

The Attican Poets did call him [Pericles] Schinocephalos, as much as to say, headed liks an onion.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 138.

"He's headed like a buck," she said,
"And backed like a bear," e
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Chiid's Baliads, VI. 216).

There musing sat the boary-headed Earl.

Tennyson, Geraint.

header (hed'er), n. 1. One who or that which removes the head from something; one who beheads or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (a) One who heads fish in the opera-tion of dressing them. (b) The knife used in the operation of heading fish. (c) A form of reaping-machine which cuts off and gathera only the heads of the grain. (d) Au implement for gathering clover-heads for the sake of the

2. One who places a head on something, as on 2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.—3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.—4. In masonry: (a) A heavy stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (b) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under *inbond*.—5. A plunge or dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle:

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my header some-here up the stream. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xviil. where up the stream.

6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.] There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the Glory of

headers, Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty. Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, iii.

7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.—8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in building revetments.—9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a lost header. boat-header.

head-fast (hed'fast), n. Naut., a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.

The Ships ride here so close, as it wers, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 64.

es to head-fish (hed'fish), n. A sunfish of the family

3. In upholstery, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

head-coal (hed'kōl), n. The upper part of a seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked as the head can hold.

head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.—2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, etc .- 3. In mining, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves

or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes. head-guide (hed'gid), n. See guide¹. head-house (hed'hous), n. In coal-mining, the house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shield-

ed from the weather. head-hung † (hed'hung), a. Despondent; hum-

You must not be so head-hung: why dost peep Under thy closk as thou didst lear a serjeant? Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

Skirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2. head-hunter (hed'hun'ter), n. A savage who practises head-hunting. head-hunting (hed'hun'ting), n. Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonics. monies.

Head-hunting is not so much a religious ceremony among the Pakatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manifiness.

St. John, quoted in Spencer's Prin. of Sociol., § 350.

Antor liasted hym to kynge Carades, and met hym so hedylyche with a grete spere that bothe the tymbir and atclen heede shewed thourgh his shuldre.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 119.

Had they not been headily carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence.

Tillotson, xii. 135. (Latham.)

headiness (hed'i-nes), n. The condition or quality of being heady, in any sense of that word.

WORG.

As for their headiness, see whether they be not prone, bold, and run heading into all mischief.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850),

[p. 106.

10. 106.

11. The act or process of providing with a head:
as, the heading of a pin or of a barrel.—2. That
which stands at the head; especially, a title; a
caption: as, the heading of a paper.—3. Material to form a head, as timber for forming the
heads of casks.—4. The foam on liquor.—5. A
preparation of equal parts of alum and green
vitriol, used in brewing.—6. In dressmaking:
(a) The upper adge of a flouree or ruffle which (a) The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress, (b) Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce, ruffle, fringe, or other trimming.—7. In *lace-making*, the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress, whether as a part of the design or in the form of a separate braid.—8. In fireworks, the particular device of a rocket, especially when used as a signal: as, a star-heading.—9. A driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, forming a gullet in which the men work.—

10. In coal-mining: (a) In England, often used as synonymous with head. (b) In Pennsylvania, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for nia, a cross-heading, a continuous passage for air, or for use as a manway; the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage. Penn. Gcol. Surv. Gloss.—11. pl. In placer-mining, the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice.—12. In brickwork, a row or course of headers; a heading-course.—13. The molding above a door or a window; a head-mold.—14. Homespun cloth. C. Hallock. [Southern U. S.]—15. See the extract.

Tan-liquor is then rnn into the vat, and when the inter-tices are filled, the whole is crowned with a layer of bark, which tanners call a heading.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 366.

heading-chisel (hed'ing-chiz"el), n. A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise. E. H. Knight.

heading-circler (hed'ing-ser"kler), n. A machine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask. The stuff is clamped between two disks, shaped by a saw,

heading-course (hed'ing-körs), n. In masonry, a course which consists entirely of headers, or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall. See English bond, under

heading-hillt, n. A place of execution by beheading.

Huntly's gallant stalwart son Wis heldit on thi heldin hill. Battle of Corichie (Child's Ballads, VII, 214).

They brought him to the heading-hill, His horse, bot and his saddie. Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 304).

heading-joint (hed'ing-joint), n. 1. In arch., a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers.—2. In masonry, a joint between two voussoirs in the same course. E. H. Knight.

heading-knife (hed'ing-nīf), n. A knife used for heading. (a) A knife used by coopers in making the chamfer on the head of a cask. (b) A saddlers' knife used for making holes too large to be made by a punch. (c) A curriers' acraping-knife. (d) A fishermen's knife for enting off the heads of fish.

ting off the heads of fish.

heading-machine (hed'ing-ma-shēn"), n. 1. In

agri., a form of harvester by which the heads
are torn off from the standing grain. See reaping-machine.—2. An apparatus for swaging up
the heads of bolts or pins.—3. A kind of lathe
for forming and triuming the heads of casks.

—4. A press in which the heads of cartridges
are shaped—5. A machine for making the are shaped.—5. A machine for making the heads of pins.

heading-tool (hed'ing-töl), n. A hand-clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts, rivets, nails, etc. headish (hed'ish), a. [< head + -ish¹.] Headstrong; testy; flighty. [Prov. Eng.]

A kerchief

Those who had ante-emancipation costumes of flowered mousseline-de-laine gowns, black-slik aprons, and real bandanna head-kerchiefs, put them on for volunteer service in the dressing-room. New Princeton Rev., IV. 363.

head-kidney (hed'kid"ni), n. The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo, situated in the region of the heart, and technically called the pronephros.

Termed the head-kidney or pronephros; and ita duct is the Müllerian duct. H. Gray, Anst. (ed. 1887), p. 133.

head-knee (hed'nē), n. Naut., a piece of mold-ed knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails,

ed knee-timber situated beneath the head-rails, and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem, for steadying the cutwater.

head-knot (hed'not), n. A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head-dress. headland (hed'land), n. [In def. 1, also E. dial. headlands, adlands; < ME. hevedlond, < AS. *hedfodland (once spelled hafudland, glossed L. hmites), a boundary, headland (= G. hauptland, the mainland, the mother country), < hedfod head, + land, land. For the sense 'cape,' ef. head, 6 (m), and cape!.] 1. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

Scott, L. of the L., ii. 17.

headlong (hed'lông), a. [< headlong, adv.] 1.

Steep; precipitous.

Like a tower upon a headlong rock.

Byron, Childe Hsrold, ill. 41.

To take the bit between his teeth, and fly To the next headlong steep of anarchy.

Dryden, The Medal, 1. 122.

2. Rash; precipitate: as, headlong folly.

The headlong course that maddining heroes run, How soon triumphant, and how seen unden!

Crabbe, Werks, I. 158.

Rushing precipitately; precipitate; hasty.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost rows or near a fence.

Now down with the grass upon headlands about.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

Access was given . . by the headland, at right angles to the strips, on which there was a right to turn the ploughs; the owner of the headland must, therefore, wait to till his land till all the strips are ploughed.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 904.

2. A cape; a promontory; a point of land projecting from the shore into the sea or other expanse of water.

Flags, fintter ont upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy headland flare!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

The bracing air of the headland gives a terrible appetite to those of us who, like me, have been sea-sick and fasting for forty-eight hours.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Sarscen, p. 20.

headle (hed'l), n. See heddle. headledge (hed'lei), n. Naut., a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladder-

ways. See cut under hatchway.

headless (hed'les), a. [< ME. heedless, hevedles,
< AS. heafodleas (= D. hoofdeloos = G. hauptlos
= Dan. hovedlös = Sw. hufvudlös), < heafod, head,
+ -leas, -less.] 1. Having no head; acephalous; acranial: as, the headless mollusks; head-

less vertebrates. Ichabod was horror-stricken at perceiving that he [the horseman] was headless!—but his horror was still more increased on observing that the head, which should have rested on his shoulders, was carried before him on the pommel of the saddle.

Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

2. Destitute of a chief or leader.

They . . . made the empire stand headless. 3t. Destitute of understanding or prudence; foolish.

It may more justly be numbered among these headless old-wives tales which Plutarch so justly derideth.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 62.

head when under way. [Rare.]
head-line (hed/lin), n. 1. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock.

—2. In printing, the line at the top of the page, which contains the folio or number of the page, with the title of the book (technically known as the running head), or the subject of the chapter or of the page.

or of the page.

headlings (hed'ling, -lingz), adv.

[\lambda ME. hedling, heedling, hevedlynge, and with adv. gen. -s, -es, hedlings, hedlynges (= MHG. houbetlingen); \lambda head + -ling2.] Same as head-lingen; \lambda head-master can know personally.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a head-master can know personally.

Al the drone wente hedlynge in to the ses.

Wyclif, Mat. viii. 32 (Oxf.).

The foolish multitude everywhere . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down) runneth headlings into all blasphemy and deviliahness. Ep. Eale, Select Works, p. 508.

head-lining (hed'li"ning), n. A painted can-vas sometimes used to form the ceiling of pas-

headlong (hed'lông), adv. [< ME. hedlonge; var. of headling, q. v.] 1. With the head foremost: as, to fall headlong.

[She] hit hym so heturly with a hert wille, That he hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10980.

lle flung her headlong into the mote.

Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child'a Ballads, VIII. 281). 2. Rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues, and hurries headlong to their fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 86.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite; tumultu-

We are carried away headlong with the torrent of our affections.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 596.

The rapid charge, the rallying shout,
Retreat borne headlong into rout,
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 17.

The descent of Somerset had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lapse. It now became a headlong fall.

Macaulay, Lord Bacen.

The young men think nothing of a headlong journey from Bath to London and back again.

Mrs. Otiphant, Sheridan, p. 26.

headlongt, v. t. [< headlong, adv.] To precipi-

We... forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that headlongs us to confusion.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 93.

headlonglyt (hed'lông-li), adv. In a headlong manner; precipitately.

So snatchingly or headlongly driven, flew Juno.

Chapman, Iliad, xv., Commentary.

headlongwiset (hed'lông-wiz), adv. In a head-

long manner. Now they began much more to take stomacke and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius the kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and headlongwise fall unto such base variets.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 29.

head-louse (hed'lous), n. The common louse, Pediculus capitis, which infests the hair of the human head. Compare body-louse, crab-louse, head-lugged; (hed'lugd), a. Lugged or dragged by the head.

A father, and a gracious aged man,
Whose reverence even the head-lugg'd bear would lick—
Most barbarous, most degenerate! Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

headly† (hed'li), a. [< ME. hedly, havedlich, < AS. hedfudlic, capital, < hedfod, head: see head.]
1. Principal; capital.

This weddyng is broken by iche hedly synne.

N'yelif, Select Works, III. 162.

2. [In this sense found only in Shakspere, in the following passage in the follo of 1623, where it is prob. a misprint for heady, as in all other editions.] Same as heady, 3.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 62.

headlesshoodt, n. A variant of heedlesshood.
headlight (hed'lit), n. 1. A large lamp or lantern and reflector carried on the front of a locomotive and serving to illuminate the track by night. On locomotives of European make two headlights are carried, one over each rail of the track, and they are act much lower than the hesdlight of an American locomotive.

2. A white light carried at a steamer's mastale.

Rare.

European make two headlight of het track, and they are act much lower than the hesdlight of an American locomotive.

Readly murther, spoil, and villainy. Shak., Hen. V., m. 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. Shak., Hen. V., m. 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. Shak., Hen. V., m. 3.

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Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. Shak., Hen. V., m. 3.

Headly murther, spoil, and villainy. Sha

Head-mark, or, in other words, that characteristic in-dividuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerona progeny. Agric. Surv., Peebles. (Jamieson.)

Galloway and Buchan, Lothian and Lochaber, are like foreign parts; yet you may choose a man from any of them, and, ten to one, he shall preve to have the headmark of a Scot. R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

Mr. Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a head-master can knew personally.

The Century, XXXVI. 653.

head-mold (hed'mold), n. 1. The skull proper, or cranium; the brain-pan.—2. In arch, a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window; a hood-mold or hood-molding.— Head-mold shott, a morbid condition of a new-born child in which the suturea of the skull, usually the coronal suture, have their edges shot over one another.

In the old London Bills of Mortality the term head-mould shot long stood as the vernacular for a form of hydrocephalus, or water on the brain.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 13.

head-molding (hed'mol'ding), n. Same as head-

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our head-money.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A reward by the head or number for persons captured in war, especially at sea; also, a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy.

outlaw or enemy.

The laws of some states hold out special rewards to encourage the capture of vessels, especially of commissioned vessels, of their enemics. Such is the head-money of five pounds, due under a section of the British prize act, to all on board an armed vessel seting under public authority, for every man on board of a similar captured vessel who was living at the beginning of the engagement.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

Head-money cases, three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1834 (112 U. S., 580), which heid that an act of Congress (August 3d, 1882) imposing upon owners of vessels a duty for immigranta entering the United States was valid.

headmost (hed'mōst), a. superl. [< head + -most.] Most advanced; most forward; first in a line or order of progression: as, the headmost ship in a fleet.

most ship in a fleet.

most ship in a fleet.

One steam torpedo-boat . . . msnaged to ruu the gauntlet of the gusrd-boats, and came through them bravely at
the headmost Turkish ship. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. Set.
head-netting (hed'net'ing), n. An ornamental
netting used in merchant ships instead of the
fayed planking of the head-rails.
head-note (hed'nōt), n. A note or remark
placed at the head, as of a chapter or page;
specifically, a brief and condensed statement
introductory to a report of a legal decision,
stating the principles of law to be deduced
from the decision to which it is prefixed, or
the facts and circumstances which bring the
case in hand within the principle or rule of case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied; a

syllabus.

syllabus.

head-pan' (hed'pan), n. [ME. not found, \ AS. heafodpanne (= D. hoofdpan = ODan. hoved-pande), the skull, \ heafod, head, + panne, a pan.] The brain-pan.

head-penny (hed'pen'i), n. [ME. hæfed-pening.] A poll-tax: usually in the plural, head-pence. Also called head-silver.

head-piece (hed'pēs), n. [Formerly also head-peece, headpeace; \ head + piece.] 1. A helmet; specifically, an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet; also, a hat; head-gear. See morion, cabasset, burganet.

One dark little man stood, aat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec. Charlotte Brontë, Viliette, xxxv.

The head; especially, the head as the seat of the understanding; hence, intelligence; judgment. [Colloq.]

Ment. [Uolloq.]

A Biggen he had got about his brayne,
For in his headpeace he telt a sore payne.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Pride comfort your poor head-piece, lady! 'tis a weak one, and had need of a night-cap.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, I. 1.

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of

3. A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the beginning of a chapter, etc.; a head-band.

head-plate (hed'plāt), n. 1. A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a laudau.

—2. A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree.—3. In entom., a horny plate on the cephalic extremity of the larvæ of certain insects.

Many larvæ are destitute of eyea—namely, ali maggota with an undeveloped head, as weli as many larvæ with a distinct corneous head-plate. Shuckard.

4. In gun., a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

head-post (hed'pōst), n. 1. One of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead.—2. In the stall-partition of a stable, the post nearest the

head-pump (hed'pump), n. Naut., a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel, with the lower end communicating with the sea, used

chiefly for washing decks. headquarters (hed'kwâr'terz), n. pl. 1. The quarters or place of residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army.—2. The residence of any military chief, or the place from which his orders are issued. Hence—3. The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business.

headrace (hed'rās), n. 1. The race or flume which leads water to a water-wheel.—2. See

the extract.

The channel of supply, or head race, whereby water is brought to the engine.

Rankine, Steam Boiler, § 95.

head-money (hed'mun'i), n. 1. A capitation-tax; a tax of so much per head.

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our head-money.

To be taxed by the poll, to be sconced our head-money. head of a ship.—2. I ber of a door-frame.

head-rail²† (hed'rāl), n. [< head + rail².] A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head, worn especially by women.
head-reach (hed'rēch), v. i. Naut., to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tabling.

of tacking. head-rest (hed'rest), n. A rest or support of any kind for the head; specifically, in *photog.*, an adjustable apparatus, generally a metallic skeleton frame, placed behind the sitter to steady and support his head during the taking of his portrait.

of his portrait.

head-ring (hed'ring), n. A decoration worn by
the men of the Kafirs after marriage, consisting
of a leaflet of palm secured permanently to the
woolly hair, and covered with vegetable wax or

other material used for dressing the hair.
head-rope (hed'rop), n. [< ME. hederap.] 1
Naut., a rope to support the head of a mast. Thane was hede-rapys hewene [cut] that helde upe the mastes, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3669.

2. That part of a bolt-rope which terminates any sail on its upper edge, and to which the sail

head-sails (hed'sālz), n. pl. Naut., sails set forward of the foremast.

headshake (hed'shāk), n. A significant shake of the head.

That you, at such times seeing me, never shall, With arms encumber'd thus, or thus head shake, . . . note That you know aught of me. Shak., Hamlet, l. 5.

head-sheets (hed'shēts), n. pl. Naut., the sheets of the head-sails; the jib-sheets.
head-shield (hed'shēld), n. In herpet., a cephalic plate; one of the usually definite and symmetrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or ligard or lizard.

headship (hed'ship), n. [\(\chi head + -ship.\)] The state or position of being a head or chief; head or chief place; hence, authority; rule; government.

As an estate of the reaim the apiritualty recognises the headship of the king, as a member of the Church Catholic trecognises, according to the medieval idea, the headship of the pope. Stubbs, Const. Hlst., § 376.

There seems no reason to doubt that Rome, in the days of her kings, had won a federal headship over all Latium, and that she lost that headship through her change from kings to consuls. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 316.

rederal headship. See federal.
head-sill (hed'sil), n. In a saw-pit, one of the transverse pieces at each end, on which the ends of the timber rest.
head-silver (hed'sil*vèr), n. Same as head-

head-skin (hed'skin), n. A thick, tough, elastic substance, proof against the harpoon, protecting the case of the sperm-whale. C. M. Scammon.

headsman (hedz'man), n.; pl. headsmen (-men). [< ME. heddysman (def. 1); < head's, poss. of head, + man.] 1. A chief person; a head man. Thei... Hyngede of theire heddys-mene by hundrethes at onea.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 281.

2. One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons; a public executioner.

Come, headsman, off with his head. Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway. head-spade (hed'spad), n. A long-handled in-

strument with iron shank and cast-steel blade, belonging to the cutting-gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale. It is heavier than the cutting spade, and is employed in cutting the bone which connects the whale's head to the body. Also called head-

headspring (hed'spring), n. Origin; source; fountainhead.
head-stall (hed'stâl), n. 1. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head.—2. Same

as capistrum, 1. head-station (hed'sta"shon), n. The dwelling-

house and offices on an Australian sheep- or cattle-station. [Australia.]

Soon they passed a headstation, as the homeatead and main buildings of a station are invariably called.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensiand, 1. 42.

head-stick (hed'stik), n. 1. Naut., a short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on .- 2. In printing,

a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form, between the chase and the typc. head-stock (hed'stok), n. In mach.: (a) The framing used to support the gudgeons of a wheel. (b) In a lathe, the frame which supports the live spindle, to which the work is chucked or dogged, as distinguished from the tail-stock, which the supports the dead of the supports the dead of the supports the dead of the supports the support of the suppor

which supports the dead spindle; the live head. (c) The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad-car. headstone (hed'ston), n. 1. The principal stone in a foundation; the chief stone, as the corner-stone of a building, or the keystone of an arch. See cut under $arch^1$.—2. A stone, usually inscribed, set at the head of a grave.

Where Claribel low-lieth . . . At noon the wild bee hummeth About the mosa'd headstone.

Tennyson, Claribel.

head-stool (hed'stöl), n. A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neek or cheek upon during repose, and leave the hair undisturbed. Such appliances were used when large and

elaborate coiffures were in vogue.

headstrong (hed'strông), a. 1. Wilful; ungovernable; obstinate; bent on pursuing one's own ends.

Peace, headstrong Warwick! Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. She's as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Sheridan, The Rivals, ili. 3.

In all his dealings he was *headstrong*, perhaps, but open and above board. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 293.

2. Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness: as, a headstrong course.

Thus I'll curb her mad and headstrong humour.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

=Syn_ Iutractable, unruly, atubborn, dogged.
headstrongness (hed strong-nes), n. Obstinate wilfulness. [Rare.]

Rosinante's headstrongness . . . shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider. Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 6.

head-sword (hed'sōrd), n. Water running through an adit-level: a Cornish mining term. head-tabling (hed'tā"bling), n. See tabling. head-timber (hed'tim"ber), n. Naut., one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted

between the upper knee and the curved rail, to support the frame of the head-rails.

head-tire (hed'tir), n. Dress or attire for the

A chariot with bridies of gold, and an headtire of fluctionen. 1 Esd. iii. 6.

Their head-tires of flowers, mixed with aliver and gold, with some spriga of ægrets among. B. Jonson, Chloridia.

head-tone (hed'ton), n. In singing, a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose

produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration, thus giving an impression of being made there.

head-turner (hed'ter"ner), n. A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels.

head-valve (hed'valv), n. In a steam-engine, the delivery-valve. E. H. Knight.

head-veil (hed'val), n. A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it, as distinguished from the face-veil: such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier important part of the costume of the wealthier

Moslem women.

head-voice (hed'vois), n. In singing, that method of using the voice, or that portion of the singer's compass, which tends to produce head-

headward, headwards (hed'wärd, -wärdz), adv. [< head + -ward, -wards.] Toward the head. Packard.

head-wark (hed'wärk), n. [ME. heedwarke, hedewarke, AS. heáfodwære (= Ieel. höfudhverkr = Sw. hufvudvärk = Dan. hovedvark), < heáfod, head, + wærc, ache, pain.] Same as headache, 2. headway (hed'wā), n. 1. Motion ahead or forward; force or amount of such motion; rate of progress: said specifically of a ship, but applied to all kinds of progress, literally or figure tively. uratively.

The enginea [of a steamer] are first "slowed," then atopped, and finally backed, if necessary; when the headway ceases, the anchor is let go.

Hamersly, Naval Encyc., p. 35.

My Lord Derby and his friends seem to think Democracy has made, and is making, dangerous headway. W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 104.

2. In arch., clear space in height, as from a

a. In arch., clear space in height, as from a floor to a ceiling, or from the ground to the crown of an arch; specifically, the perpendicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling.—3. In coal-mining, a cross-heading. [North. Eng.]—To fetch headway. See fetch!

head-word (hed'werd), n. A word put as a title (and printed usually in a distinctive type) at the head of a paragraph, as the words in full-face at the beginning of the several articles in this dictionary; a title-word; a word constituting a heading or a side-head.

head-work (hed'werk), n. 1. Mental or intellectual labor.

Well are they fed, well are they clad

—2. One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary, by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang, for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder. [Thieves' cant.]

heady (hed'i), a. [\langle head + -y^1.] 1. Headstrong; rash; precipitate; hurried on by obstinacy or passion.

Let the immortall soule lift her eles vpwards, not downwards Into this darke world, which is vnstable, madde, headie, crooked, alway encompassing a blinde depth.

Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 367.

A man of a strong heady temperament, like Villen, is very differently tempted. His eyes lay hold on all provecations greedily, and his heart flames up at a look into imperious desire.

R. L. Stevenson, François Villon.

2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

A sort of wine which was very heady.

This towne much consists of brewers of a certaine heady e.

Evelyn, Diary, May 19, 1672. They [moles] are driven from their haunts by garlick for a time, and other heady smells buried in their passages.

Evelyn, Sylva, xxvi.

New honours are as heady as new wine. Scott, Kenliworth, xxxii.

3. Violent; impetuous. [Rare.]

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a heady currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Boule.

Against whose base the headie Neptune dasht His high-enride browes. Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Iv. 3.

Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

head-yard (hed'yärd), n. Naut., one of the yards on the foremast: as, to haul around and brace up the head-yards.
heal¹ (hēl), v. [< ME. helen, < AS. hælan (= OS. hēlian = OFries. hēla = D. heelen = MLG. hēlen, heilen, LG. helen = OHG. heilan, MHG. G. heilen = Leel. heila = Sw. hela = Dan. hele = Goth. hailjan), heal, make whole, < hāl, whole: see whole, and cf. holy, hale², hail², health, etc.]
I. trans. 1. To make whole or sound; restore to health or soundness; cure: as, to heal the sick.

Thei that were hurt and wounded a-bode at theire hos-telles for to hele theire woundes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 499.

The rarest Simples that our fields present-vs

Heale but one hurt, and healing too torment-vs.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed.

Mat. viti. 8.

2. To restore to wholesome conditions; recleanse; strengthen.

I . . . will heal their land. 2 Chron, vii. 14

Thy gifts, thy love, may scarce now heal my heart— Look not so kind—God keep us well apart! William Morris, Earthiy Paradise, II. 324.

3. To remedy; remove, repair, or counteract by salutary or beneficial means: as, to heal a quarrel or a breach.

I will heal their backsliding. Hos. xiv. 4.

I will heat their backsliding. Hos. XIV. 4.

We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hoeker, and Mr. Welde, to be brought to see his errour, and to heal it by some public explanation of his meaning. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 179.

Time and tale a long-past woe will heal,
And make a melody of grief.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 23.

II. intrans. To grow whole or sound; return to a sound state: with reference to a wound, sometimes with up or over.

Withinne a fewe dayes he schal so hool that he schal fele him silf of the statt and the strenkthe of xl geer.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Fnrnivall), p. 15.

While Geraint lay healing of his hurt,
The blameless King went forth. Tennyson, Geraint.

Healing tissue. See tissue.

Well are they fed, well are they clad, And live in heal and weal. Fair Annie (Child's Ballada, III. 387).

lectual labor.

He had the perseverance, the capability for head-work and calculation, the steadiness and general forethought, which might have made him a great merchant if he had itved in a large city. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvis's Lovera, xxxi.

To this ideational adjustment may be referred most of the strain and "head-splitting" connected with recollecting, reflecting, and all that people call head-work.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 59.

2. In arch., the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch.
head-worker (hed'wer'ker), n. 1. One who works with his head or brain, as distinguished from one who does physical labor. Specifically from one who does physical labor. Specifically hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cell, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cella, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cella, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, hide () ult. E. cella, q. v.), to cella, a hollow, helm, capture, helm, capture, helm, helm, he

Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To God, that is so just and resonable,
That he ne wel neught suffre it hiled be,
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 235.

I can nae langer heal frae thee, Thou art my youngest brither. Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 254).

2. To cover, as for protection. (a) To cover or over-lay, as a roof with tiles, slates, tin, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Alle the honses beth heled halles and chambres, With no lede, bete with Lone and with Leet-speche. Piers Plowman (C), viii. 237.

Piers Plowman (C), viti. 237.

Water with of rayne or of the welle,
Then hele it feire, or se that it be soo.
Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

(b) [In this use also spelled heel, being partly confused with heel?, orig. heald, heeld, incline.] To cover (the roots of trees and plants), usually in an inclined or sisnting position, with soil, after they have heen taken out of the ground, and before setting them permanently: generally used with in.

VII bushels [of seed] on an acre londe bestowe When all the dewe is off, In houres warme, And hele hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Palladius, Hnsbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

heal³ (hēl), v. A variant spelling of heel².
healable (hē'la-bl), a. [⟨heal¹ + -able.] Capable of being healed.
heal-all (hēl'âl), n. A plant supposed to possess great healing virtues, especially Brunella vulgaris, more commonly called self-heal. Among the other plants sometimes called by this name are Collinsonia Canadensis, the horse-balm or stone-root, Rhodiola rosea, the roseroot, and Scrophularia nodosa, the figwort.—High heal-all, a common North American herb, Pedicularis Canadensis, the lonsewort. See Pedicularis.
heald¹†, v. and n. See heeld.
heald² (hēld), n. Same as heddle.
heal-dog (hēl'dog), n. [⟨heal¹, v., + obj. dog.]
See madwort.
healer¹ (hē'lèr), n. [⟨ ME. helere (= OHG.

See madwort.

healer¹ (hē'lèr), n. [< ME. helere (= OHG. heilari), < helen, heal: see heal¹, v. The AS. noun hælend (prop. ppr.) (= OS. hēljand = MLG. heilant = OHG. heilanto, heilant, MHG. heilant, G. heiland), lit. healer, was applied only to Jesus, being a translation of the name Jesus or of its Latin equivalent salvator.] One who or that which heals, cures, restores. Or repairs or that which heals, cures, restores, or repairs.

This name Ihesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot heler or hele.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

O Time! . . . comforter, And only heater when the heart hath bled. Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

move something evil or noxious from; purify; healer2 (hē'ler), n. [\(heal^2 + -er^1 \).] One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles, slates, etc. Also hellier, hillier. Ray, South and East Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

healful† (hēl'fūl), a. [< ME. heeleful, heleful; < heal¹, n., + -ful.]

1. Tending to heal or cure; healing.—2. Full of health or safety.

It schalle zyue drynke to hym with watir of heelful isdom.

Wyclif, Ecclus. xv. 3 (Purv.).

He made the Gospelles, in the whiche is gode Doctryne and helefulle, Inlie of Charitee and Sothefastnesse, and trewe prechinge to hem that heleeven in God.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

Vertues to knowe, thaym forto have and vse, Is thing moste heelfulle in this worlde trevly. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

healing¹ (hē'ling), n. [< ME. heelinge, < AS. hæling (= D. heeling = OHG. heilunga, G. heilung), verbal n. of hælan, heal: see heal¹, v.] 1. The act or process of making or becoming whole, sound, or well.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion.

Ourself, foreseeing casnalty, . . . learnt, For many weary moons before we came, This craft of healing.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. Cure; the means of making whole.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings.

Mal. iv. 2.

A light of healing glanced about the couch.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

healing¹ (hē'ling), p. a. Curing; curative; restorative; soothing.

Every virtuous plant and healing herb.

Milton, Comns, I. 621.

Eve,
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,
With sweet anstere composure thus replied
To whom with healing words Adam replied.
Milton, P. L., ix. 290.

Much, however, must still have been left to the healing fluence of time. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi. influence of time.

The healing art, the art of medicine.

healing² (hē'ling), n. [< ME. helinge, hilinge, covering; verbal n. of heal², v. Cf. equiv. hilling.] A covering. Specifically—(a) The covering of the roof of a building. [Prov. Eng.] (b) pl. Bed-covers.

of the roof of a binding. [Frov. Eng.] (b) pt. Bed-Govels. [Prov. Eng.] healing-herb (hē'ling-erb), n. A plant, Symphytum officinale, generally ealled comfrey. healing-pyx (hē'ling-piks), n. Eccles., the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anointing the sick.

healing-stonet, n. A roofing-slate or -tile.

For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *Heating-stones*.

R. Carew, Snrvey of Cornwall, fol. 6.

heallesst, a. [ME. heleles; $\langle heal1, n., + -less.$] Incapable of being made whole or well.

How myght a wight in tormente and in drede
And heletes, yow sende as yet gladnesse?

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1593.

And heleles, yow sende as yet gladnesse?

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1593.

healm, n. See halm.
healsfangt, n. [AS., lit. 'neek-taking,' < heals, the neek, E. halse¹, q. v., + fang, n., < fön (pp. fangen), take: see fang. Cf. Icel. hälsfang, embracing, hälsfengja, embrace.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine or mulet of uncertain character; "the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment, had it been in use." Thorpe.
healsome (hēl'sum), a. A dialectal (Scotch) variant of wholesome.
health (helth), n. [< ME. helth, < AS. hælth, health, healing, cure (= OHG. heilida, health) (more commonly hæhn, hælo, health, safety, salvation: see heal!, n.), < hāl, whole, hale: see whole, hale², hait², heal¹. The word is thus an abstract noun from whole, not from heal.] 1. Soundness of body; that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and functions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies life; a normal bodily condition. Health implies also, physiologically, the ability to produce offspring fitted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary functions of their species.

It is as "the ontward sign of freedom, the realisation of the universal will," that health may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whole system—as sign and as goal of a realisation of life.

J. H. Stirling, Secret of Hegel, II. 554.

2. In an extended use, the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of soundness and vigor, whether normal or impaired: as, good health; ill health; how is your health?

That health of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, il. 270.

Natural vigor of the faculties; moral or intellectual soundness.

We have left undone those things which we ought io have done; And we have done those things which we ought not to have done: And there is no health in us.

Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.

The beautiful selemn words of the ritual had done him good, and restored much of his health.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvis's Lovers, vi.

4. Power of healing, or giving health; capacity for restoring, strengthening, enlightening, purifying, etc.: chiefly in Scripture.

That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations.

Ps. lxvii. 2.

The tongue of the wise is health. Prov. xil. 18. A salutation or a toast; an invocation of

health and happiness for another: as, to drink a health to one.

Thou worthy lord
Of that unworthy wife that greeteth thee,
Health to thy person! Shak, Lucrece, 1. 1305.
Lady Margerie was the first ladye
That drank to him the wine 0;
And aye as the healths gaed round and round,
"Laddy, your love is mine 0."
Sweet Willie and Lady Margerie (Child's Ballads, II. 53).

Well—come, give us a bottle of good wine, and we'll drink the lads' health. Sheridan, School for Scandal, it. 3.

Bill of health. See bill3.—Board of health, a board of commissioners appointed by the government of the United

States or of any State, city, or town, to make regulations for preventing the spread of contagious or infections diseases, to promote or regulate sanitary conditions in particular cases, and in other ways to care for the public health. The National Board of Health consists of several members appointed by the President, one medical officer of the army, one of the marine hospital service, and one officer of the department of justice. It cooperates with State and mnnicipal boards, and reports upon and endeavors to increase their efficiency.—Figure of health. See figure.—Health laws, statutes regulating the general sanitary conditions by the organization of boards of health.

healthful (helth'fùl), a. [< health + -ful.] 1. Full of or in the enjoyment of health; free from disease; healthy: as, a healthful body or a healthful condition. [In this sense healthy is

more common.]

The virtue which the world wants is a healthful virtue, not a valetudinarian virtue. Macaulay, Leigh Hnnt.

2. Serving to promote health; salubrious; wholesome; salutary: as, a healthful air or climate; a healthful diet.

Send down . . . ihe healthful spirit of thy grace, Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for Clergy and People.

In books, or work, or healthful play, Let my first years be past, Watts, How doth the Little Busy Bee.

A few cheerful companions in our walks will render them abundantly more healthful. V. Knox, Essays, c. 3. Well disposed; cheerful. [Rare.]

Gave healthful welcome to their ship-wrack'd guests.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Wholesome, etc. See healthy. healthfully (helth'ful-i), adv. In a healthful

manner; wholesomely, healthfulness (helth ful-nes), n. The state of being healthful or healthy; wholesomeness;

This verse sets forth the healthfulness and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.

Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xlix. 12.

health-guard (helth'gard), n. In Great Britain, officers appointed to enforce the quarantine regulations.

healthily (hel'thi-li), adv. In a healthy condition; so as to be healthy or to promote

healthiness (hel'thi-nes), n. The state of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease: as, the healthiness of an animal or a plant.
healthless (helth'les), a. [< health + -less.]

1. Infirm; sickly.

O wisdom, with how sweet an art doth thy wine and oil restore health to my healthless soul!

St. Gregory, Pastoral, quoted in Quarles's Emblems, iii. 3.

2. Unwholesome; unhealthy. [Rare.]

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, 1. 1.

healthlessness (helth'les-nes), n. The state of being healthless, sickly, or unwholesome.

A merry meeting, or a looser feast, calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness, and healthlessness and dishonour. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 704. health-lift (helth'lift), n. An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct unward lift. It is complimes a arranged by direct upward lift. It is sometimes so arranged, by means of levers, that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted.

health-officer (helth' of "i-ser), n. An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regula-

healthsomet (helth'sum), a. [< health + -some.] Wholesome

healthy (hel'thi), a. [< health + -y¹.] 1. Being in a sound state; possessing health of body or mind; hale; sound.

Asks what thou lackest, thought resign'd,
A healthy frame, a quiet mind.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

If a healthy body contributes to the health of the mind, so also a healthy mind keeps the body well.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 58.

2. Conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious; healthful. [In this sense healthful is generally preferred.]

Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business,

Locke.

And therefore that love of action which would put death out of sight is to be counted good, as a holy and healthy thing (one word, whose meanings have become unduly severed).

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 237.

3. Safe; prudent. [Slang.]=Syn. 1. Vigorous, hearty, robust, strong; Healthy, Healthyd, Wholesome, Salubrious, Salutary. A distinction between healthy and healthful is nearly established. Healthy is applies ble to the condition of body or mind; healthful to that which produces health. Wholesome is sometimes preferred to healthful on the ground of euphony, but commonly applies chiefly to food, as salubrious applies chiefly to sir, climate, and the like. Salutary has malmly a moral significance: as, a salutary effect; salutary influence. Healthy and wholesome are often used figuratively; the others are not. heam (hēm), n. A dialectal form of hame! heap (hēp), n. [< ME. heep, a heap, crowd, multitude, < AS. heáp, a band, troop, crowd, multitude (of persons), rarely a pile (of things), = OS. hōp = OFries. hāp = D. hoop = MLG. hōp, LG. hoop, hope, also hupe, hüpe = OHG. houf and hūfo, MHG. houf, houfe, and hūf, hūfe, G. haufe = Icel. hōpr = Sw. hop = Dan. hob (the vowel in the Scand. words being conformed to that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. that of the LG.), a troop, crowd, multitude. heap-keeper (hēp'kē"per), n. A miner who Cf. OBulg. kupŭ, Russ. Pol. kupa, Lith. kaupas, a crowd, heap (Slav. and LG. p do not reg. correspond). Doublet hope, in the phrase forlorn hope: see forlorn.] 1. A great number of persons or animals; a troop; a crowd; a multitude. They got together spices and odours of all sorts, ... and thereon pour the same forth by heapeneal. [In this (the original) sense now rare except colloquially.]

loquially.]

Now is not that of God a ful fair grace,
That swich a lewed mannes wit shall pace
The wisdom of an hepe of learned men?
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 575.
They have hills consecrated to Idols, whither they resort in heapes on pilgrimage. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

2. A great number of things; a large accumulation, stock, or store of any kind; a large quantity; a great deal: as, a heap of money; tho frost destroyed a heap of fruit. [Now chiefly colloquial.] ly colloquial.]

colloquial.]

Touch. Yet was not the knight forsworn.

Cel. How prove you that, in the great heap of your knowShak., As you Like it, i. 2. ledge?

Thon now one heap of beauty art.

Thon now one heap of beauty art.

Cowley, The Mistress, Clad all in White.

Heaps of comment have recently been written about
Wordsworth's way of dealing with nature.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 110.

A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation; a pilo or raised mass: as, a heap of earth or stones. In some places a heap of limestone was formerly 4% cubic yards.

There is an heep of Stones aboute the place, where the Body of hire was put of the Angles.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 62.

They doe . . . raise certaine heaps of sand, mudde, clay, or some other such matter to repell the water.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

There is seene a ruinous shape of a shapelesse heape and building.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 58.

ng.
It was a crumbling heap, whose portal dark
With blooming ivy-trails was overgrown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 1.

4. In math., a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another.—A heap, used adverbiaily, a great deal; very much; exceedingly: as, he goes a heap too often; to like one a heap. Also, by abbreviation, heap, a locution commonly ascribed to American Indians speaking English. [Colloq.]

To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap a year.

Dow's Patent Sermons,

He is a big man, heap big man. Speech of Hole-in-the-Sky at Washington, 1868. Speech of Hole-in-the-Sky at washington, 1808. In a heap, close together. Chaucer.—To strike all of a heap, to throw into bewilderment or confusion; astonish or confound. See aheap. [Colloq.]

Now was I again struck all of a heap. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honor."

Richardson, Pamela, I. 297.

healthsomeness (helth'sum-nes), n. Whole-someness.

He [Cæsar] himself made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for healthsomenesse.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 271.

Healthy (hel'thi), a. [< health + -y1.] 1. Be-thealth someness the healthy (hel'thi), a. [< health + -y1.] 1. Be-thealthy (hel'thi) as the heart some or or constant and six 1. 251.

Heap (hēp), v. t. [< ME. hepen, < AS. heaping (=D. hoopen = OHG. houfon, MHG. houfen, G. heap (=D. hoopen = OHG. houfon, MHG. ho to heap up treasures; to heap on wood or coal.

Eke heep uppe everie roote of ferne and brieres, And everie weed, as used everl where is. Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Though he heap up silver as the dust. Job xxvil. 16. "One, two, three, four," said Mr. Tacker, heaping that number of black cloaks upon his left arm. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate, He came with the babe-faced lord; Heap'd on her terms of disgrace. Tennyson, Mand, xxiii. 1.

2. To round or form into a heap, as in measuring; give or fill with overflowing measure.

Nay, strew, with free and joyous sweep,
The seed upon the expecting soft;
For hence the plenteous year shall heap
The garners of the men who toil.

Bryant, Song of the Sower.

3. To bestow a heap or large quantity upon.

Never had man more joyfull day then this, Whom heaven would heape with blis.

Spenser, Epithalamion, 1. 247.

Heaped measure, a quantity overfilling the measuring vessel, a cone of the commodity being formed above the top of the vessel. Such measure is used for coal, potatoes, fruit, or other articles of merchandise which do not lie compactly in the measuring-vessel.—To heap coals of fire on one's head. See coal.

heap-cloud (hēp/kloud), n. Same as cumulus, 1.

I will take the case of the common cumulns or heap-oud. Nature, XXXIX. 226.

heaper (hē'pèr), n. One who heaps, piles, or

heap-flood (hep'flud), n. A heavy sea. One ship that Lycins dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes In sight of captayne was swasht wyth a roysterus heape-flud. Slanihurst, Æneid, i. 124.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, . . . and thereon pour the same forth by heape-meal.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 71.

heapy (hê'pi), a. $[\langle heap + -y^1 \rangle]$ Gathered in heaps.

S.

The weaker banks opprest retreat,
And sink beneath the *heapy* water's weight.

Rove, tr. of Lucan, vi.

Where s dim glesm the paly lanthorn throws O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows. Gay, Trivia, iii. 836.

hear (her), v.; pret. and pp. heard, ppr. hearing. [\lambda Hell, et., pret. and pp. heard, ppr. heardy, \(\) [\lambda HE. heren, heeren (pret. herde, pp. herd), \(\) AS. hi\(\) hi\(\) an, h\(\) pran, h\(\) pran these forms with r for orig. s) = Goth. hausjan, hear. It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr. ἀκούειν (for *ἀκουσίειν, orig. *κουσίειν? cf, κοῦν for ἀκούειν in Hesychius), hear. Some take Teut. h-, Gr. ἀκ-, κ-, as a reduced prefix, and connect the verb with L. audire (orig. **ausdire †), hear, auscultare, listen, Goth, auso, etc., = E. ear = Gr. οὐς (ώτ., orig. *νὐσατ-), ear: see acoustic, audience, audit, etc., auscultation, ear¹. Hence ult. hark, harken.] I. trans. 1. To perceive by the ear; receive an impression of through the auditory sense; take cognizance of by harkening.

Not knowing whether nose, or ears, or eyes, Smelt, hard, or saw, more sauours, sounds, or Dies. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 866.

Where you stand you cannot hear
From the groves within
The wild-bird's din.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

2. To pay regard to by listening; give ear to; give audience to; mark and consider what is said by; listen to for the purpose of learning, awarding, judging, determining, etc.: as, to hear prayer; to hear a lesson or an argument; to hear an advocate or a cause, as a judge.

There is the Awtier, where oure Lady herde the Anngeles synge Messe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 91. Hear my cry, 0 God; attend unto my prayer.

Ps. lxi. 1.

He sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ.

Acts xxiv. 24.

Hear, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands, What Paris, anthor of the war, demands. Pope, Hiad, iii.

3. To listen to understandingly; learn or comprehend by harkening; hence, to learn by verbal statement or report.

Sir, do rede this letter that my lorde hath the sente, and han shalt thou heren his wille and his corage.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon, and saide as ye shul here.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 860.

This is an hard saying; who can hear it? John vi. 60. Toward the evening, a relation of the shelk's came from Bayreut, where, he said, he had heard that I walked about the city, and had observed every thing very curiously, which had alarmed the people.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 97.

4. To be a hearer of; attend usually the min-

istrations of: as, what minister do you hear? [Colloq.]—5. To be called. [A Latinism.]

Bright effluence of bright essence increate, Or hear'st thou rather (wouldst thou rather hear thyself called) pure ethereal stream, Whose fountain who shall tell?

Milton, P. L., iii. 7.

To hear a bird sing. See bird1.—To hear a bookt. See book.—To hear say, to hear a person say; learn by general report. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

Dere frende Merlin, I haue herde say that ye loved well my fader, Vterpendragon. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 114.

Painting, sir, I have heard say, is a mystery [craft].
Shake, M. for M., Iv. 2.

I have heard say (again to take a trifling matter) that at the beginning of this century it was a subject of serions, any, of angry controversy, whether it began with January 1800, or January 1801.

J. H. Newman, Gram, of Assent, p. 363.

To hear tell of, to hear some or any one talk about; listen to what is sald about. [Obsolete or coiloquial.]

She cannot endure to hear tell of a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To possess the sense of hearing; have that form of sense-perception which is dependent on the ear.

The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them.

Prov. xx. 12.

You are so sadly deaf, my dear, What shall I do to make you hear! Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.

2. To listen; harken; give heed.

Hear ye now, O house of David. Isa, vii. 13. Dost thou hear? gav'st thou my letter to Julia? Shak., T. G. of V., i. I.

When themes like these employ the poet's tongue, I hear as mute as if a syren sung. Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 199.

3. To be told; learn by report: as, so I hear.

When the Queen heard of the King's Proclamatton, she knew there was no returning for her into England without some good Assistance. Baker, Chronicles, p. 111.

Charm'd with the sight, the world, I cried, Shall hear of this thy deed.

Couper, Dog and Water-Lily.

4t. To be heard, or heard of; be reported.

I will no more of these enperfinous excesses. They are these make me hear so ill both in town and country.

B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Our King and Parliament have been at great strife who should obtaine most Justice; if they would now strive who should shew most Mercy, it would heare well throughout the world.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 70.

out the world.

N. Ward, Simple Cobier, p. 70.

Hear, hear! an exclamation used to call attention to the words of a speaker, and usually to express approbation.—

I (he, etc.) will not hear of, I (he, etc.) will not entertain the idea of; I (he, etc.) will not have to do with.

He will not hear of druga. B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

To hear to, to yield or consent to; heed; regard: as, to hear to reason; he refused to hear to the arrangement.

He will not hear to the suggestion that they may be giving account of different battles.

Stove, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 304.

heard1 (herd). Preterit and past participle of

heard2, n. An obsolete spelling of herd2.

heardgroomet, n. See herdgroom. heared. An obsolete or dialectal form of heard.

hearer (her'er), n. [< ME. herer, herere (= G. hörer), < heren, hear.] One who hears; one who listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.

Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only.

Jas. 1. 22.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad; Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.

Cowper, Conversation, 1. 324.

hearing (hēr'ing), n. [< ME. heringe, herunge (= OHG. hōrunga); verbal n. of hear, v.] 1. Perception of sound; the act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition: one of the five external senses. See earl.

But their loud meaning.

Sanays, ...

Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toil.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvil. But their loud instruments doe rather affright then deght the hearing.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.

I come with gracious offers from the king, If you vouchsafe me hearing and respect. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

The excitement of the House was such that no other speaker could obtain a hearing; and the debate was adjourned.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. A judicial investigation of a suit at law; attention to and consideration of the testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with to a just decision: especially used of trial without a jury.

I have a couple of brawling neighbours, that, I'll assure ou, will not agree, and you shall have the hearing of their natter. Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

His last offences to us Shall have judiclous hearing. Shak., Cor., v. 5.

4. Distance within which sound may be heard; ear-shot: as, he was not within hearing. Thou hast apoken in mine hearing. Job xxxiii. 8.

Where stood that renowned City of Corinth, in hearing of both seas, and having a port unto either.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 7.

For I never whisper'd a private affair

For I never whisper a a private successful within the hearing of cator mouse. . . . But I heard it shouted at once from the top of the house.

Tennuson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Scotch.]

She aye ordered a dram, or a sowp kale, or something to us, after she had gi'en us a hearing on our duties.

Scott, Old Mortality, xiv. 6. Something heard; something to hear; report; news. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In trueth this which you tell is a most shamefull hear-ng. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Fran. Lady, I've lov'd you long.
Ric. 'Tis a good hearing, sir.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, 1. 2.

It was, in the Scotch phrase, a good hearing, and put me in good-humor with the world.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 115.

7. Attendance on preaching. [Prov. Eng.]

7. Attendance on preaching. [Law.]

I have learned since, that he . . . has a mother, between seventy and eighty, who walks, every Sunday, eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again.

Cowper, Works, VIL 38.

Couper, Works, VIL 38.

Hard of hearing. See hard.—Hearing in presence, in the Court of Session of Scotland, a formal hearing of counsel before all the judgea.—Organs of hearing, the sudditory appearatus; the ear and associate structures, adapted to receive vibrations of the air, called sound-vaves. These organs consist, in the higher animals, esaentially of the end-organs of a special nerve, bathed in a fluid usually containing some hard body or otolith, and receiving and being excited to molecular motion by impacts of sound-waves conducted to the nervous parts through apecial passages closed by a membrane, furnished in many cases with a special set of auditory ossicles, and usually communicating with the pharynx through a vestige of the first postoral visceral cleft. See ear!

hearingless (hēr'ing-les), a. [</br>
hearingless (hēr'ing-les), a. [</br>

hearken, hearkener. See harken, harkener. hearon, n. An obsolete spelling of heron. hearsal, n. [By apheresis for rehearsal.] Rehearsal. Spenser.

hearsalt, n. [By apheresis for renearsal.] Rehearsal. Spenser.
hearsay (hēr'sā), n. and a. [= D. (het) hooren zeggen = MLG. hōr-seggen = G. hörensagen; < hear + inf. sayl. The verb phrase, chiefly in the pret., occurs in ME. (herd sain) and AS. (hýrde secgan).] I. n. Information communicated has a contract communicated by sanctions of the same production. cated by another; report; common talk; rumor; gossip.

Not having had, as yet, an opportunity of looking at the Saliabury codex, I can judge of it only from hearsay.

Rock, Church of our Fathers 1. 6.

Sometimes a rumor, a hearsay, an inarticulate whisper, Came with ita airy hand to point and beckon her forward. Longfellow, Evangeline, li. 1.

Let a prejudice be bequeathed, carried in the air, adopted by hearsay, . . . however it may come, these minds will give it habitation.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vl. 12.

II. a. Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or the talk of others; told or given at

second hand.

Liable to be imposed upon by the hearsay relations of credulity. Goldsmith, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist. She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales, Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hearsay evidence, evidence at aecond hand; testimony the relevancy of which does not consist in what the witness giving it himself perceived, but in what he derived by information from another person. It is generally excluded as objectionable, because its credibility cannot be estimated from the credit to be given to the witness, but depends on the veracity or competency of the third person, not before the court. Thus, if a witness testfies that a bystander told him that the prisoner struck the deceased, this is hearsay, for its credibility depends on the bystander, and he should be produced; but if he testifies that the accused admitted to him that he had struck the deceased, or, before the blow, told him he intended to strike it, or testifies that he heard the outcry of the deceased on being struck, it is not hearsay. Exceptions to the rule are made in respect to some forms of tradition as to facts of family history, and boundaries, and dying decisrations (which see, under declaration).

In some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or

In some cases (as in proof of sny general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of hearsay evidence, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their life-time.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxiil.

hearsel (hers), n. [As a historical term, referring to obsolete senses, and as a term of fortification ($\langle F. herse \rangle$, spelled herse (see herse); early mod. E. only herse, $\langle ME. herse, herse, herce$, a frame for lights in a church service or at a funeral, a funeral pageant, a bier, a pall, also a dead body (the sense of 'carriage for conveying the dead' being more modern), the frame being the dead' being more modern), the frame being so called from its likeness to a harrow, \langle OF. heree, a harrow, also a grated portcullis (ML. hercia, hersia), F. herse, a harrow, a portcullis (hersel, 1), triangular candlestick, = It. erpice, a harrow, \langle L. hirpex (hirpic-), also spelled irpex, a harrow: a rustic word, perhaps a corruption of Gr. $\tilde{a}\rho\pi a\xi$, a kind of grappling-iron (also a rake?), akin to $\tilde{a}\rho\pi a\gamma\eta$, a rake: see Har-

pax.] 1t. A canopy, usually of openwork or trellis, set over a bier, or more rarely over a permanent tomb, and used especially to support candles which were lighted at times of ceremony. A medieval iron hearse, said to be unique, standa in the aisle of Tanfield church, Durham, England, over a tomb of the Marmion family.

In the Vestrye ther ys an herse that stonde full of Chalys . . . whar in ys closyd many grett Reliquies.

Torkington, Diaria of Eng. Traveil, p. 9.

2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

Set down your honourable losd,
If honour may be shrouded in a hearse.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Hugh Bishop of Lincoln lying very sick, he not only went to visit him; but being dead, was one of the three Kings... that carried his Herse upon their Shoulders.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.

Decked with flowers, a simple hearse
To the churchyard forth they bear.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè, iil.

A carriage for conveying a dead person to the grave. The usual modern form has an oblong-roofed body, often with glass sides, and a door at the back for the insertion of the coffin.

4†. A temporary monument erected over a grave.

—5†. A dirge or threnody, or a solemn recital

For the faire Damzel from the holy herse Her love aicke hart to other thoughts dld steale. Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

6. In her., a charge resembling a portcullis or a harrow.

hearse¹ (hers), v. t.; pret. and pp. hearsed, ppr. hearsing. [< hearse¹, n.] To put on or in a

Would she were hearsed at my foot, and the ducats in er coffin.

Shak., M. of V., iit. 1.

O, answer me.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their cerements! Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

hearse² (hers), a. A Scotch form of hoarse. hearse-cloth (hers'klôth), n. [< ME. herse-cloth, < herse, hearse, + cloth.] A pall; a cloth to cover a corpse when laid upon a bier.

The grave, meanwhile, was shrouded with a funeral pall or hearse-cloth; and wax tapers, more or less in number, were set lighted all about it. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. t. 100.

hearse-like (hers'lik), a. Suitable to a hearse, and hence to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many earse-like airs as carols. Bacon, Adversity (ed. 1887).

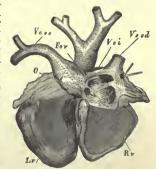
heart (härt), n. [Early mod. E. also hart, harte; heart (hārt), n. [Early mod. E. also hart, harte; < ME. hart, harte, herte, < AS. heorte (gen. heor-tan), f., = OS. herta = OFries. herte, hirte = OD. herte, hert, D. hart = MLG. herte, LG. hert = OHG. herza, MHG. herze, G. herz (gen. herzens), neut., = Icel. hjarta = Sw. hjerta = Dan. hjerte = Goth. hairtō (gen. hairtōns), f., = Ir. cridhe = Gael. cridhe, cri, heart, = W. craidd, center, Leon, herie, = Part heriese. — Il con (card) = Gael. cridhe, ert, heart, = W. craidd, center,

corn. kreiz = Bret. kreizen = L. cor (cord-),
neut., = Gr. καρδία, also κραδία, f., also κῆρ, neut.,

OBulg. srŭditse, Bulg. srŭdtse = Slov. Serv.
srdtse = Bohem. srdtee = Pol. serce (sertse) =
Russ. serdtse, heart; possibly = Skt. crad, trust,
connected with L. credere, trust (see under
credit); the Skt. hrid, hridaya, heart, shows a
discordant initial. From the L. form eor (cord-)
are ult. E. cordate. cort. courage etc. accord are ult. E. cordate, core^I, courage, etc., accord, concord, discord, record, etc., and from the Gr. sapóia ult. E. cardiac, cardialgia, etc., pericardium, etc.]

1. The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the blood-

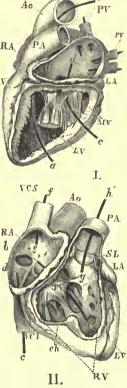
vascular tem. It is a hol-low muscular or otherwise contrac-tile organ which receives blood in its tuterior, and by contractions or hy contractions or pulsationa drives it out sgain, and thus keeps up the circulation of this fluid. In its simplestform, as in the early embryo of a vertebrate and in many invertebrate and in many invertebrate and in the course of a blood-vessel, capable of beating, or atternately dilating and contracting, and so acting upon the acting upon the contained fluid



Heart of Dugong (Halicore dugong), showing cleft apex; dorsal view, the cavities laid open. Rv, rightventricle; Lv, left ventricle; Lv, left ventricle; Lv, left ventricle; prov. state superior vena cava; Ved, right superior vena cava; Ved, vena cava inferior; Fov, inner end of a cæcal diverticulum of the right anricle, into which a style is introduced and which represents the foramen ovale; O, auricular septum,

mechanically. (See cuts under Astacidæ and Balanoglossus.) In the process of development one or both orifices of this bulb are furnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction across it, one of the resulting parts being specially devoted to the reception of blood, as from a vein, and its transmission only into the other part, which then by contraction urges it onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the two-chambered or bilocular heart of the lower vertebrates, in which the receiving-chamber is the auricule were the distributing-chamber is the ventricle, and the communication between them is the auriculventricular opening. In a more complex form the bilocular heart is partly divided into right and left halves by a constriction or partition which separates the single suricle into two, the result heing the three-chambered or trilocular heart, in which one auricle, the right, receives venous blood from the body at large, the left auricle receives aërated or arterial blood from gills or lungs, and each auricle pours its blood through its own suriculoventricular orifice into a common and single ventricle, which then sends a current of mixed venous and arterial blood to sll parts of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart; though the right and left anricles are in fact focompletely separated from each other, retaining an intersuricular opening, which in the embryos of birds and mammals is known as the foramen ovale. Finally, the entire aeparation of the auricles, and complete division of a common ventricular cavity into a right and a left ventricle by an interventricular septum or partition, result in the perfectly four-chambered or quadrilocular heart of all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and left sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (See circulation of the blood

of the heart as a whole, or of any one of its chambers, is the systole; the corresponding and alternating dilatation of its cavities, or any one of them, is the diastole; the two movements together are a pulsation or heartbeat. In vertebrates the cheart is situated in the thorax, between bcat. In vertebrates the heart is situated in the thorax, between the lungs, and enveloped in a serous membrane, the pericardium, which is generally a closed sac with one layer, the visceral or cardiac pericardium, investing the whole surface of the organ and the roots of the great vessels which spring from it, and the other, the parietal layer, reflected over the surface of adjacent structures. The primitive position of the heart is always median; but in the course of its development from the embry oit generally becomes tilted over tone side, the left, as is usual in the higher vertebrates, where the organ lies considerably to the left, and the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own the whole organ becomes unsymmetrical both in its own shape and in its relative position. In general the form of the heart is conoidal, with the base (the anricles) upward or forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downward or backward and sinistral. In man the heart is about 5 inches long, 3\(\) inches the heart is about 5 inches long, 3 inches in greatest width, and 2 inches in greatest depth; it weighs 10 or 12 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the female. It lies obliquely in the chest, with its broad fixed base uppermost, a little backward and to the right; its free apex downward, for-



Human Heart Dissected.

Human Heart Dissected.

1. Left side, left auricle and ventricle laid open: LA, left auricle; LV, left ventricle; ab, a style passed through left ventricle into aorta, Ao; cd, style passed from left ventricle into left auricle, through left auricle, through left auricle, through left auricle was recommended by the continual open. PP, PV, four pulmonary veins entrapleft auricle from the lungs; PA, pulmonary artery issuing from right ventricle, not opened, RV; RA, right auricle, and ventricle laid open: VCS, such a left left auricle and ventricle laid open: VCS, such a left laid open: Left laid open:

ward, and to the left, so that its beating may be seen or felt at a point an inch or less to the inner side of, and about an inch and a half below, the left nipple, between the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrane, the endocardium, which also invests the valves and is directly continuous with the lining of all the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance, the engocardium, is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar atriated one, of a deep-red color; its fibers are intricately disposed in two sets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrouarings which surround the surreuloventricular orifices. It is supplied with blood for its own nourishment by the right and left coronary arteries, the first branches of the aorta; they are accompanied by cardiac veins. Its nerves are derived from the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. Its action is involuntary. In all other mammals, and in brids, the heart is substantially the same as in man, with differences in relative size, in shape, and in the detail of its openings and valves; but in the acranial vertebrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary. See also cuts under circulation, embryo, lung, and thorax.

At his herte he saw a kniff
For to reuen him hise lif. Havelok, 1. 479.

Why do I yield to that suggestion

Why do I yield to that auggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? Shak., Macheth, i. 3.

The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (a) The emotions and affections, especially moral capacity or disposition, as for love or hatred, benevolence or malevolence, pity or scorn, courage or fear, faith or diatrust, etc.

Men clepen it Mount Joye; for it zevethe joye to Pil-rymes hertes, be cause that there men seen first Jerusa-em. Mandeville, Travela, p. 94.

The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint.

All offences, my lord, come from the heart; never came any from mine that might offend your majesty.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(b) The intellectual faculties; especially, inmost or most private thought; innermost opinions or convictiona; genuine or intense desire or sentiment: as, she despised him in her heart; the heart of a man is unsearchable; the devices of the heart; to set one's heart upon something.

Merlin thought wele in his herte that so sholde it not o.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ili. 609.

What his heart thinks his tongue speaks.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

(c) Good feeling; love; kindness; sensibility: as, she is all heart; he is all head and no heart; to gain one's heart; to give the heart to God.

Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs has my warm eart. Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

That vivacious versatility
Which many people take for want of heart.

Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 97.

Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart.

Hood, The Lady's Dream.

(d) Courage; spirit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for perseverance or endurance: as, to take heart; his heart failed him.

for no man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yel it come of high herte. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

A faint heart ne'er wan a fair ladte.

Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballada, VI. 85).

"Sir," said the least, "I am almost beat out of heart."

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., The Hill Difficulty.

Being so clouded with his grief and love,

Small heart was his after the Holy Quest.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(e) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my heart,

let me note the Goldsmith, Hermit, 1. 39.

Round my true heart thine arms entwine.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the heart of a country or a town.

For it is the Herte and the myddes of all the World. Mandeville, Travels, p. 2. A goodly apple rotten at the heart.
Shak., M. of V., i. 8.

Yo mr durst not put to sea, till he saw his men begine to recover, and yo hart of winter over.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 100.

The year 1740, atill grim with cold into the heart of summer, bids fair to have a late poor harvest.

Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. 7.

4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the

vigorous or efficacious part; the core. The very heart of kindness. Shak., T. of A., i. I.

Veracity is the heart of morality. Huxley, Universities. 5. A person, especially a brave or affection-

ate person: used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.

Ah, dear heart, that I were now but one half hour with ou. J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 110. Cheerly, my hearts. Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the land in heart. [Obsolescent.]

That the spent earth may gather heart sgsin. Dryden. Care must be taken not to plough ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by mari again.

Mortimer.

7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.

"This token, which I have worn so long," and Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the Heart, "in the assurance that you may."

Hawthorne.

8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Dlamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs promisenous strow the level green.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 79.

9. pl. A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. The rules are the same as the whist, except that there are no partners and no trump, and that the tricks count nothing, but at the end of the hand the player who has taken the fewest hearts receives a counter from each of the others for each heart that other has taken. The game is also played with variations from these rules.

10. Naut., a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.—11. In bot., the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See heart-wood.—At heart, in real character or disposition:

through.—11. In bot., the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See heart-wood.—At heart, in real character or disposition; at bottom; substantially; really: as, he is good at heart.

The Pharisee the dupe of his own art, Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart.

Cowper, Expostulation, 1. 94.

Branchial heart. See branchial.—Brokenness of heart. See brokenness.—By heart, by rote; in the memory: as, to have, get, or learn by heart.

Major Matchlock... served in the last civil wars, and has all the hattles by heart. Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

Shall I, in London, act this idle part?

Composing songs, for fools to get by heart?

Pope, Imit. of Horsec, II. ii. 126.

Cockles of the heart. See cockle?.—Douglas heart, a jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in imitation of the celebrated case in which Douglas inclosed the heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of such jewels of great richness have been preserved; they generally bear the sams of Bruce mingled with the arms or devices of the house of Douglas.—Feast of the Sacred Heart, a Roman Catholic feast celebrated on the Fridsy after the octave of Corpna Christi.—For one's heart, for one's life; if one's life were at stake.

I bade the rascal knock upon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

'Hearti, 'sheart', a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from by God's heart.

Shak., T. of the S., f. 2.

'Heart', 'sheart', a minced oath or asseveration, contracted from by God's heart.

Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.

Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! 'Heart, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife! Shak., 1 Hen. IV., til. I.

'Heart! stand you away, an yon love me.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humonr, if. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Why, what's this round box? Heart alive, John, it's swedding-cake! Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, p. 20.

Wedding-cake! Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, p. 20.

Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affections.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and 1 will wear him

In my heart's core, sy, in my heart of heart,

As I do thee. Shak., Hamlet, iil. 2.

Like most parents, in my heart of hearts I have a favourite child. That child is David Copperfield. Dickens.

Heart of Mary. See Immaculate Heart, below.—Heart of oak, a brave heart; a courageous person.

But here is a doozen of yonkers that have hearts of oake at fourescore yearea.
Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (Nares.)

at fourescore yearea.

Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (Narea.)

Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men,
We always are ready, steady boys, steady,
We'll fight, and we'll conquer again and again.

Heart's of Oak, Universal Mag., March, 1760, p. 152.

Heart's content. See content!.—Immaculate Heart,
in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the physical heart of the Virgin
Mary, to which religious veneration is paid, as being united
to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues.
This veneration in its present form dates from the latter
part of the aeventeenth century.—Sacred Heart, in the
Rom. Cath. Ch., the physical heart of Christ, to which
special devotion is offered as being not mere flesh, but
united to and inseparable from the divinity of Christ, and
as a symbol of his love and aphritual life. This devotion
in its present form dates from the latter part of the seventeemin century, and is approved by papal decrees. A number of orders, congregations, etc., have been established
in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and
principles being in the main those of the Jeauits.—Sisters
of the Sacred Heart of Mary, See sisterhood.—Smoker's heart, a morbid condition of the heart produced
these the sacred and inefficient action. Also called
tobacco-heart.

The frequent existence of what is known sa smoker's
heart in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed

tobacco-neart.

The frequent existence of what is known as smoker's heart in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed is due to this fact [the depressing action of tobacco on the Science, XII. 223.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to ask your pardon for it, int that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing.

Sir P. Sidney.

To get by heart. See by heart, shove.—To have at heart, to seek or desire earnestly.

neart, to seek or desire earnestly.

Friends . . . who, plac'd spart
From vulgar minds, have honor much at heart.
Cowper, Retirement, 1.728.

To have in one's heart, to purpose; have design or intention.—To have one's heart in one's mouth, to be terrified or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]—To lay to heart. Same as to take to heart.

I wish your ladyships would lay this matter to heart in your next birthday snits. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 28. To set one's heart at rest, to make one's aelf quiet; become tranquil or easy in mind.— To set one's heart on, to fix one's desires on; be very destrous of obtaining or keeping; desire, and strive to obtain.

If riches increase, set not your heart upon them.

To speak to one's heart, in Scrip., to speak kindly to; comfort; encourage.—To take heart, to be encouraged.

But I had heard a cuckoo that very alternoon, and I took

To take heart of grace. See grace.—To take to heart, to be much affected by; be sollcitous about; have concern for.

Str, be not wroth for nothinge that he doth to me, for he is fell and proude, and therefore taketh [imperative] nothinge to herte that he doth to me ne seith.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lit. 537.

heartbreaking (härt'brä*king), n. Same as heartbreak.

Her [Semele's] myth ought to be taken to heart amongst e Tyburnians, the Belgravians. Thackeray, Vantiy Fair, ii.

To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's disposition, feelings, or intentions to every one.

"Tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. Shak., Othelle, i. 1.

heart (härt), v. [< ME. herten; < heart, n. Cf. hearten. Cf. courage, v., encourage, ult. < L. cor = E. heart.] I. trans. 1. To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]

Thoche tarying ouer tyme turnys hom [them] to loy, And hertis hom highly to hold [consider] you for faint, Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4597.

I will be treble-sinew'd, hearted, breathed, And fight maliciously. Shak, A. and C., lif. 11.

2. In masonry, to build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar.

Shake rece with a smile from the rubs of her life amidst.

Imp. Dict.
III. intrans. To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varie-

ties of cabbage heart well.

heartache (hart'ak), n. [ME. not found; ef.

AS. heort-ece, hiorot-ece, in lit. sense, < heorte,
heart, + ece, pain, ache.] 1. Pain in or of the
heart. [Rare.]—2. Sorrow; anguish of the

By a sleepe, to say we end
The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shockes
That Fiesh la heyre too.
Shak., Hamlet (folio 1623), il. 2.

If ever I felt the full force of an honest heart-ache, it was the moment I saw her.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

heart-beat (härt'bet), n. 1. A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The heart-beats became more rapid.

Medical News, LII. 267.

Hence -2. Figuratively, a thought; an emotion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

Aff the land was full of people, . . . Speaking many tongues, yet feeling But one heart-beat in their hosoms, Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi.

And my harte bloode for the I bled. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 162.

Hence —2. Life; essence; something very dear, precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally heart's blood.

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this piot, shall with his heart-blood satisfy
Her injur'd life and honour.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 2.

heart-bond (härt'bond), n. In masonry, a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.

heart-bound, a. Hard-hearted; stingy. Da-

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting y to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor.

*Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.

heartbreak (härt'brāk), n. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also heartbreaking.

A man of genius [Dante] who could hold hearthreak at bay for twenty years, and would not let himself die till he had done his task. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 20.

Pa ixii. 10. heartbreak (härt'brāk), v. t. To break the kindly to; heart of. [Rare.] I'll cross him, an' wrack him, until I heart-break him. Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?

heart from the lack.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 774. heartbreaker (hart'bra*ker), n. 1. One who love-lock. [Humorous.]

Like Samson's heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a nation rne. S. Butler, Hudibraa, I, i. 253.

heartbreak.

O the heartbreakings Of miserable maids, where love's enforc'd! Middleton, Women Beware Women, I. 2.

heartbreaking (härt'brä'king), p. a. Causing great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.

A powerful mind in rulns is the most heart-breaking thing which it is possible to conceive.

Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 248.

On reading this heartbreaking account I hurried to M. Clémenceau's house. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 12.

heartbroken (härt'brokn), a. Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,

Heart-broken, and his father help'd him not.

Tennyson, Dora.

She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had heart-brokenly sat down.

Howells, Their Wedding Journey, viii.

heartburn (härt'bern), n. An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation; cardialeia dialgia.

Heartburn exists in a very marked degree in dilatation of the stomach, being produced by the decomposition of indigestible food retained in this organ.

Quain, Med. Dict.

heartburning (härt'ber"ning), n. 1. Heartburn.—2. Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Betweene . . . [the Dutch] and the Spanlards there is an implacable hartburning. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 613.

Things of no moment, yet they cause many distempers, much heart-burning amongst us.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 225.

To this unincky agreement may be traced a world of blokerings and heart-burnings between the parties, about fancied or pretended infringements of treaty stipulations.

Irving, Kalckerbocker, p. 290.

heartburning (härt'ber"ning), a. Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy.

Jealousles, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements.

Middleton, The Witch.

heartburnt (härt'bernt), a. Discontented.

I am so melancholy and so heart-burnt!
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, IL 2.

heart-bird (härt'berd), n. [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, Strepsilas interpres: a gunners' name.

J. E. DeKay, 1844. [New York.]
heart-block (härt'blok), n. Naut., a large deadey formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.
heart-blood (härt'blud), n. [< ME. herteblood, herteblod (= D. hartebloed = MHG. herzebluot, G. herzblut = Dan. hjerteblod = Sw. hjertablod); < heart + blood.] 1. Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

heart-disease (härt'di-zēz"), n. [The AS. term was heort-cothu, < heorte, heart, + cothu, disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart, either nervous or organic. To the latter class belong valvular lesions, endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis, disease of the coronary arteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the heart's action. Such disturbance independent of visible morbid changes is called functional or nervous.

Ile suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

heart-ease (härt'ēz), n. Same as heart's-ease, 1. heart-easing (härt'ē'zing), a. Giving quiet to

Mad that sorrow should his use control,
Or keep him from heart-easing words so long.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1782.

Come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yelep'd Euphrosyne,
And by men, heart-easing Mirth.

Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 13.

Enforced hee was to put her away; and foorthwith to heart-eating (härt'ē"ting), a. Preying on the wed Julis, the daughter of Augustus; not without much heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, heart-eating eares or sorrows.

heart-eating cares or sorrows.

hearted (här'ted), a. [< heart + -ed².] 1.

Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, hard-hearted, faint-hearted, etc.

It may snffice us to be taught by S. Paull that there must be accts for the manifesting of those that are sound hearted.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

2t. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again,
I hate the Moor: my cause is hearted; thine hath no less
reason.
Shak., Othelio, 1. 3.

Yteld up, O love, thy crown, and hearted throne, To tyrannous hate! Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3t. Composed of hearts.-4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate. [Rare.]

With hearted spear-head.

heartedness (här'ted-nes), n. The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, hardheartcdness.

hearten (här'tn), v. t. [Early mod. E. also harten; \(\chi \chi art + -en!, \ 3. \) Cf. heart, v.] 1. To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of; encourage; animate.

rage of; encourage; annual states of the second states of the second states of the second sec

They would thus harten and harden themselnes against God and Man.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,
Where I will see thee hearten'd, and fresh clad,
To appear, as fits, before the illustrious lords.

Mitton, S. A., 1. 1317.

2. To impart strength or fertility to; reinforce: as, to hearten land. [Rare.]

And seuen yeares together did the people of the Gentiles latten and hearten their Vines, only with the bloud of the Iewes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

It [arrack] makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 293.

heartener (härt'nėr), n. [Formerly also heartner, hartner; < hearten + -er1.] One who or that which heartens or encourages.

Sterne heartners unto wounds and blood—sound loud....
(Corneta a fiourish.) Mareton, Sophonisba, v. 2.

A coward's hart'ner in warre,
The stirring drumme.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

heartfelt (härt'felt), a. Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, heartfelt joy or grief; heartfelt congratulations or cheers.

The vote was received by the spectatora with three heartfelt cheera. Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 241.

heart-free (härt'fre), a. Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.

A cold and clear-cut face, . . .

From which I escaped heart-free, with the least little touch of spleen.

Tennyson, Maud, ll.

heartfully; (härt'ful-i), adv. [< ME. hartefully; (*heartful + -ful) + -ly².] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieste ge herbered me tull hartefully. York Plays, p. 509.

hearth (härth or hèrth), n. [Early mod. E. also harth; < ME. harth, herth, herthe, < AS. hearth, hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = OS. herth = OFries. herth, hirth, herd, hird = D. haard = MLG. hert, LG. heert, heerd, hearth, = OHG. herd, m., herda, f., MHG. hert, hearth, G. herd, hearth, crater of a volcano, = Sw. härd (from LG.?), the hearth of a forge, a forge; prob. connected with Goth. hauri, a burning coal, pl. haurja, burning coals, a fire, = Icel. hyrr, a fire. Cf. Lith. kurti, heat an oven. The OHG. herd, MHG. hert, ground, earth, G. herth, a place where fowlers eatch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from OHG. erda, earth.] 1.

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or upon or above which a receptacle for the fire rests: generally a pavement hearthstoned, ppr. hearthstoned, ppr. hearthstoned, ppr. hearthstoned, ppr. hearthstone, plant self-heal, Brunella vulgaris.

1. Samo as heartseed. or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney, as in a fireplace. That part of the hearth of a fireplace which is within the limits of the chimney is called the *inner hearth*; its continuation be-yond these limits, as by a slab of stone, is the *outer hearth*.

Baking their bread in cakes on the harth.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 80.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom;
Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the hearth.

Millon, Il Penseroso, 1. 82.

The fire on the hearth has almost gone out in New England; the hearth has gone out; the family has lost its center.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 1.

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the hearth, which was in effect its altar, and the holy fire which forever burned there.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 54.

2. The fireside; the domestic circle; the home.

Now, this extremity
Hath brought me to thy hearth.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

And Lamb, the frolic and the gentle, Has vanished from his lonely hearth. Wordsworth, Death of James Hogg.

Household talk, and phrases of the hearth.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. In metal.: (a) The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame. See furnace. (b) The lowest part of a blast-furnace, through which the metal descends to the crucible. See furnace. (e) A bloomery.—4. Naut., the grate and apparatus for cooking on board ship.—5. In soldering: for cooking on board ship.—5. In soldering:
(a) An ordinary brazier or chafing-dish containing charcoal. (b) An iron box, about 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep, sunk in the middle of a flat iron plate or table, measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet. It is provided with an airblast, and has a hood above, to gather smoke and gases and carry them to the chimney.

6. In glass-manuf. See flattening-hearth.—openhearth furnace. See open-hearth.
hearth-cinder (härth'sin"dèr), n. Slag produced in the finery process.

duced in the finery process.
hearth-cricket (härth'krik"et), n. The common house-cricket, Acheta domestica or Gryllus domesticus. See cut under cricket¹.

heart-heaviness (härt'hev"i-nes), n. Depression of spirits.

By so much the more shall I to-morrow be at the height of heart-heaviness.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

heart-heavy (härt'hev"i), a. Sad-hearted; de-

pressed in spirits.
hearth-ends (härth'endz), n. pl. Impure refuse from a lead-smelting furnace.

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting, all of which are deposited upon the top of the smelting-hearth, and are called hearth-ends.

Ure, Dict., III. 60.

hearth-money (härth'mun"i), n. Same as

W. R. His Majesty having been informed that the revenue of the hearth-money is very grievous to the people, is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it, or to the taking of it wholly away, as this house shall think most

Parliamentary Hist., William and Mary, an. 1688-89.

hearth-penny (härth'pen'i), n. [ME. *herth-peny, AS. heorth,penig, -pening, \ heorth, hearth, + penig, pening, penny.] Same as hearth-tax. hearth-plate (härth'plat), n. A plate of eastiron which forms the sole of the hearth of a

forge or refining-furnace. hearth-rug (härth'rug), n. A rug used or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protection for the floor or for a carpet. hearthstead (härth'sted), n. The place of the hearth. [Rare.]

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's hearth-stead. Southey, Doctor, xxxiv.

hearthstone (härth'stōn), n. [< ME. *harthstone (ouee written hartstone); < hearth +
stone.] 1. A stone forming a hearth. Hence
-2. The fireside.

The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the hearth-stone, just as they did those of their fathers.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 55. I am going to my own hearth-atone,
Bosomed in you green hills alone.

Emerson, Good-Bye.

3. A soft kind of stone used to whiten doorsteps, scour floors, etc.

Lastly, there is the hearth-stone barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting. Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 29.

We've a woman come in twice a week to scrub, and red-brick, and hearthstone, and black-lead, and the rest we mattage ourselves.

Hallberger's Illustrated Mag. (1876), p. 202.

hearth-taxt (härth'taks), n. A tax on hearths or chimneys: same as chimney-money. It existed in England from 1662 to 1689, and was afterward reimposed for a time.

In the mean time, to gratify the people, the hearth-tax was remitted for ever. Evelyn, Memoirs, March 8, 1689.

heartily (här'ti-li), adv. [\langle ME. hertily, a var. of hertely, mod. E. (obs.) heartly (q. v.); now regarded as \langle hearty + -ly².] In a hearty manner; from or with the heart; cordially; zealously; eagerly.

But I have heard that people eat most heartily of another man's meat—that is, what they do not pay for.

Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

No man ever prayed heartily without learning something.

*Emerson, Nature, p. 89.

heartiness (här'ti-nes), n. The state or quality of being hearty.

This entertainment

May a free face put on; derive a liberty From heartiness, from bounty. Shak., W. T., i. 2.

hearting, n. [< ME. herting, hartyng; verbal Encouragement.

God graunte vs or we come agayne Som gode hartyng ther-of to here.

York Plays, p. 123.

Certis, such hartyng haue we hadde, We schall nogt seys or we come there. York Plays, p. 130.

heart-leaf (härt'lef), n. Same as heart-trefoil. heart-leaf (hart les), h. Same as heart-trejout.
heartless (härt'les), a. [< ME. herteles (= D. harteloss = MHG. herzelos, G. herzlos = Dan. hjertelös = Sw. hjertlös), < herte, heart, + -les, -less.] 1. Without a heart.

I, like a heartless ghost, Without the living body of my love, Will here walk and attend her. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel: as, to treat one in a heartless manner.

But Leolin cried out the more upon them— Insolent, brainless, heartless! Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Destitute of courage; spiritless; faint-hearted; cowardly.

Fye on you, herteles. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 1. 88. He seemed breathlesse, hartlesse, faint, and wan. Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

The girl with pallid hands
Was husy knitting in a heartless mood
Of solitude, Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

=Syn. 2. See cruel. heartlessly (härt'les-li), adv. In a heartless

heartlessness (härt'les-nes), n. The state or quality of being heartless; want of affection or of courage

or of courage. heartlet (härt'let), n. [$\langle heart + -let.$] A little heart. Imp. Diet. heartling† (härt'ling), n. [$\langle heart + -ling^{1}.$] A little heart: used in a minced oath.

My will? 'od's heartlings, that's a pretty jest indeed! I ne'er made my will yet, I thank heaven.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. heart-liverleaf (härt'liv"er-lef), n. See liver-

leaf. heartlyt, a. [< ME. hertely (= D. hartelijk = MLG. hertelik = MHG. herzelieh, herzlieh, G. herzlieh = Dan. hjertelig = Sw. hjertlig), < herte, heart: see heart and -ly¹.] 1. Of the heart, in the literal sense.

The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyggez, And of his hertly hurte helyde he never. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, fol. 72. (Halliwell.)

2. Of or from the heart; hearty.

I wol seye as I can With hertly wille. Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, 1. 27.

heartly†, adv. [< ME. hertely, herteliche (= D. hartelijk = MLG. herteliken = MHG. herzelichen, G. herzlich = Dan. hjertelig = Sw. hjertlig), < hertely, adj.: see heartly, a.] Heartily.

To these kynges he come & his canse tolde, And to have of hor helpe hertely dissyred. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1020.

The kynge be-heilde Vlfin, and saugh hym laugh herte-ly, and than he required hym to telle why he dide laugh so sore.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 169.

heart-net (härt'net), n. The heart-shaped net or pound of a heart-seine.

plant self-heal, Brunella vulgaris. heart-pea (härt'pē), n. Samo as heartseed. heart-quake (härt'kwāk), n. Trembling of the

heart; fearfulness. It did the Grecians good to see; but heart-quakes shook

the jointa Of all the Trojans. Chapman, Hisd, vii. 187.

He had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and heart-quake.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, p. 12.

heartrending (härt'ren ding), a. Overpowering with anguish; deeply afflictive; very distressing.

heart-robbing (härt'rob"ing"), a. 1. Depriving of heart or thought; eestatic.

A melting pleasance ran through every part, And me revived with heart-robbing gladuess. Spenser.

2. Stealing the heart or affections; winning. Drawn with the power of a heart-robbing eye. Spenser.

heart-root; n. [Early mod. E. also hartroote; < ME. heorterote (= Dan. hjerterod = Sw. hjert-rot, innermost heart); < heart + root.] The object of one's deepest love; a sweetheart.

Ever alacke, and woe is mee!

Ever alacke, and woe is mee!

Here iyes my sweete hart-roote.

Old Robin of Portingale (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

Pray for me, mine own heart-root in the Lord.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 178.

heart-rot (härt'rot), n. A disease which produces a decay in the center or heart of trees, caused by the penetration of the mycelia of various functions functions that the tree of these at the rious fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above ground. As the decay is at the center of the tree, the work of destruction may go on for years before the tree shows any outward sign of disease. It usually attacks old trees, and may be produced by injudicious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi.

heart-scald (härt'skâld), n. Heartburn; figuratively a feeling of shame or aversion.

tively, a feeling of shame or aversion. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tho' cholic or the heart-scad tease us, . . . It masters a' sic fell diseases.

Fergusson, Cailer Water.

I put on a look, my lord, . . . that suid give her a neuroscald of walking on such errands.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

heart's-ease, heartsease (härts'ēz), n. [\lambda ME. hertes ese (two words), in def. 1.] 1. Ease of heart; tranquillity of mind. Also heart-case.

I myght neuer be in hertes ese till I hadde yow seyn.

Merbin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

What infinite heart's ease must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy! Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. That private men enjoy! Shak, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. In bot.: (a) A popular and poetic name of plants of the genns Fiola, especially V. tricolor, the pansy, and V. lutea, the common yellow violet of Europe. See pansy and violet. The name appears to have been transferred to these plants from the wallflower, Cheiranthus Cheiri, originally classed with the violets, being first used in the sense of "cordial" for a medicine prepared from violets, supposed to be good for troubles of the heart. (b) In some parts of the United States the common persicary, peachthe United States, the common persicary, peachwort, lady's-thumb, or smartweed, Polygonum

Persicaria. heartseed (härt'sēd), n. A general name of plants of the genus Cardiospermum (of which name it is a translation), but more especially of C. Halicacabum, a beautiful vine well known in cultivation, which in the United States has received the appropriate name of balloon-vine, from the local principles inflated facilities. received the appropriate name of balloon-vine, from the large, triangular, inflated fruit. See balloon-vine. The genus takes its name from the white heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed. It belongs to the natural order Sapindaece, or soapwort family. There are about 15 species, chiefly natives of tropical America; but the C. Halicacabum and two other species have a wider distribution. The names heart-pea and vinter-cherry are also given to these plants. In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lumbago. The mucilaginous root is a laxative and diuretic, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

heart-seine (härt'sēn), n. A weir with a heart-shaped inclosure or pound, which will fish however the tide may run. [Narragansett Bay.]

heart-service (härt'ser"vis), n. Service prompted by the heart; especially, zealous service to God; sincere devotion.

We should be slow . . . to deny the truth, force, and value of the heart-service which they [Dissenters] may and do render, and render with affectionate humility, to their Father and their God.

Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 57.

heart-shake (härt'shāk), n. A defect in tim-her consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward.

pith ontward.

In timber having much heart-shake, there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion, especially if we wish to reduce the log into plank and board.

Lastett, Timber, p. 25.

heart-shaped (härt'shapt), a. Shaped like the human heart; especially, having the conventional figure of a heart—that is,

an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding indentation in the other; cordate; cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the case of leaves the base is often alone considered, lanceolate or linear leaves being often called heart-shaped.

heart-shell (härt'shel), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family Isocardiida or Glossida, Isocardia cor: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epidermis; there are two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed lateral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European seas, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can fix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some extent for food. Also called footscap, heart-cockle, and heart-steel

steel.

heart-sick (härt'sik), a. [Cf. AS. heortseóc

(= Dan. hjertesyg), in lit. sense (L. cardiacus), <
heorte, heart, + seóc, sick.] 1. Sick at heart;
deeply afflicted or depressed.

I am sick still; heart-sick.—Pissnio,
I'll now taste of thy drug.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame!

Couper, Task, ii. 244.

2. Indicating or expressive of heart-sickness. The breath of heart-sick groans. Shak., R. and J., fii. 3.

heart-sickening (härt'sik"ning), a. Tending

heart-sickening (härt'sik"ning), a. Tending to make the heart sick or depressed. heart-sickness (härt'sik"nes), n. Sadness of heart; depression of spirits. heart-sinking (härt'sing" king), n. Despondency; discouragement. Moore. heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk'röt), n. The wild ginger, Asarum Canadense. Also called Canada snakeroot. snakeroot.

heartsome (härt'sum), a. [< heart + -some.]
1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarat-

Ye heartsome Choristers (redbreasts), ye and I will be Associates, and, nuscared by blustering winds, Will chant together. Wordsworth, Prelude, vit.

2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, heartsome son! to look upon, with a materns! manner and the laugh of a girl.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 127.

heartsore (härt'sōr), a. and n. [Early mod. E. hartsore; < ME. hertesor, earlier heortesur; < heart + sore.] I. a. 1. Sore or grieved at heart.—2. Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with grosns, Coy looks with heart-scre signs. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

II. + n. Soreness of the heart; grief.

His onely hart-sore and his onely foe.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 2.

heart-spoon (härt'spön), n. [< ME. hertespon; < heart + spoon.] 1†. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikke; He feeleth thurgh the herte-spoon the prikke. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1, 1748.

I will whet my dagger on his heart-spone that refnses to pledge me! Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.] heart-steel (hārt'stēl), n. Same as heart-shell. heart-stirring (hārt'stēr"ing), a. Arousing or moving the heart; inspiriting; exhilarating. heartstrings (hārt'stringz), n. pl. Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

So may thy heart-strings hold thy heart, as thon
This more than heart of mine.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 77.

To break the heartstrings of. See break. heart-struck (härt'struk), a. 1. Struck to the heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.

Adam st the news

Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.

Milton, P. L., xi. 264.

2. Fixed in the heart; ineradicable.

Rent. Some but the fool; who is with him?

Gent. None but the fool; who labours to out-jest
His keart-struck injuries. Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

heart-swelling (härt'swel"ing), a. Causing the
heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hate.

neart-trefoil (härt'treffoil), n. The spotted medic, Medicago maculata: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat heart-trefoil (härt'tre foil), n. heart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflet. Also called heart-clover, heart-leaf, heart-urchin (härt'er"chin), n. A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called mermaid's-head.

heart-wheel (härt'hwēl), n. Same as heart-cam. heart-whole (härt'hōl), a. 1. Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.

Cupid hath clapped him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

Ay, he is weak; but yet he's heart-whole. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iil. 5.

heart-wood (hart'wud), n. The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen. The innermost layers of heart-wood contain 14 per cent. f pitch. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 680.

hearty (här'ti), a. and n. [Early mod. E. harty; < ME. herty, accom. of older ME. hertly, hertely, heartly: see heartly, a.] I. a. 1. Influenced by or proceeding from the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be hearty in support of a project; a hearty welcome; a hearty laugh.

I shal aske theym forgevnes in as herty wyse as I can. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

David was a "man after God's own heart," so termed because his affection was hearty towards God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Onr salutations were very hearty on both sides.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy: as, a hearty man.

Oak, and the like trne hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

I'm devilish glad to see yon, my lad; why, my prince of charioteers, you look as hearty! Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

"How is Bessie? You are married to Bessie?" "Yes, miss; my wife is very hearty, thank you."

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, hearty food; a hearty dinner; a hearty eater or appe-

The journey and the sermon enabled them . . . to do ample justice to Rachel's cold towl, ham, pasty, sud cake; and again and again she pressed them to be hearty.

Glenfergus, I. 335. (Jamieson.)

So Philomedé . . . stoops at once, And makes her hearty mesl upon a dunce. Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 86. 4+. Bold: courageous.

Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of herty Achilles.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8854.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 8894.

Esay, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same.

Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.

As the old Roman Soldiers were forbidden marriage while they received pay, lest their domestick interests should abate their conrage, so the Cellbate of the Clergy was strictly enjoyned to make them more usefull and hearty for this design.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, II. ii.

hearty for this design. Stillingfeet, Sermons, II. ii. =Syn. 1. Hearty, Cordial, Sincere; real, unfeigned, nnsffected, heartfelt, earnest, ardent, eager. Hearty means having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceeding straight from the heart, and manifested outwardly. Cordial is rather applied to teelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelings: as, cordial love; cordial hatred; cordial desires. Sincere means devoid of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

How many a message would he send, With hearty prayers that I should mend. Swift.

He, . . . with looks of cordial love, Hung over her enamour'd. Milton, P. L., v. 12. Weak persons cannot be sincere.

La Rochefoucauld (trans.).

Active, vigorous, robust, hale.

II. n. A seaman's familiar form of address: as, come here, my hearties. heart-yarn (härt yärn), n. A soft yarn in the

center of a rope. hearty-halet (här'ti-hāl), a. Good for the

heart. Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale.

Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale.

Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 198.

heat (hēt), n. [< ME. heete, hete, < AS. hātu, hāto, also hāte (= OS. hēt = OFries. hēte = OHG. heizi = Sw. heta = Dan. hede), heat, < hāt, hot: see hot!. The D. LG. hitte = OHG. hizza, MHG. G. hitze = Icel. hitt, heat, and Goth. heitō, fever, are from the same ult. root.] 1. A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensation of heat is commonly described as on fire. The sensetion of heat is commonly described as opposite in character to that of cold; but, strictly considered,

this opposition lies not so much in these sensations them this opposition lies not so much in these sensations themselves as in their causes and associations. Like cold, the sensation of heat probably resides only in special points of the skin, the points sensitive to heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to cold.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat;

sensation or near prossity test heat being different in location from those which are sensitive to local.

2. That condition of a material body which is capable of producing the sensation of heat; in physics, the corresponding specific form of energy, consisting in an agitation of the molecules of matter, and measured by the total kinetic energy of such agitation. See energy, 7. Heat is of two kinds—heat proper, resident in a body, and radiant heat, which, from the physical point of view, is not properly heat all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion from the physical point of view, and radiant heat, which all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion from the sense formerly believed to be caused by an indestruction sense from the physical point of view, and radiant heat, which all, but, like light, a form of wave-motion from the sense formerly believed to be caused by an indestruction and velocity when the energy of molecular uniform, consisting, in the case of a gas, of near-mough to one another; in the case of a liquid, of irregular wanderings of its molecules; and in the case of a solid, of orbital or oscillatory motions. This motion entirely ceases only at the absolute zero point. The temperature is in fact nothing but the amount of heat per molecule. The effects of absorbed heat upon a body are: (1) Increase of temperature—that is, increase of the heat of each molecule. To a limited extent this can be measured by the senses, but more scenrately by thermometers (see thermometer), the thermopile, etc. (2) Expansion, or increase of volume (see expansion). (3) Change of siste, as of a solid to a liquid (see fusion and lique-faction), or of a liquid to a gas (see vaporization). Thus, to transform see a to? (into water (mel tit), or water at 100°C, into vapor or steam, a large amount of heat is required. This heat disappears as sensible heat, and is said to become latent. Latent heat, however, is a misleading term, for it is not true that heat is latent as such, but or transmitted from one place to another—(1)

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

Since heat can be produced, it cannot be a substance; and since whenever mechanical energy is lost by friction there is a production of heat, . . . we conclude that heat is a form of energy.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, xoiii

In the strictest modern scientific language . . . the word heat is used to denote something communicable from one body or piece of matter to another.

Sir William Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 555.

3. In ordinary use, a sensibly high temperature, as the warmth of the sun, or of the body.

Men of Nubye ben Cristene: but thei ben biske as the Mowres, for grete Hete of the Sonne. Mandeville, Travels, p. 46.

Thei were sette vnder the hawethorn in the shadowe by the broke, and let theire horse pasture down the medowes while the heete was so greet, for it was a-boute myddsy.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.

When she walketh space for her pleasure, or to catch her a heate in the colde mornings.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 248.

4. A heating, as of a piece of iron to be wrought by a blacksmith, or of a mass of metal to be melted in a furnace; an exposure to intense A heat, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig-iron and drawing the iast bail of malleable iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 1½ hour in duration. W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 266.

The forging of a tool should be formed in as few heats as possible, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating.

J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 220.

A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine heats, each loaf forming two rations.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 246.

Hence -5. Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a heat.

. With many a cruel hete Gan Troylus upon his heim to bete. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1761.

Chauser, Troilins, v. 1761.

ffeli was the fight, forning of speires,
Miche harme, in that hete, happit to Ialle.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10287.

Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charms of his best writing is that everything seems struck off at a heat, as by a superior man in the best mood of his talk.

Lowell, Among my Books, lat ser., p. 64.

Especially—(a) A single course in a horse-race or other contest.

On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coleshill Heath, in Warwickshire, a plate of six guineas value, a heats, by any horse, mare, or geldiog, that hath not won above the value of 5£. Adv. quoted in Spectator, No. 173.

Many canaea are required for refreshment betwixt the

As for "Manfred," the two first acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second heats.

Byron, To Murray.

(b) A division of a race or contest when the contestants are too numerons to run at once, the race being finally decided by the winners (or winners and seconds) of each division running a final race or heat.

dition or color of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heats in

Addison.

A sudden flush of wrathful heat
Fired all the pale face of the Queen.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the heat of battle or of argument; the heat of passion

'Tis atrange That you should deal so peevishly: beshrew you, You have put me in a heat. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

These Indiana of Guam did speak of her [an Acapulco ship] being in sight of the Island while we lay there, which put our Men in a great heat to go out after her.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 303.**

Dampier, Voyages, I.

which put our Men in a great heat to go out after her. Dampier, Voyages, I. 303.

8. Sexual desire or excitement in auimals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in heat.—Absorption of heat. See absorption.—Animal heat. See animal.—Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See animal.—Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See atomic.—Black heat, the condition of metal heated, but not enough to affect its color.—Black-red heat, the condition of metal heated so as to begin to be luminous by daylight.—Blood-red heat. See blood-red.—Bottom heat, heat at or rising from the bottom; specifically, in hort., heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, as by fermenting and decomposing aubstances placed under them, or by running fines or pipes under them.—Capacity for heat. See capacity.—Dark heat. See dei. 2 and dark!.—Dead heat, in racing, a heat in which the contestants cross the line at exactly the same time, neither one winning.—Diffusion of heat. See diffusion.—Distribution of heat. See diffusion.—Bistribution of heat. See diffusion.—Bistribution of heat. See diffusion.—Heat of combination, the heat evolved or produced by the chemical combination of two bodies, divided by the amount of heat required to heat one degree a mass of water whose ratio to the mass of the compound is equal to that of the molecular weight of the compound.—Latent heat. See def. 2.—Mechanical or dynamic equivalent to fheat. See equivalent.—Prickly heat, an eruption of minute papules attended with a prickly tiching; lichen tropicus; loosely, any papular eruption.—Red heat, white heat as capecially noticeable in practice in the case of iron, which at a "full red heat" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a white heat assumes a more or less pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Hence—(b) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; states of strong and of most intense passion, eagerness, or other emotton.—Sensible he 8. Sexual desire or excitement in animals, es-

tity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 66.

try required to raise an edular weight of water our degree.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 63.

The heat of the day, the period of highest temperature of the day; the part of the day when the temperature is oppressive.—Welding heat, in metal., that heat at which iron begins to burn with vivid sparks.—White heat. See red heat, above.

heat (hēt), v.; pret. and pp. heated, formerly and still dial. heat (het) or het.

| KE. heten (pret. hette, pp. het, het, ihat), AS. h\(\overline{w}\)tan (pret. h\(\overline{w}\)te, pp. h\(\overline{w}\)ted, "h\(\overline{w}\)till (), make hot (= D. heeten = OHG. heizen, MHG. G. heizen = Iecl. heita = Sw. heta = Dan. hede) (cf. AS. h\(\overline{a}\)till till (in.), be or become hot), \(h\) h\(\overline{a}\)till (hot: see hot!, and cf. heat, n.] I. trans. 1. To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to; make hot: as, to heat an oven or a furnace; to heat iron. See heat, n., 2.

And wher the watir was hett to wassh the fiete of And wher the watir was hett to wassh the ffete of Cristis Discipulia.

Torkington, Diarie of Eug. Travell, p. 36.

Arth. Lo, by my troth, the instrument is cold,
And would not harm me.

Hub. I can heat it, boy. Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should heat
the furnace seven times more than it was wont to be heat,
Dan. iii. 19 (ed. 1611).

2. To make feverish; stimulate; excite: as, to heat the blood.

eat the blood.
2 Lord. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat fill knaves, and wine heat Ioola,
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Where bright Sol, that heat
Their bloods, doth never rise or set.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me hette, that othir dede me colde.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, L 145.

A goble emulation heats your breast. Dryden.

Milton had heated his imagination with the Fight of the Gods in Homer, before he entered upon this Engagement of the Angels.

Addison, Spectator, No. 338.

4t. To run a heat over, as in a race.

You may ride us,
With one soft kiss, a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we heat an acre. Shak., W. T., i. 2.

II. intrans. To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.

The first machines constructed heated too much. S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

heat-economizer (hēt'ē-kon"ō-mī-zer), n. A device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing it to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially re-

ducing the waste of heat; a regenerator. heat-engine (hēt'en'jin), n. An engine which transforms heat into mechanical work.

heater (hē'ter), n. One who or that which

Camphire swallowed is, in the dose of a very few grains, a great heater of the blood.

Boyle, Works, V. 104. a great heater of the blood. Boyle, Works, V. 104. Specifically—(a) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, dryinghouses, fruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the calendering-rolls of a paper-mill. (b) A small mass of cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (c) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-jnice or syrup; a heating-pap. cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hollow flat-iron or in a coffee-pot, to heat the iron or keep the coffee hot. (c) In a sugar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-jnice or syrup; a heating pan.

heater-car (hē'tèr-kär), n. A railroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. Car-Builder's Dict.

heater-plate (hē'tèr-nlāt) n. In an cillary and the properties of the coffee hours are represented by the coffee heath-cock. Same as Canada grouse (which see, under grouse).

heath-corn (hē'th'kôrn), n. The buckwheat, Palygonum Fagopurum.

heater-car (hē'ter-kar), n. A railroad-car con-

heater-plate (he'ter-plat), n. In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. Car-Builder's Dict.

heater-shaped (hē'ter-shāpt), a. Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See heater (b).

The small heater-shaped shield. Encyc. Brit., XI. 692. heat-factor (hēt'fak"tor), n. The thermodynamic function; the integral of the reciprocal of the temperature relatively to the heat ex-

heat-fever (hēt'fē"vėr), n. Fever (pyrexia) caused by too great exposure to heat; thermic

heat. heat quantity (about 6); this product is called the atomic heat heat. heat. heat of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity of heat required to raise that heat require

OHG. heida, MHG. G. heide, a heath, also, as exclusively in D. heide, the plant so called, = Icel. heidr = Sw. hed = Dan. hede, a heath, = Goth. heidr = Sw. hed = Dan. hede, a heath, = Goth. haithi, a heath, waste, = W. cocd, a wood, = L. -cētum in bucetum, a pasture for cows (bos, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; ef. heather. Hence heathen, q. v.]

1. Open, uncultivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character. of a desolate character.

Some woods of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will smell a great way in the sea.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 834.

Their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the biasted heath. Milton, P. L., i. 615.

ods on the blasted heath. nawa, r. ...,
O Caledonia! atern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and ahaggy wood.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and holt.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and holt.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

A plant of the genus Erica, or, by extension, of the genus Calluna; any plant of the family Ericaceae, called by Lindley heathworts. The species of Erica are widely distributed throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region, but are most abundant in South Africa, where they cover thousands of acres and constitute one of the principal forms of vegetation. The two best-known Enropeans species are E. cinersa, Scotch heather or fine-leafed heath, and E. Tetralix, the cross-leafed heath. (See cut under Ericaceae.) The nearly allied genus Calluna, having only a single species, C. vulgaris, is more commonly called heather or ling. (See cut under Calluna.) In Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste land, and is used to thatch houses and to make brooms, and in some places for making beds. Sheep, goats, and cattle feed upon it, and bees extract a finely flavored honey from the flowers. The young shoots and flowers are said to have been formerly employed in the manufacture of beer. The species of southern Enrope, Erica arborea, attains considerable size, and is called the tree-heath. From the wood of this species, and especially from that of another species of sonthern Enrope, Erica arborea, attains considerable size, and is called the tree-heath. From the wood of the so-called brier-wood pipes, or brier to-bacco-pipes. The moor-heaths belong to a section of the genus Erica called Gupsocallis by Don, and have somewhat different flowers and a different aspect. They are very beantiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous districts. The Cantabrian, Iriah, or Saint Dabeoc's heath is a plant of a different genus of the heath family, Dabeocia polifolia. It is chiefly a native of Ireland, but is also found in western France, northern Spain, and the Azores. It is a dwarf, bushy, evergreen shrub, grows in dense tutts, and has racemes of purple flowers. It is also coulded Irishvators. The learner would but the European

3. One of several small butterflies of different

genera. The large heath is Erinephile tithonus; the small, Canonympha pampilus.

heath-bell (hēth' bel), n. The flower of the heath, especially of Erica Tetralix or E. cinerea. Also ealled heather-bell.

For heath-bell, with her purple bloom, Supplied the bonnet and the plume, Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

heathberry (hēth'ber"i), n.; pl. heathberries (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. hāthberige, bilberry (?), hāth, heath, + berige, berie, berry.] Same as crowberry. heath-bird (hēth' berd), n. Same as heath-

cock or heath-hen.
heath-clad (hēth'klad), a. Clothed or crowned

with heath.

heath-corn (hēth'kōm), n. The buckwheat, Palygonum Fagopyrum.
heathcup (hēth'kup), n. The plant Artanema fimbriatum, natural order Scrophulariaceæ, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of the East Indies and Australia, and cultivated for its large blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.
heath-cypress (hēth'sī"pres), n. An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, Lycopodium alvium found in suitable situations throughout

pinum, found in suitable situations throughout Europe: so called from its resembling a min-iature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.

heath-egger (heth'eg"er), n. A bombycid moth,

Lasiocampa callunæ.

heathen (hē'#hen or -#hn), n. and a. [< ME.

hethen, < AS. hæthen, n. (= OS. hēdhin = OFries.

hēthen = OD. heyden, D. heiden = MLG. heidene,

heiden = OHC. heiden MLG. heidene, heiden = OHG. heiden, MHG. heiden, G. heiden, heide = Icel. heidhinn = Sw. Dan. heden, a heathen, = Goth. *haitheins, m., haithnō, f.), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the heath or open country' (but not found in this sense), \(\lambda \text{lath} \), \(\lambda \text{lath} \text{lath} \), \(\lambda \text{lath} \text{lath} \), \(\lambda \text{lath} or Mohammedan; a pagan.

So many were deed and wonnded of cristin and hethen that the felde was all conered, so that oon myght not come to a-nother but ouer deed cors.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

The Russian Ambassador still at Court behav'd himselfe ke a clowne, compar'd to this civil heathen, Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 24, 1682.

He [Geraint] . . . fell
Against the heathen of the Northern Sea,
In battle, fighting for the blameleas King.
Tennyson, Geraint.

an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, heathenizes all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.

acknowledge Jehovah, the God of the Jews, as the true God; hence, idolaters, from the prevalence of idolatry among them.

an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, heathenizes all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.

Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

heathenly†, a. [<heather + -ly¹.] Heathenish.

An heathenly Pagan.

but in many instances, especially with reference to individuals, the regular plural form, heathens, is used.]

II. a. Pagan; gentile: as, heathen supersti-

tions or customs.

Til it [a child] be crystened in Crystes name, and confermed of the bisshop,
It is hethene as to heueneward, and helpelees to the soule,
Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe.

Piers Ploveman (B), xv. 450.

The heathen emperor thinks it absurd that Christian baptism should be able to cleanse from gross sins, while it cannot remove a wart, or gont, or any bodily evil.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 9.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 9.

Syn. See gentile, n.

heathendom (hē'Then-dum), n. [< ME. hathendom, < AS. hāthendom (= D. heidendom =

MLG. heidendom = OHG. heidentuom, MHG.
heidentuom, G. heidentum = Sw. Dan. hedendom), < hāthen, heathen, + -dom, E. -dom.] 1.

The attacher accidition of a heather, heather, The state or condition of a heathen; heathenism.

Degradation, peatilence, heathendom, and despair.

Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.

2. Those parts of the world in which heathenismprevails: opposed to Christendom.—3. Heathen nations or peoples regarded collectively. heathenesset, n. See heathenness. heathenhoodt, n. [ME. hethenehod, haithenhode; & heathen + -hood.] Heathendom.

Al thea world is biheled mid hethenhode.
Old. Eng. Misc., p. 91.

heathenise, v. t. See heathenize.
heathenish (hē'then-ish), a. [< ME. *hethenish, (AS. hāthenisc (= D. heidensch = MLG. heidens, heidensch = OHG. heidenise, MHG. heidenisch, heidensch, G. heidenisch = Sw. hednisk = ODan. heydensk, hedninsk, Dan. hedensk), \(\hat{h}\vec{k}then, heathen, + isc, \(\vec{k} \). -ish\(\) \] 1. Of or pertaining to gentiles or pagans; characteristic of or practised by the heathen: as, heathenish

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest nuchooled altogether, and unlettered men. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity.

gether, and unlettered men.

Under whatever disguise it [the classical drama] appeared, it was essentially heathenish; for, from first to last, it was mythological, both in tone and in substance.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 228.

Hence-2. Uncivilized; uncultured; rude; savage; degraded; cruel.

; degraded, Grad.

Lod. Here is a letter . . . imports
The death of Cassio to be undertook
By Roderigo. . . .

Cas. Most heathenish and most gross!

Shak., Othello, v. 2.

That execrable Cromwell made a heathenish or rather inhuman edict against the Episcopal ctergy.

South, Sermons.

heathenishly (hē'ŦHen-ish-li), adv. In a heathenish manner.

'Tla heathenishly done of 'em in my conscience, thou deserv'st it not. Beau, and Fl., King and No King, i.

2. Heathenish manners or condition; the degraded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity; barbarism; ig-norance; irreligion: as, the heathenism of the

heathenize (hë'THen-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. heathenized, ppr. heathenizing. [< heathen + -ize.] To reuder heathen or heathenish. Also spelled heathenise.

The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechians, heathenizes all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.

Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion (1698), p. 63.

An heathenly Pagan.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 176. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance.

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance.

By il. 8.

Go, and the Holy One Of Israel be thy guide To what may serve his glory beat, and spread his name Great among the heathen round. Milton, S. A., 1 1430.

3. Any irreligious, rude, barbarous, or unthinking person or class: as, the heathen at home. The plural, in all senses, is usually heathen; but in many instances, especially with referball of the many instances, especially with referball of the many instances, especially with referball of thing parameters.

An heathenly Pagan.

Lyly, Euphues, Anst. of Wit, p. 176.

Also called heather-linitie (he\text{Ti} fiver.) heather-linitie (he\text{Ti} fiv chaic.]

Therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 49.
3ef ony brother or alster deve in straunge enntre, in
down a messe of requiem for the soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

Neither in Christendome, nor yet in heathennest, None hath soe much gold as he. Ballad of King Arthur (Child'a Ballads, I. 234).

heathenry (hē'Then-ri), n. [\(\text{heathen} + -ry. \)]
1. Heathenish rites and practices; heathen systems of religion or morals; heathenism.

Are yon so besotted with your philosophy, and your heathenry, and your taziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?

Kingsley, Hypatia, vi.

In most places, even in the heart of Meccah, I met with debris of heathenry, proscribed by Mohammed.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

O'er the trackless waste

2. The heathen: heathendom.

heathenshipt (hē'Then-ship), n. [< heathen + ship. Cf. MLG. heidenschop = OHG. heidenscaft, MHG. G. heidenschaft = Dan. hedenskab.] Heathenism.

Skao.] Heathenism.

But a higher importance attaches to a clause in the Northnmbrian Priests' Laws, by which a person accused of the practice of any heathenship was bound to clear himself by the oath of compurgators, partly his kinsmen and partly native strangers. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 53.

heather (hefh'ér), n. [Formerly also hether, hather, and (dial.) hadder; < heath, open country, + -er; equiv. to heath, used, without term., as the name of the plant.] 1. Heath: especially applied to Calluna vulgaris, the common heather. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing ther. It differs from the other true heaths in possessing astringent properties, and is employed by both fullers and dyers. See cut under *Calluna*.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind called hather, the other ling.

Norden, Surveiors Dialogue (1610).

They [Indian Brachmanni] lay upon the ground covered with akins, as the Redshanks doe on hadder, and dieted themselves spartingly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 542.

Come o'er the heather, come round him gather.

Wha'll be King but Charlie?

Patchea bright of bracken green, And heather black, that waved so high, It held the copae in rivalry. Scott, L. of the L., v. 3.

2. The crowberry, Empetrum nigrum. [Rare.]

—3. A tweed or similar fabric, usually 56 inches wide, woven of heather-wool, and presenting a color-effect like that of heather. Also called heather mixture.—Silver heather, a moss, Polytrichum commune. See Polytrichum.—To set the heather on fire, to kindle disturbance; bring smotdering disaffection to a blaze.

It'a partly that whitk has set the heather on fire e'en ow. Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

heather-alet (heth'er-al), n. A traditional drink said to have been brewed in North Brit-A traditional ain from the bells of heather.

ing variously otherwise manipulated as Sc. heron-bluter (as if involving heron), ern-bleater, earnbliter, yern-bluter (as if involving earn³, eagle), E. dial. hammer-bleat (as if in allusion to hammering); the ME. forms not found; all ult. \(\lambda AS. hæferbl\overline{w}te, hæferbl\overline{w}ta, early AS. (Kentish) hæbrebl\overline{e}te, once erroneously h\overline{w}fenbl\overline{w}te, the name of a bird, glossing ML. bicoca and bugium (both words obscure: for bugium, see under fieldfare), lit. 'goat-bleater,' \(\lambda AS. hæfer, a he-goat, buck (= L. eaper: see eaper!), + bl\overline{w}tan, bleat: see bleat.] Same as ern-bleater.

heather-claw (he\Overline{e}H'\overline{e}r-kl\overline{a}), n. A dew-claw.

ern-bleater.
heather-claw (heth'er-klâ), n. A dew-claw.
heather-grass (heth'er-gras), n. A species of
grass, Triodia decumbens, common throughout
Europe, growing on spongy, wet, cold soils,
and of little economic importance. See Triodia.
Also called heath-grass.

producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather.

heathery¹(hē'thėr-i), n.; pl. heatheries (-iz). [< heath + -ery.] A place where heaths grow; a house in which valuable heaths are cultivated.

heathery² (heth'er-i), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling heather; abounding with heather; heathy.

The antier'd monarch of the waste
Sprang from his heathery couch in haste.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 2.

I found the house amid desolate heathery hills.

Emerson, English Traits, i.

heath-fowl (heth'foul), n. The moor-fowl, Lagopus scotieus. Montagu.

heath-grass (heth'gras), n. Same as heathergrass

O'er the trackless waste
The heath-hen fintters, pions fraud! to lead
The hot pursuing spaniel far away.
Thomson, Spring, 1.700.

2. One of several American grouse, as the pinnated, ruffed, or Canada grouse. Also heath-cock. W. Wood, 1634; D. Denton, 1670. [Rare cock. W. W. or archaic.]

heath-honeysuckle (hēth'hun"i-suk-l), n. The name in Australia of a flowering shrub, Banksia serrata, from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete.

heath-pea (hēth'pē), n. A tuber-bearing leguminous plant, Lathyrus maerorhizus (Orobus tuminous plant, Lathyrus macrormizus (Orobus tuberosus). The tubers resemble peas, and are eaten boiled
or baked. The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe.
The name la said sometimes to be applied also to snother
vetch, Vicia sicula (Orobus atropurpureus).
heath-peat (heth'pett), n. Peat from the surface-soil of places abounding in heather.
heath-poult (heth'polt), n. The pullet or young
of the heath-bird.

heath-pout (heth' pout), n. Same as heath-

poult.

heath-snail (hēth'snāl), n. A kind of snail common in Great Britain, Helix ericetorum, ranging to the north of Scotland.

heath-throstle (hēth'thros'l), n. The ring-ouzel, Turdus torquatus. [Local, Eng.]

heathwort (hēth'wert), n. In Lindley's system, any plant of the heath family, Ericaeew: used chiefly in the plural. See cut under Ericaeew:

eaeea.

heathy (hē'thi), a. [< heath + -y¹.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of heath; covered or abounding with heath; adapted to the growth of heath: as, heathy land.

From its hill of heathy brown
The muirland streamlet hastens down.

J. Baillie.

O happy pleasure! here to dwell Beside thee in some heathy delt. Wordsworth, To a Highlaud Girt.

heating (hē'ting), p. a. Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a heating medicine or diet. heating-back (hē'ting-bak), n. A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is

heated.

heatingly (hē'ting-li), adv. In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.

heating-pan (hē'ting-pan), n. 1. A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed.—2. The first pan in which sugarcane jnice or sugar-maple sap is heated, pre-paratory to dipping or evaporating. heating-surface (hē'ting-ser"fās), n. Same as

heating-tube (hē'ting-tūb), n. In a steam-hoiler, a water-tube connecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the flame. heatless (hēt'les), a. [< heat' + -less.] Destitute of heat; cold.

My blood lost, and limba stiff; my embraces Like the cold stubborn bark, hoarie, and heatless. Fletcher, Mad Lover, iti.

Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw Thro' heatless skies, that round him seem to glow. Hughes, Ecstasy, st. 8.

heat-potential (hēt'pō-ten"shal), n. The work performed by the disappearance of heat.
heat-regulator (hēt'reg"ū-lā-tor), n. A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the during the disappearance of the disa

ling the draft of a furnace and regulating the

heat-spectrum (het'spek"trum), n. A spectrum of a thermal radiation, considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there is a visible spectrum there is a heat-spectrum, and these two are really one and the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum we mean that part of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intensity proportional to that effect; while the heat-spectrum is the real spectrum in the whole extent, including both the luminous and non-luminous rays, its intensity being everywhere proportional to its heating power.

heat-spot (hēt'spot), n. 1. A freckle.—2. A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

sensation of heat can be produced.

The relative number and arrangement of heat-spots and cold-spots is different for different areas of the skin.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 413.

heat-unit (hēt'ū/nit), n. The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see calory) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields about 13,500 heat-units—that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through 1° F.

Heat-units per hour abatracted in ice-making. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

heaumet (hōm), n. [OF., a helm: see helm².] In medieval armor, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested



a, Heaume with ailettes, end of 13th century; b, Heaume, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

upon the shoulders, the head in some cases being free to move within it, and was worn only in battle. Its great weight led to the adoption of the armet, which adapted itself to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directions.

m all directions.

heautomorphism (hṣ-â-tṣ-môr'fizm), n. [

Gr. ἐαντοῦ, m., ἑαντῆς, f., ἑαντοῦ, n., a gen. form,

of himself, herself, itself (contr. of ἐο αὐτοῦ,

etc.: ἔο, later οὐ = L. sui, of himself, etc. (see

sui generis); αὐτοῦ, gen. of αὐτός, self (see auto-)),

+ μουψή form.] Antomorphism + μορφή, form.] Antomorphism.

Heautomorphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e., we judge of others by ourselves.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 257.

heave (hev), v.; pret. heaved or hove, pp. heaved, hove, formerly hoven, ppr. heaving. [< ME. heven, earlier hebben (pret. hof, hef, hef, pl. hoven, heven, also weak pret. hevede, hefde, pp. hoven, heven, ihoven, also weak pp. heved), < AS. hebban (pres. hebbe, hwbbe, impv. hef, hefe, pret. hof, pl. hofen, pp. hafen, hæfen), raise, lift, =

OS. hebbian = OFries. hcva = D. heffen = MLG. heven = OHG. heffan, hevan, MHG. heven, hcben, heven = OHG. heffan, hevan, MHG. heven, heben, G. heben (pret. hob, pp. gehoben) = Icel. heffa = Sw. häfva = Dan. hæve = Goth. haffan (pret. höf, pl., in comp., höfum, pp. hafans), raise, lift; a common Teut. strong verb, \(\sqrt{haf}\), with pres. formative -ja (-ia), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. haft], heftl, behoof, q. v., and in the L. cognate), = L. capere (pres. ind. capio, perf. cēpi, pp. captus), take, take hold of, seize (\cap ult. E. captive, caitif, capture, etc., capacious, capable, captive, etc., decept, etc., receive, etc.: see capable, captive, etc.). Derivs. heavyl, haftl, heftl, behoof, and perhaps haven: see these words.] I. trans. 1. To raise; lift; hoist. lift; hoist.

They are the model of those men whose hononrs
We heave our hands at when we hear recited.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, t. 3.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head From thy coral-paven hed. Milton, Comus, I. 885.

The curious custom known as heaving: on Easter Monday the men heaved the women, i. e., lifted them off the ground and kisaed them.

Bickerdyke, p. 241.

Especially -2. To lift with obvious effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to heave; And heave it shall some weight, or break my back. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3t. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
Untyle it he als cleene als it fyrst was,
When he was hofen at fount-stane,
And hys crystendom thare had tane.

Hampole, Handlyng Synne.

4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surrounding level: often with

The glittering finny swarms
That heave our friths and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson, Antumn, 1. 923.

Great gray hills heaved up round the horizon.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

Therfore he/e vp your hertis; hast you to saile; Sette furthe to the se; sitte no lengur. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4603.

Cicero's hook, where Cato was heared up Equal with heaven. B. Jonson, Sejanna, iii. 1.

Tradition they say hath taught them that for the prevention of growing achiame the Bishop was heav'd above the Presbyter. Milton, Church-Government, t. 6.

Strong political excitement . . heaves a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 28.

7t. To increase.

Qua folus lang wit uten turn,
Oft his fote asl find a spurn;
Ren his res than sal he sare,
Or heuen his harme with foli mare.
Quoted in Alliterative Poems, ed. Morria (Gloss.).

8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laboriously or painfully: as, to heave a sigh or a groan.

She heav'd the name of father Pantingly forth. Shak, Lear, iv. 3. Heaves abroad his cares in one good sigh.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 45.

9. To throw npward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to heave a stone; to heave the lead. [Chiefly nant. and colloq.]

I eacaped upon a butt of aack, which the asilors heaved overboard. Shak., Tempeat, ii. 2.

overboard.

Shak., Tempest, fi. 2.

The ships at first grounded two or three miles from the shore, yet (through the Lord's great mercy) they were heaved by the seas near to the dry land.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11. 293.

10. In geol., to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a dis-placement of one or the other is canaed by the intersection, one vein is said to *heave* the other out of its regular posi-tion.

A vein may be thrown ont on meeting another vein, in a line which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miners nee two different terms to denote these two modes of rejection; for the first case they say the vein is heaved, for the second it is started.

Ure, Dict., 111. 300.

11. Naut., to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to heave a ship ahead (that is, to bring her for-

ward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance); to heave up an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or else-(to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere).— Hove apeak. See apeak.— To heave aback, to get (a ship) in auch a position, by putting the helm down or halling in the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward surface of the sais.— To heave a cable short, to hanl it in until the ship lies nearly over the anchor.— To heave a strain, to turn the capstan or windlass till the rope hove upon bears a strain with full force at the windlass.— To heave a vessel about, to put her on the other tack.— To heave a vessel about, to careen her for repairs by means of tackles from her masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be

masthead to the shore or to a hulk.

The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to heave her down at Batavia, which was another reason for making the heat of our way to that place.

Cook, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Cook, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring (a ship's head) to the wind.—To heave out, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it.—To heave the gorge. See gorge.—To heave the lead.—To heave the log, to ascertain a ship's rate of sailing by the log and glass. See tog.—To heave taut, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain becomes atrained.—To heave to, to bring the head of (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.

We passed through a large fleet of merchantmen hoveto nuder shelter of Cape de Gat.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxviif.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Hotst, Lift, etc. See raise.

II. intrans. 1. To he raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge out.

Where ground heaves naturally store of chamocks, the

Where ground heares naturally store of chamocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep from heaving.

Aubrey's Witts, MS. Royal Soc., p. 300. (Halliwell.)

So high as heaved the tunitd hills, so low Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep. Milton, P. L., vit. 288.

It is of little use to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet soils, or those subject to heave by the annual winter frosts.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 132.

2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake,

Dead calm in that noble breast Which heaves but with the heaving deep. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xi.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Andrews Tennyson, In Memoriam, Andrews The minister's . . . mind was . . . tossed to and fro on that stormy deep of thought, heaving forever beneath the conflict of windy dogmas.

O. W. Holmes, Elaie Venner, xvii.

On the fourth [day] the wind fell, leaving the ship diamasted and heaving on vast billows.

R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

3. To pant, as after severe exertion; labor.

He heaves for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. Dryden.

The Church of England had struggled and heaved at a reformation ever since Wickliffe's day.

Atterbury.

4. To make an effort to vomit; retch. - 5t. To mount.-6t. To labor heavily; toil.

But theron was to heven and to doone.

Chaucer, Troilns, it. 1289.

Heave ho! an exclamation used by sailors when heaving anchor, etc. Hence—With heave and ho, with slow steady exertion.

ly exertion.

They seem in punishing but alow,
Yet pay they home at last with heave and how.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Oriando Furioso,
[xxxvii. 89.

To heave att, to aim at; regard with hostile intent.

They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they heaved at: him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.

Bp. Andrews, Sermons, IV. 12.

In vain have some heaved at this office, which is fastned to the state with so considerable a revenue.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iv. 8.

To heave at the capstan. See capstan.—To heave in sight, to rise into the plane of vision; become viable while approaching or being approached, as a ship or other object at sea; come into view.

A dark fine seemed to cross the western sky
Afar and faint, and with the growing light
Another land began to heave in sight.
William Morrie, Earthly Paradise, 11. 180.

I was, no doubt, known for a landaman by every one on board as soon as I hove in sight.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

To heave to, to bring a vessel to a standstill; make her lie to. See under I.—To heave together, to make a fishing-trip in partnership; he partners. [Fishermen's slang.]

heave (hev), n. [< heave, v.] 1. An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

But after many strains and heaves, He got upon the saddle eaves. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 411.

2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplift-

There's matter in these alghs, these profound heaves; You must translate. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

'Mongst Foresta, Hills, and Floods, was ne'er such heave and shove
Since Albion wielded arms sgainst the son of Jove.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 55.

There was no motion save the never-resting heave of the ocean swell.

Froude, Sketches, p. 67.

3. A rise of land; a knoll. [Scotch.]

Crossing a certain heave of grass.

Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

4. In mining, a dislocation or displacement of a part of a vein, in consequence of its intersection by another vein or cross-course, or by a simple slide, fracture, or jointing of the country-rock. But it occasionally happens that a vein it move when there is no sign of a cross-vein or joint at the pisce where the continuity of the vein is broken.

Surface displacement has been termed the heave of a Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 303.

5. pl. A disease of horses. See heaves.—Heave of the sea, the power exerted by the awell of the sea in advancing, retarding, or changing the course of a vessel. heaven (hev'n), n. [Early mod. E. also heven; (ME. heven, AS. heofon, heofen, hefon, earlier heben = OS. hebhan = MLG. heven = Icel. hifum, heaven. The Icel. form is more commonly himinn, mod. himin = Geth. himins, heaven, the same, but with different suffix -in. as monly himinn, mod. himin = Goth. himins, heaven, the same, but with different suffix -in, as OS. himil = OFries. himul = D. hemel = OHG. MHG. himel, G. himmel = Sw. Dan. himmel, heaven, also in OHG., D., Icel., etc., ceiling, canopy (so early AS. heben-hūs, glossed by L. hacunar, ceiling), pointing to a prob. orig. meaning 'covering,' represented by E. hame', q. v. The forms with for b and those with m are prob. orig. identical, but the reason of the change is not clear. The word heaven is often erroneously orig. identical, but the reason of the change is not clear. The word heaven is often erroneously explained as orig. the pp. of heave, the sky being regarded as that which is 'heaved' up; but the AS. hafen, hæfen, pp. of hebban, heave, is very different phonetically from heofon, heaven, and the two words must be of different origin. This supposed relation of heaven to heave appears reversed and modified in the actual relation of lift, the air, the sky, with lift, raise.] 1. The expanse of space surrounding the earth, and appearing above and around us as a great arch appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault, in which the sun, moen, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the firmament; the celestial regions: often used in the plural.

Hit was neuer herd, as I hope, sith heuyn was o loft

In any costs where ye come but ye were clene victorius.

*Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1101.

I never saw
The heavens so dim hy day.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

Deepening thro' the silent spheres, Heaven over Heaven rose the night. Tennyson, Marians in the South.

Tennyson, Manager ...
Tis very sweet to look tuto the fair
And open face of heaven, to breathe a prayer
Full in the smile of the blue firmament.

Keats, Sonnet.

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than their names,
Grew side by side.

Tennyson, Princess, Proi.

3. The celestial abode of immortal beings; Millon, P. L., x. 535. the place or state of existence of blessed spirits heaven-gifted (hev'n-gif"ted), a. Bestowed by beyond the sphere of er after departure from beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life. In Christian theology heaven ia regarded as the region or state of endless happiness enjoyed by angels and falthful departed spirits in the immediate presence of God. The Hebrews supposed three heavens—the air, the starry firmsment, and the abode of God. The Cabaliats described seven heavens, each rising in happiness shove the other, the highest being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Hence, to be in the seventh heaven is to be supremely happy. The heaven of the Mohammedans is remarkable for the sensual delights it has in store for the faithful. The ancient Greeks and Latins regarded heaven as the abode of the greater gods; and the spirits of the great and good were supposed to find their place of bliss in the Elysian Fields (which see, under Elysian). under Elusian).

But zit there is a place that men clepen the Scole of God, where he was wont to teche his Disciples, and tolds hem the Prevytees of *Hevene*. Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

And in the myddys of the Tower ys the place wher our blyssyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto hevyn.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Above
Live the great gods in heaven and ace
What things shall be. Swinburne, Félise.

4. [eap.] The Supreme Being; God; Providence. He cannot thrive. heaven-kissing (hev'n-kis"ing), a. Touching or seeming to touch the sky.

He cannot thrive, Unless her prayers, whom Heaven delights to hear, And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath Of greatest justice, Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.

Dear Couz, said Hermes in a Fright,
For Heav'n sake keep your Darts: Good Night.

Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

5t. pl. The celestial powers; heavenly beings. In love, the heavens themselves do guide the state.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

6. Supreme exaltation or felicity; consummate happiness; a state of bliss.

For it heuene be on this erthe and ese to any soule,
It is in cloistere or in scole be many skilles I tynde.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 300.

It is a heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, reat in Providence, and turn on the poles of truth.

Racen.

Stand up, and give me but a gentic look
And two kind words, and I shall be in heaven.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Balm of heaven. See balm.—Crystalline heavens. See crystalline.—Good heavens! an exclamation of astonishment, remonstrance, or censure. [Colloq.]—Heaven of heavens, the highest heaven; the abode and seat of divinity.

Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot coutsin thee; how much less this house which I have built 2 Chron. vi. 18.

Host of heaven. See host1. - Queen of heaven. See

heaven (hev'n), v. t. [< heaven, n.] To place in or as if in heaven; make supremely happy or blessed; beatify. [Rare.]

He heavens himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozena himself of bliss.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 194.

We are happy as the hird whose neat
Is heavened in the hush of purple hills. G. Massey. heaven-born (hev'n-bôrn), a. Born of or sent by heaven.

Oh heaven-born sisters [the Muses]! source of art! Who charm the sense or mend the heart. Pope, Chorus in Tragedy of Brutus.

Hail, ye heroes! heaven-born hand!
J. Hopkinson, Hail, Columbia.

heaven-bred (hev'n-bred), a. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of heaven-bred poesy.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

heaven-bright (hev'n-brīt), a. [Cf. AS. heo-fon-beorht, < heofon, heaven, + beorht, bright.] Bright as heaven; gloriously bright. [Poetical.

heaven-built (hev'n-bilt), a. agency or faver of the gods. Built by the

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
of sacred Troy, and raz'd her heav'n-built wall.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 3.

heaven-directed (hev'n-di-rek"ted), a. Pointing to the sky.

Who taught that heaven-directed apire to rise.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Guided or directed by celestial powers: as, heaven-directed efforts.

To heirs unknown deacends th' unguarded store, Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

2. Sky as typical of climate; a zone or region. heaven-fallen (hev'n-fâ'ln), a. Fallen from heaven; having revelted from God.

heaven.
To grind in brazen fetters under task
With this heaven-gifted strength.
Milton, S. A., L. 36.

heavenhood (hev'n-hûd), n. [\(\frac{heaven}{+}\)-hood.] heave-offering (hev'ef''\(\text{e}\)-ing), n. In the Levitical law, a voluntary offering which when tification. [Rare.]

We may not expect to see . . . the ripe, rich fruits of heavenhood clustered around the subterranean root of faith. G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 63.

heavenish; (hev'n-ish), a. [\langle ME. hevenish; \langle heaven + -ish1.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the sidereal heavens.

By hevenysh revolucioun.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, 1. 30.

2. Pertaining to the celestial abodes; heavenly. So aungellyke was hir natif beaute,
That lyke a thyng immortal semede she,
As doth an hevenyssh parfit creature,
That doun was sent in scornyng of Nature.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 104.

I knew s man in Christ . . . caught up to the third 2 Cor. xii. 2. heavenizet (hev'n-īz), v. t. [< heaven + -ize.]

Above To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition. If thou be once soundly heavenized in thy thoughts.

Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, § 80.

A station like the herald Mercury, New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

heavenliket (hev'n-līk), a. Heavenly.

Being menne farre aboue the common sorte, or, as you woulde asye, heavenlyke felowes. J. Udall, On Mark viii.

Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to ortals.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 15.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), n. The condition or quality of being heavenly.

Goddess of women, aith your heavenliness
Hath now vouchsafd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

heavenly (hev'n-li), a. [\langle ME. hevenly, heofon-lich, \langle AS. heofonlie, \langle heofon, heaven: see heaven and -ly1.] 1. Of er pertaining to heaven, in either the physical or the spiritual sense; celestial: as, heavenly regions; heavenly peace; the heavenly throng.

The heavenly lights hid their faces from beholding it, and cloathed themselves with blacke as bewayling the worlds funerall.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

The teachings of science, instead of marrowing, enlarge the heavenly horizons.

N. A. Rev., CXL, 327.

2. Fit for or characteristic of heaven; supremely blessed, excellent, or beautiful; angelic: as, a heavenly voice; a heavenly temper.

The love of heaven makes one heavenly. Sir P. Sidney.

You are full of heavenly stuff, . . . you have scarce time To steal from spiritual leisure a brief span, To keep your earthly audit. Shak, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Oft with heavenly red her cheek did glow.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

=Syn.1, Etheral, celestial.—2. Godlike, divine, spiritual, bliasful, bestific, seraphic, cherubic.

heavenly (hev'n-li), adv. [< ME. hevenly, < AS. heofonlice, < heofonlic, a., heavenly: see heavenly, a.]

1. In a manner as of heaven.

This aayd, she turned with rose colour heavenlye beglittered.

Stanihurst, Eneid, 1. 376.

O, she was heavenly true! Shak., Othelio, v. 2.

You are so heavenly good, no man can reach you.

Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

The hour before the heavenly-harness'd team Begins his golden progress in the east. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Our heavenly-guided soul shall climb.

Milton, Time, 1. 19.

heavenly-minded (hev'n-li-min"ded), a. Having the thoughts and affections fixed on heavenly objects.

heavenly-mindedness (hev'n-li-min"ded-nes), n. The state or quality of being heavenlyminded.

Deep spirituality sud heavenly-mindedness, a humble and self-denying walk before God. Biog. Notice of Bradford, Worka (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xi.

heaven-tree (hev'n-tre), n. A mythical tree or wine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from underground regions to the surface, or from the surface to the sky. Forms of this myth are found in Malacca, Borneo, Celebes, New Zealand, and Delweci, Polvnesia.

There was a heaven-tree, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Quoted in E. B. Tylor's Early Hist, Mankind (3d ed.),

All yet left of that revolted rout,

Heaven-fallen, in station stood.

Millon, P. L., x. 535. heavenward,
-gifted (hev'n-gif"ted), a. Bestowed by
-wärdz), adv.
-wärd, -wards.]

MEL heveneward; < heaven +
-ward, -wards.]

Toward heaven.

For all were once

Thus heav nward all things tend. For all were once Perfect, and all must be at leugth restor'd. So God has greatly purpos'd. Cowper, Task, vi. 818.

vitical law, a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was 'heaved' er elevated by the priest, and became the pertion of vated by the priest, and became the portion of the priests and their families. The term is also sometimes applied to offerings received for the priesta but not actually heaved or elevated. Hence the Hebrew word terumah, which is rendered heave-offering 22 times, is elsewhere in the Old Testament rendered 'offering' (28 times, 'oblation' (19 times), 'gitts' (once, Prov. xxix. 4), and 'is offered' (once, Ezek. xiviii. 12). It is used of the tenths of the tithes paid by the Levites to the priests (Num. xviii. 26-29), of offerings for the fabric, vessels, etc., of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv., xxxv., xxxv., etc.), of territory reserved to the priests (Ezek. xlv. 1, xlviii. S-21), of the offering of a half-shekel or didrachms of atonement-money once a year (Ex. xxx. 13-16: compare Mat. xvii. 24), etc.

Thou shelt specify the breast of the wave offering, and

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, and the shoulder of the heave offering, which is waved, and which is heaved up, of the ram of the consecration, even of that which is for his sona.

Ex. xxix. 27.

heaver (hē'ver), n. One who or that which heaver (ne ver), n. One wind or that where heaves or lifts. Specifically—(a) One of a class of men employed about docks to take goods from vessels: generally used in composition: as, coal-heaver. (b) Naut., a smooth round wooden staff, generally from two to three feet long, used for twisting or heaving tight a rope or

heaves (hēvz), n. pl. [Pl. of heave, n.] A disease of horses, characterized by difficult and laborious respiration.

heave-shoulder (hēv'shōl'der), n. In the Levitical law, the portion (the right shoulder) of an animal presented as a thank- or peace-offering that fell to the priests: so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation. The heave-shoulder was the portion assigned to the officiating priest, as the wave-breast was to other priests.

heave-shouldered, a. High-shouldered. Davies.

Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them goe heave-shouldered.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Hari. Misc., VI. 157).

heave-thigh (hēv'thī), n. In the Levitical sacrificial system, the thigh used as a heave-offer-

ing.
heavily (hev i-li), adv. [< ME. hevily, < AS. hefigliee, heavily, grievously, < hefiglic, a., heavy, <
hefig, heavy: see heavy!.] 1. In a heavy manner; with great weight or burden.

The suntess sky, Big with clouds, hangs heavily. Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hilis.

A large, heavily aparred, handsome achooner, lying to at the aouth end of Aros. R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men. Hence-2. With oppression or difficulty; grievously; dejectedly; tediously.

But there weren summe that boren it hevyly withynne hemsilf and seiden, wherto is this losse of oy oement masd?

Wyclif, Mark xiv.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The evening passed off heavily.

Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 9, 1818.

3. Densely; thickly: as, heavily bearded; heavily

heaviness (hev'i-nes), n. [< ME. hevinesse, < AS. hefignes, < hefig, heavy: see heavy¹ and -ness.] 1. The state or quality of being heavy; weight; burden; gravity.—2. A heavy state of mind; grief; sorrow; despondency; sluggishness; languidness; oppression; tediousness.

In this manner dide Grascien hem countorte, and his son Banyns, to a-voide [remove] the hevynesse of the two quenes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 381.

It makith a man ligt, locunde, glad, and merie, and puttith awey heupnesse, angre, malencoly, and wraththe.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

If any man be at heuynesse with any of his bretheryne for any maner [of] trespas, he schal not puraewen him in no maner of courte. English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 279.

heaving (he'ving), n. [Verbal n. of heave, v.] Upheaval; swell; rising; panting; palpita-

That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh At each his needless heavings—such as you Nourish the cause of hts awaking.

Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

Wave with wave no longer strives,
Only a heaving of the deep survives,
A telitale motion!

Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iii.

Mordsvorth, Evening Voluntaries, iii.

heaving-days (hē'ving-dāz), n. pl. Easter
Monday and Tuesday: so called from the custom of lifting the women from the ground and
kissing them at that time. See quotation from
Bickerdyke under heave, v. t., 1. [Prov. Eng.]
heaving-line (hē'ving-līn), n. Naut., a small
line, generally about half an inch in diameter
and from 5 to 10 fathoms long, with a small lead
weight at one end, employed on steamships and
tow-boats to throw to the shore or to another
vessel, so that the end of a hawser may be
hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it.
heavisome (hev'i-aum), a. [< heavy1 + -some.]
Dark; dull; drowsy. [Prov. Eng.]
heavityt, n. [ME. hevyte; irreg. < heavy1 + -ty.]
Heaviness; sadness.

The teres fui of hevyte. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1736.

The teres fui of hevyte. Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 1736. heavy¹ (hev'i), a.; compar. heavier, superl. heaviest. [< ME. hevy, heviz, < AS. hefig (= OS. hebhig = OHG. hebig, hepig, hevig, MHG. hebee = Icel. höfigr, höfugr, heavy), < hebban (impv. hef, hefe, pp. hafen), heave, lift: see heave.] 1. Hard to heave or lift; having much weight or gravity; ponderous: as a heavy load. gravity; ponderous: as, a heavy load.

The atone was but little, yet so heavie that I was very hardly able to lift it up with all my strength.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 173.

Never heavier man and horse Stemmed a midnight torrent's force.

Scott, L. of L. M., 1. 29.

2. Having much weight in proportion to bulk; dense in substance or texture; of high specific gravity, absolutely or relatively: as, the heavy metals; a heavy silk or paper; water is heavier than oil. Is not lead a metal heavy, duli, and slow?
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

3. (a) Of great volume, force, intensity, etc.; of unusual amount or bulk: used of things: as, a heavy fall of rain; a heavy sea; heavy sleep; a heavy meal; a heavy order for goods.

In coid December fragrant chaplets blow, And heavy harvests nod beneath the anow. Pope, Dunciad, 1. 78.

A heavy anow had fallen the day previous, and the track was completely filled. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 150. Hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

(b) Acting, operating, or affected in a large way; doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount: used of persons: as, a heavy dealer in stocks; a heavy buyer.

The heaviest customers were the coffee planters.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 775.

4. Exceptionally dense in substance or quality, as a fluid; specifically, not properly raised or leavened, as bread; having much body or strength, as wine or beer; thick or viscid, as an oil; leaded with moisture or vapors, as the air; oppressive or producing languor, as an

When red hath set the beamless sun,
Through heavy vapors dank and dun.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.
Some tastes and smells appear less extensive than complex flavours, like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand, or heavy odours like musk or tuberose on the other.

W. James, Mind, XII. 2.

the other.

When what is termed "whole wheaten flour"—that is, the entire substance of the grain, excepting only the outer bran—is baked, it is known that the resulting loaf is . . . iiable to be somewhat heavy and sodden.

Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

5. Having comparatively much breadth or thickness; coarse; thick: as, a heavy line in drawing; a heavy scar.

What a fascinating creature he was, with his little black mustache, almost as heavy as a pencil mark.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 77.

6. Lacking lightness or brightness; without cheerfulness or interest; dull, stupid, wearisome, or depressing: as, a heavy countenance; a heavy book or style.

Thomas sayde than with heuy chere: "Lufly iady, nowe late me bee."
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Baliads, I. 107). Then will ye curse the heavy hour That ever your love was born. Burd Ellen (Child's Baliads, III. 215).

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.

Swift.

Large women, offensively dressed, sit about the veranda, and give a heavy and company air to the drawing-rooma.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 245.

7. Dull or sluggish; without animation, activity, or briskness of movement: as, a heavy gait; a heavy market.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.

Isa. lix. 1.

10. Hard to bear or endure; burdensome; oppressive; afflicting; severe: as, a heavy pain; a heavy reckoning; heavy penalties.

The kyng was dede, whiche was a hevy case. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1802.

My Lord, it is the heaviest News that ever was sent me.

Howell, Lettera, I. vi. 7. But, 0, the heavy change, now thou art gone!
Milton, Lycidas, 1. 37.

11. Difficult of accomplishment; hard to do or perform; hard to fulfil or discharge: as, a heavy task or undertaking.

Curious inditing and hard sentence is ful hevy atones for swich a child to tern.

Chaucer.

This thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone. Ex. xviii. 18.

It was a heavy task to the two girls to have to entertain er.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

her. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

12. Sober; serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts: as, the heavy father; the heavy villain; the piece has much heavy business. [Theatrical cant.]—13. Milit., same as heavy-armed: as, heavy cavalry (meaning cuirassiers and the like).

— A heavy hand. See hand.—Heavy artillery. See artillery.—Heavy earth. Same as baryta.—Heavy glass. See glass.—Heavy marching order, the condition of troops fully equipped for field-service.—Heavy metal. (a) Guus or shot of large size. Hence—(b) Commanding shility, mental or bodily; great power or influence: as, he is a man of heavy metal. (Coloq.]—Heavy oil. Same as dead-oil.—Heavy on or in hand. See hand.—Heavy alde, in a grindstone and similar objects, s preponderance in weight of one side of the stone or wheel over the other.

This speed gives rise, with large stones, to so much momentum as to endanger their being split, if there should be the smallest flaw in the stone, or that from neglect it acquires a heavy side.

O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 419.

Heavy wet, a potation of strong ale or ale and porter mixed. [Slang, Eng.]—Hot and heavy. See hot!.—The heavies. (a) Milli, the heavy cavalry. (b) Theat, those who pisy heavy parts. See def. 12. [Cant.] (c) People who are heavy. [Colloq.]

You are one of the heavies, but I think we can outfit you [with a strong horse]. The Century, XXXVII. 900.

heavy¹† (hev'i), v. [<ME. hevien, <AS. hefigian, make heavy, become heavy, < hefig, heavy.] I. trans. To make heavy; grieve.

And turnede agen eftsoone and foound hem siepinge, for her yghen weren hevyed, and they knewen not what they schulden snawere to him.

Wyclif, Mark xiv.

Thow seiste how it is the be-fallen, and yet thou art of feire age, and me hevyeth sore the to ale.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), il. 368.

II. intrans. To become heavy or sad.

The kyng fro day to day he heuyed more and more, Nerhand his endyng sekenea greued him sore. Rob. of Brunne, p. 65.

heavy² (hē'vi), a. [⟨ heav-es + -y1.] Having the disease called heaves: as, a heavy horse. heavy-armed (hev'i-ärmd), a. Bearing heavy arms or armor: as, heavy-armed troops.

heavy-handed (hev'i-han'ded), a. 1. Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.—2. Oppressive; downbearing: as, heavy-handed tyranny.

heavy-headed (hev'i-hed"ed), a. Having a heavy head; dull; stupid.

We are duli soldiers, Gross heavy-headed fellows; fight for victuals! Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

heavy-hearted (hev'i-här"ted), a. Heavy at

heart; sad; mournful. heavy-laden (hev'i-lā"dn), a. Laden with a heavy burden.

Behold the Lord's hand is not shortened, the not save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.

It rembling like the treble of a lute under the heavy finger of a farmer's daughter. Middleton, The Black Book.

8. Obstructive; clogging or hindering passage or progress: as, a heavy road or track; heavy soil; his debts are a heavy drag upon him.

The roads were heavy, the night misty.

It was the depth of winter. The cold was severe, and the roads heavy with mire.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

9. Weighed or bowed down as with a burden; oppressed, physically or mentally: as, eyes heavy with sleep; a heavy heart.

My suster is so hery and peusif of oure mys-happes that right seliden she maketh eny mery chere to me.

Methin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6.

He . . . began to be sorrowtul, and very heavy.

Mat. xxvi. 37.

Not willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with booty.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Each heart as heavy as a log. Cowper, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red.

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Method, Song of the Shirt.

Heavy burgen.

Come unto me, all ye that iabour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

Mat. xi xi. 28.

heavy-pine (hev'i-pīn), n. A name of the Pinus ponderosa. See pine!

heavy-spar (hev'i-spār), n. Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev'i-spār), n. Sulphate of barium; also, carbonate of strontium.

heavy-stone (hev'i-spān), n. The name originally given to cerite, from its density. Also called heavy-stone of Bastnäs.

heavy-tailed (hev'i-tāld), a. Having a heavy tail: used specifically in the phrase heavy-tailed duck, the ruddy duck, Erismatura rubida. J.

Not willing that they should find his men heavy and laden with booty.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Each heart as heavy as a log. Cowper, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red.

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Heb. An abbrevation of Hebrews.

hehdomad (heb'dō-mad), n. [= Sp. hebdómada]

tras heavy as a log. Cowper, Yearly Distress.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red.

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

It to bear or endure; burdensome; opafflicting; severe: as, a heavy pain; eckoning; heavy penalties.

kyng was dede, whiche was a hevy case.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1802.

it is the heaviest News that ever was sent me.

Howell, Lettera, I. vi. 7.

Heather-weight.— 2. A penalty portance; one of much influence.

Heb. An abbreviation of Hebrews.

hebdomad (heb'dō-mad), n. [= Sp. hebdomada = Pg. hebdomada = It. ebdomada, \ L. hebdomas (-mad-), \ Gr. \(\ellay \beta \) Go.

a week, \(\ella \beta \beta \) δομος (= L. septimus), seventh, \(\ella \) \(\ella \) entropy the idea of seven, or the quality of being seven in number.—2. The sum of seven things; a collection of seven persons or things; specifically and the series of the seven days; a week. cally, a group of seven days; a week.

But in that tyme I Daniel was so hency by thre hebdo-mads of dayes that I ate no delicate meatia. Joye, Expos. of Daniel, x.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of superhuman beings, angels, or divine emanations; pubescence, $+ \kappa a \rho \pi \dot{\sigma} \dot{\sigma}$, fruit.] In bot., having in the systems of Basilides and Valentinus, the sphere of the Demiurge, sublunary, and lower than the ogdoad, or a title of the Demiurge himself. The Gnostic uses of the word were apparently developed from the idea of the seven planets or planetary heavens, or that of gods, spirits, or angels personifying, indwelling, ruling, or creating them; then, in a collective sense, it came to mean the whole sublunary sphere, or its ruler.

In the next lower sphere (below the Ogdoad, in the systems of the server) and the sublunary sphere, or its ruler.

[Rare.]

In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides], called the *Hebdomad*, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler, who is the God of the Jews, and who created all things below Him.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church History, I. 195.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'a-dal), a. [< LL. heb-domadalis, < L. hebdomas, a week: see heb-domad.] Consisting of seven days, or occurring or appearing every seven days; weekly.

As for hebdomadal periods or weeks, although in regard of their sabbaths they were observed by the Hebrews, yet it is not apparent the ancient Greeks or Romans used any. Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

hebdomadary (heb-dom'a-dā-ri), a. and n. [= F. hebdomadaire = Sp. Pg. hebdomadario = It. ebdomadario, < ML. hebdomadarius, weekly, one who performs weekly service, < L. hebdomas, a week: see hebdomad.] I. a. Weekly: same as hebdomadal.

And by this bless'd hebdomadary round
(The heav'nly orb which she on earth contriv'd),
Wean'd from our worldly motions, she found
Her circled self in solid rest.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 33.

II. n.; pl. hebdomadaries (-riz). In the Rom. Cath. Ch., that member of a chapter or convent whose duty it is, during a certain week, to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems. and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors. Also called hebdomader.

hebdomader (heb-dom'a-der), n. Same as heb-

hebdomater (heb-dō-mat'i-kal), a. [< LL. hebdomaticus, hebdomadicus, < L. hebdomas, a week: see hebdomad.] Weekly.

Far from the concett of deambulatory, hebdomatical, or peradventure, ephemeral office.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

Hebe (hē'bē), n. [L., $\langle Gr. 'H\beta\eta,$ a personification of $\eta\beta\eta$, youth.] 1. In Gr. myth., the goddess of youth and spring; the personification



Bridal of Hercules and Hebe (From a Greek vase of the 4th centu

of eternal and exuberant youth, and, until supplanted in this office by Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Olympus, a daughter of Zeus and Hera, who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification, as a reward of his achieve-

Wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek.
Milton, L'Aliegro, 1. 29.

2. The sixth planetoid, discovered by Henke in Driesen, Prussia, in 1847.—3. [l. c.] In mammal., same as hamadryad, 4.

hebeanthous (hē-bē-an'thus), a. [ζ Gr. ήβη, youth, puberty, pubescence, + ἀνθος, flower.]

youth, puberty, pubescence, + avbos, flower.] In bot., having the corolla or the flower tomentose or pubescent. [Rare.]

hebent, n. and a. [Also hebene; < L. hebenus, less correctly ebenus, ebony, > ult. E. ebon: see ebon.] I. n. Ebony.

There mournfull Cypresse grew in greatest store, And trees of bitter Gall, and *Heben* sad. Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

II. a. Made or consisting of ebony.

Lay now thy deadly Heben bowe spart.

Spenser, F. Q., Prol.

hebenon; n. A word found only in the passage cited, where it is supposed to be an error

As for hebaons...

of their sabbaths they were ouse...

it is not apparent the ancient Greeks or round.

any. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Hebdomadal council, in Oxford University, England, a board of twenty-one members elected by the senate to regulate the business of the university, and ordinarily meeting weekly.—Hebdomadal cycle. See cycle!.

hebdomadally (heb-dom'a-dal-i), adv. By the week; from week to week.

Did we not hear their representatives in Congress assembled, for whom our chaplain hebdomadally prayed, and sembled, for whom our chaplain hebdomadally prayed, and sembled or characterized by a subhyaline ealyx in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of a spathe split down on one side, and a four-lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in the form of the fo lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in front. The genus embraces about 20 species, natives of Africa from the Cape to Abyssinia. They are herbs or shrubs, mostly with alternate, narrow, entire or dentate leaves, and terminal splkes of white or yellow flowers. H. dentata is said to be scentless in the morning, strong-smelling at middsy, and sweet-smelling in the evening.

Hebenstreitieæ (heb "en-stri-ti-e-e), n. pl. [NL., < Hebenstreitia + -ew.] The name given by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the Globularier, now falling within the natural or-

by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the Globulariew, now falling within the natural order Selaginew. It includes the genus Hebenstreitia as the type. hebepetalous (hē-bē-pet'a-lus), a. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\eta}\beta\eta$, pubescence, $+\pi \epsilon \tau a\lambda o\nu$, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In bot., having pubescent petals. [Rare.] hebephrenia (hē-bē-frē'ni-ä), n. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\eta}\beta\eta$, puberty, $+\phi\rho\hat{\eta}\nu$, the mind.] A form of insanity incident to the age of puberty. hebephreniac (hē-bē-frē'ni-ak), n. and a. [\langle hebephrenia + -ac.] I. n. One affected by hebephrenia.

II. a. Pertaining to or affected by hebephrenia.

II. a. Pertaining to or affected by hebephre-

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hebetated, ppr. hebetating. [\langle L. hebetatus, pp. of hebetare (\rangle Sp. Pg. hebetar = F. hébéter), blunt, dull, deaden, \langle hebes, blunt, dull: see hebete.] To dull; blunt; elog. [Rare.]

Beef . . . may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will hebetate and clog his intellectuals.

Martinus Scriblerus, iv.

Desnitory reading, except as conscions pastime, hebetates the brain and slackens the bow-string of Will.

Lowell, Books and Libraries.

hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), a. [= F. hébété, < L. hebetatus, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Obtuse; dull. [Rare.]—2. In bot., having a dull or blunt soft point: said of awns, scales, spines, etc. hebetation (heb-ē-tā'shon), n. [= F. hébétation = It. ebetazione, < L. hebetation-), < hebetate, blunt: see hebetate.] The act of making blunt or dull, or the state of being blunt or dull. [Rare.] [Rare.]

hebete! (heb'ēt), a. [= It. ebete, < L. hebes (hebet), blunt, dull, obtuse, sluggish, < hebere, be blunt, dull, etc.] Doltish; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how hebete and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe, Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 325.

hebetidentate (heb"ē-ti-den'tāt), a. [< NL. hebetidentatus, < L. hebes (hebet-), blunt, dull, + dentatus = E. toothed: see hebete and dentate.] Having obtuse teeth: specifically said of the Hebetidentati.

Hebetidentati.

Hebetidentati (heb*ē-ti-den-tā'tī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of hebetidentatus: see hebetidentate.] A prime Hebraization (hē*brā-i-zā'shon), n. [< Hedivision of Glires or Rodentia, based upon the fossil genus Mesotherium: contrasted with Similar Hebraization; atter the manner of Hebraization (hē*brā-i-zā'shon), n. [< Hedivision of Glires or Rodentia, based upon the braize + -ation.] The act or process of makfossil genus Mesotherium: contrasted with Similar Hebraization; a becoming Jew-

fossil genus Mesotherium: contrasted with simplicidentati and Duplicidentati. E. R. Alston.

Hebetominæ (hē-bet-ō-mī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Hebetomus + -inæ.] A subfamily of dipterous insects, represented by the genus Hebetomus, and of the family Psychodidæ.

Hebetomus (hē-bet'ō-mus), n. [NL., also written Hebotomus; an error for Phlebotomus, < Gr.

φλεβοτόμος, opening veins: see phlebotomy.] A genus of dipterous insects. Rondani, 1843. hebetude (heb'ē-tūd), n. [= F. hébétude = It. ebitudine, < L. hebetudo, < hebes (hebet-), blunt, dull: see hebete.] Obtuseness; dullness; letharry: stunidity argy; stupidity.

The pestilent seminarics, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or hebetude, cause more or less truculent plagnes.

Harvey, On the Plague.

That slight degree of hebetude which shows itself in slnggishness and defective range of thought.

Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 13.

bebetudinous (heb-ē-tū'di-nus), a. [< L. hebetudo (-din-), hebetude, + -ous.] Characterized by hebetude, lethargy, or dullness.
hebiteri, n. An old term for a cuirass.
Hebradendron (heb-ra-den'dron), n. [NL., abbr. < Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Hebrew, + ὁενδρον, tree.
The name alludes to the peculiar form, suggesting circumcision, of the anther at dehiscence.]

An assumed genus of trees, now regarded as ing circumcision, of the anther at dehiscence.] An assumed genus of trees, now regarded as forming a section of the genus Garcinia, having distinct peltate anthers dehiscing by a circular fission. The species are East Indian trees, and yield the valuable resins known as gamboge. See Garcinia, gamboge.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), a. [= F. hēbraīque = Sp. hebraic (of. G. hebrāisch = Dan. hebraisk = Sw. hebrcisk), < LL. Hebraicus, < Gr. 'Εβραϊκός, Hebrew, < 'Εβραϊος, Hebrew: see Hebrew.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews: Hebrew.

Hebrews; Hebrew.

Hebraical (hē-brā'i-kal), a. [< Hebraic + -al.]

Same as Hebraie.

That Hebraical school of which . . . [the] harmonic and melodious numbers (in Gen. i.) remain a magnificent memento.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 55.

memento.

Hebraically (hē-brā/i-kal-i), adv. After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language: as, to write Hebraically (that is, to write from right to left).

Hebraicize (hē-brā'i-sīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Hebraicized, ppr. Hebraicizing. [< Hebraic + -ize.] To render Hebrew; Hebraice. Also spelled Hebraicise.

Hebraisation, Hebraise. See Hebraization, Hebraize.

Hebraism (hē'brṣ-izm), n. [= F. hébraisme = Sp. hebraismo = Pg. hebraismo = It. ebraismo, ⟨ NL. Hebraismus, ⟨ Gr. 'Εβραίζειν, speak Hebrew, ⟨ 'Εβραίος, Hebrew: see Hebrew.] 1. A manner or eustom peculiar to the Hebrews; specifically, an idiom, expression, or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew tongue.

Milton . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem.

Addison, Spectator**, No. 285.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Hebrew race, historically considered.

torically considered.

The uppermost idea with Hebraism is conduct and obedience. . . Hebraism—and here is the source of its wonderful strength—has always been severely preoccupied with an awful sense of the impossibility of being at ease in Zion. . . By alternations of Hebraism and Hellenism, of a man's intellectual and moral impulses, of the effort to see things as they really are, and the effort to win peace by self-conquest, the human spirt proceeds. . All which Protestantism . . . succeeded in clearly setting forth in words had the characters of Hebraism rather than of Hellenism. . . . Puritanism . . . was a reaction of Hebraism against Hellenism.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

Hehraist (hā'lprājist) n [5 Hehraisc + sist.]

Hebraist (hē'brā-ist), n. [〈 Hebra-ic + -ist.]

1. One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.—2. One imbued with the Hebraic spirit. See Hebraism, 2.

The tone of thought or of feeling which gives form and colour to this splendid poetic style (that of Cyril Tourneur) is essentially what modern criticism would define as that of a natural Hebraist.

Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 423. Hebraistic (hē-brā-is'tik), a. Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew manners, thought, or

Hebraistical (hē-brā-is'ti-kal), a. [< Hebraistie + -al.] Same as Hebraistic.

Hebraistically (hē-brā-is'ti-kal-i), adv. In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of Hebraism. M. Arnold.

ish. Also spelled Hebraisation.

The next decade will see a more extensive Hebraization of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.

New York Courier-Journal.

Hebraize (hō'brā-īz), v.; pret. and pp. Hebraized, ppr. Hebraizing. [= F. hébraiser = Sp. hebraizar = It. ebraizzare, \langle Gr. 'E β paí \langle ev,

| Hebraize | 2766 | Hebrew, \('Eβραίος, Hebrew: see Hebraize, I. trans. To adapt to the Hebrew form manner; express in Hebrew idions. | II. intrans. 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or language.—2. To exhibit a tendency to Hebraizing; follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See Hebraism, 2. We have fostered our Hebraizing institucts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively. | M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Also spelled Hebraise. | Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebriculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebraiculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebriculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebraiculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebriculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | Hebraiculand Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise. | He M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v. Also spelled Hebraise.

Hebrew (hē'brö), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also Ebrew; < ME. Hebrew, Ebreu (= D. hebrewww), < OF. hebreu, hebrieu, F. hebreu = Sp. Pg. hebreo = It. ebreo (cf. D. hebreer = G. hebräer = Dan. hebrwer = Sw. hebré, n.), < LL. Hebrwus, n., LL. and L. Hebrwus, a., < Gr. 'Eβραίος, a. and n., < Aramaic 'ebrāyā, < Heb. 'ibrī, pl. 'ibrīm, a Hebrew, referred to the eponymous 'Eber, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews. 'Eber means the further bank of a river, making the Hebrows, according to Jewish tradition, the men from the other side of the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explaish tradition, the men from the other side of 2,600 feet.

the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explanation, dwellers in a land of rivers.] I. n. 1.

A member of that branch of the Semitic family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite: a Jew

The sharp-neb'd hecco stabbing at his brain.

Drayton, The Owl.

hech (heċh), interj. [A var. of heigh, hey¹.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb.

[Scotch.]

There was monic a lady fair of the how! interpreted hecco stabbing at his brain.

The sharp-neb'd hecco stabbing at his brain.

Drayton, The Owl.

hech (heċh), interj. [A var. of heigh, hey¹.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb.

[Scotch.]

There was monic a lady fair of the how! interpreted hecco stabbing at his brain.

The sharp-neb'd hecco Israelite; a Jew.

To whom Iacob succeeded in the promised blessing: who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, where his posteritie multiplied exceedingly, and were called sometime Ebreves of their sncient pedegree.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Of the stock of Israei, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews.

Phil. iii. 5.

2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Old Testament, and became extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centuries before the Christian era; but it is even now used for speaking and writing by well-educated Hebrews all over the world, and has an extensive modern literature.

And the Table aboven his Heved, that was a Fote and an half long, on the whiche the Title was writen, in *Ebreu*, Grece, and Latyn, that was of Oiyve.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 10.

Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himself, and uttered in Hebrev the confession of the Divine Unity, which for long generations has been on the lips of the dying Israelite.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxx.

Israelite. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, Ixx. Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Testament, addressed to Christians of Hebrew birth dweiling in Rome, or perhaps in Palestine or Alexandria. Its chief object is to present a parallel between the symbolism of the Oid Testament dispensation and the life-work of Christ. The author is unknown—perhaps Barnabas, or Christ. The author is unknown—perhaps Barnabas, or less probably Apolos. The authorship has been often ascribed to the apostle Paul, but this view is contrary to the weight of authority of the early church, and is opposed by the mass of modern scholars. A probable date of composition is about A. D. 65. Abbrevisted Heb.—Rabbinical or modern Hebrew, the language used by the rabbins in their writings. Its basis or body is the Bebrew and Chaldaic, with various alterstions in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxît.

Hebrew Calendar. See calendar.—Hebrew character, the form of letters in which the Hebrew language is written.—Hebrew-character moth, Tæniocampa gothica, an orthosiid; so named from its markings.—Hebrew manna. See manna.

Hebrewess (hē'brö-es), n. [< Hebrew + -ess.]

An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.

In common with every Hebrewess, she [Salome] embroidered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of needlework.

E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, xxxiv.

Hebrewist (hē'brö-ist), n. [< Hebrew + -ist.]

Same as Hebraist, 1.

Hebrewist (he'brō-ist), n. [< Hebrew + -ist.] Same as Hebraist, 1.

Hebrew-marked (hē'brō-mārkt), a. Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, Liolumus signifer.

Hebrician (hē-brish'an), n. [Irreg. < L. He-br(wus), Hebrew, + -io-inn, after Grecian.] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.

Hebridæ (heb'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Fieber, 1860), \(Hebrus + -idæ. \)] A family of heteropterous Hemiptera, containing the single genus Hebrus. Also Hebrides.

he-cabbagetree (hē'kab'āj-trē), n. An arbores hecatophyllous (hek'ā-tō-fil' cent composite plant, Senccio Leucadendron, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to heccot, n. Same as hickwall. 2,600 fect.

Apollo, III. Iar-snoot-ing, far-darting (in-volving a solar allu-sion), ζέκός, far, afar, far off.] 1. In Gr. myth., a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combin-ing the attributions of Demeter or Ceres, Rhea, Cybele, Artemis or Diana, and Persephone or Pros-erpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infernal regions, she was to some extent identified, and in this



character was represented as practising and teaching through her emissaries sorcery and witcheraft.

through her emissaries soreery and whencrall.

Enter Hecate, meeting the three witches.

1 Witch. Why, how now, Hecate? You look angerly.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

[In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhythm requires the pronunciation to be hel'at.]

2†. The moon personified.

But let not Echate this crafte espie.

But let not Echate this crafte espie.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

3. [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of Vermes.

Hecatean (hek-ā-tē'an), a. Belonging or pertaining to Hecate.

Chaldaic, with various alterstions in the words of these two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, and the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, and others from the modern tongues.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; Hebraic: as, the Hebrew language or rites.

The Hebrew liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, lyric, proclamation, dry statements, and blessing.

Hebraic Calendar.—Hebraic characters are cords in a general sense, ⟨ ἐκατόψ, a hundred see cent and hundred.] In classical antiq., a sacrifice of a hundred oven or other heasts of sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars
Smoaking with Hecatombs of alaughter'd Bulis.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.
Oh, Love,
Thou proudiy-biind destruction, I would send thee
Whole hecatombs of hearts, to bleed my sorrows.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

Hecatombæon (hek/ā-tom-bē'on), n. [ζ Gr. ἐκατομβαιών, the first month of the Attic year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, ζ ἐκατομβη, a sacrifice, hecatomb: see hecatomb.] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled Hekatombelon

br(wus), Hebrew, Terroran, skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist. It is fully written in meeter, as all learned Hebricians agree, although the rules be not yet fully found. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. Not to make learned Hebricians, but to teach such young men as choose to learn it the Hebrew alphabet. C. F. Adams, A College Fetich, p. 22. Hebridæ (heb'ri-dē), n. pl. [Nl. (Fieber, 1860), \langle Hebrus + -idæ.] A family of heteropterous Hemiptera, containing the single genus Hebrus. Also Hebrides.

The sharp-neb'd hecco stabbing at his brain.

Drayton, The Owl.

There war monie a lady fair
Siching and crying, "Och how!"
What need ye heeh! and how! ladies,
What need ye how! for me.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Baliada, III. 326).

hecht (hecht), v. A Scotch form of hight².

There was an ancient citié hecht Cartage.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

There was an ancient citié hecht Cartage.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.

The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving.

Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

heck¹ (hek), n. [< ME. hek; a var. of hack², the unassibilated form of hatch¹, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part.—2. A latticed gate.—3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating: as, a salmon-heck.—5. In weaving, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.]—6. A latch or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.]—

Living at heck and manger, a phrase used of one who has got into quarters where everything is comfortable and shundant. [Scotch.]

heck² (hek), n. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.]

heckberry (hek' ber"i), n.; pl. heckberries (-iz). Same as hagberry.

heck-box (hek' boks), n. In weaving, a box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright pests. It separates the warp-threads into two

made to slide up and down between two up-

ing-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright pests. It separates the warp-threads into two leas or alternate sets, one set for each heald or heddle. Also called a jack.

Also called a jack.

heckfar, heckfor, n. Obsolete or dialectal variants of heifer. Huloet, 1552.

heckle (hek'l), n. [Also, with different vowel, hackle³, q. v., and assibilated hetchel, hatchel, q. v.; \(\) ME. hekele, hechele, \(\) D. hekel = MHG. hachel, hechel, G. hechel = Sw. häckla = Dan. hegle, a heekle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. haak = MHG. hake, G. hake, haken = Sw. hake = Dan. hage = E. dial. hake, a hook: see hake¹, hake², hatch¹, heck¹, and hook.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straightening raw flax and hemp: same as hatchel.

Some layde to pledge

They hatchet and their wedge,
Their hekell and their rele.

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng.

He was a hedge unto his friends,
A heckle to his foes, lady.

Rob Roy (Child'a Ballade, VI. 200).

heckle (hek'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. heckled, ppr. heckling. [Also, with different vowel, hackle³, q. v., and assibilated hetchel, early mod. E. heckel, hetchyll; from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, wa-

flax or hemp; hatchel.

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watring, rippling, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.

2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidate

in Great Britain.

Robert never felt his wits so much stretched and sharp-ened as when after the lecture Lestrange was putting

questions and objections with an acrid subtlety and persistence. . . . Robert bore his heckting, however, with great patience and adrotness.

Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elamere, xil.

heckle-cell (hek'l-sel), n. A cell having minute hard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is an exemple.

hectastyle (hek'ta-stīl), a. An improper form of hexastyle.

hectic (hek'tik), a. and n. [Formerly hectick, ectick, ettick; \(\lambda \) ME. etik, etyk, \(\lambda \) OF. etique, F. hectique = Sp. hético = Pg. hectico = It. etico (cf. D. G. hektisch = Sw. Dan. hektisk), \(\lambda \) ML. *hecticus, \(\lambda \) Gr. έκτικός, habitual, hectic, consumptive (Galen), \(\lambda \) έξις (έκτ-), a state or habit of body or of mind, condition, \(\lambda \) έχειν (fut. έξειν, \(\lambda \) *έχ), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. \(\lambda \) sah, prevail, endure.] I. a. 1. Habitual; marking a particular habit or condition of body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and ema-

On.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue,
And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd tt hectic; 'twas a fiery flush,
More fix'd and deeper than the malden blush.

Crabbe, Works, I. 133.

2. Pertaining to or affected with such fever; feverish; consumptive: as, a hectic flush.

The hectick heate
Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses' pace.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.
But for some years before its author's death it dwindled sway so much, and fell into such an hectic state, that the few friends of it feared its decease was very near.

I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 105.

Hectic infantile fever. See fever¹.

II. n. 1. A hectic fever; a wasting away, attended by heightened color.

Do it, England; For like the heetie in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 2. A hectic flush.

The poor Franciscan made no reply; a hectick of a moment pass d across his cheek, but could not tarry—Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 10.

The coronal which autumn gives,
The brief, bright sign of ruin near,
The heetic of a dying year!
Whitter, Mogg Megone, ii.

hectical (hek'ti-kal), a. [< hectic + -al.] Same as hectic.

It grieved them nevertheless, nor was the less a fever for being hectical. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100. hectically (hek'ti-kal-i), adv. In a hectic manner; constitutionally; consumptively.

er; constitutionally, collaboration of the was for some years hectically feverish.

Johnson, Ascham.

hectocotyle (hek'tō-kot-il), n. Same as hecto-

hectocotylus, 2.
hectocotylization (hek-tō-kot"i-li-zā'shon), n.
[\langle hectocotyliz(ed) + -ation.] The process or result of being hectocotylized; the state, quality, or condition of a hectocotylus: applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod, which converts it into a reproductive organ, and to the fertilization of the female by this means. Also spelled hectocotylisation.

hectocotylized (hek-tō-kot'i-līzd), a. [< hec-tocotylus + -ize + -ed².] 1. Changed into a hectocotylus, as an arm of certain cephalopods.

The male Cephalopods are distinguished from the females by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or hectocoty-lized.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 454.

Affected by a hectocotylus; impregnated, as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm.
 Also spelled hectocotylised.
 hectocotylus (hek-tō-kot'i-lus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, def. 1), < Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + κοτύλη, a small cup: see cotyle.] 1†. [cap.] In zoöl., a spurious genus of parasitic organisms, the same as the Trichocephalus of Delle Chiaje;

in reality, the dotached male arm of a cephalopod, attached to the female, and mistaken for a Schu parasite.—2. In biol., the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cephalopods, as the argonaut, which becomes detached would

hectoid (hek'toid), a. [< hect(ic) + -oid.] Of a hectic appearance; resembling hectic fever.

body: applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis, characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations, and accompanied with flushed cheeks, hot skin, and emaciation.

His thin cheek assumed a deadly hue, And all the rose to one small spot withdrew:
They call'd it hectic; 'twas a flery flush, More fix'd and deeper than the malden blush.

**Retote appearance; resembling nectic lever.*

**W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.*

**We. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.*

**Heddle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook, used in heddling. It is passed through the heddle-eye to engage the end of the warp-thread and draw the thread through the eye.*

**Hettle appearance; resembling nectic lever.*

**W. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.*

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**hetdle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling a crochet-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling nectic lever.*

**hetdle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling nectic lever.*

**In the skin was red with a hecticite flush.*

**N. A. Hammond, Nervous System, I. xvi.*

**hetdle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling nectic lever.*

**hetdle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling nectic lever.*

**hetdle-hook (hed'l-hûk), n. A hook, much resembling nectic flush.*

**In the skin and the malden blush.*

**Hettle appearanc States gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mō-tèr), n. [⟨ F. hectomèhectometer (hek'tō-mō-tèr), n. [⟨ F. hectomètre, ⟨ Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + μέτρον,
measure, ⟩ F. mètre, E. meter, a particular measure of length: see meter².] In the metric system, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or

tem, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or

temp, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or

temp, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or

temp, a unit of length equal to 100 meters, or

templating neutros.
hede¹t, n. and v. A Middle English form of heed¹.
hede²t, v. A Middle English form of heed¹.

hector (hek'tor), n. [$\langle L. Hector, \langle Gr. \, {}^*Εκτωρ, \text{in} \rangle$ Homer's Iliad a brave Trojan warrior, propadj. εκτωρ, holding fast, an epithet of Zeus, of anchors, of a net, etc., $\langle εχειν, \text{hold: see hectic.} \rangle$ 1. A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.

Thus the hectors use to do, and to give the lye at adventure, when they have a mind to try a man's courage.

Marvell, Works, II. 109.

2. One who teases or vexes.

2. One who teases or vexes.

hector (hek'tor), v. [< hector, n.] I. trans.

1. To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

Our King did openly say, the other day in the Privy Chamber, that he would not be hectored out of his right and preemlnencys by the King of France, as great as he was.

Pepys, Diarry, II. 98.

2. To find fault with; fret at; chide; scold.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, hectoring his servants, and calling for supper. Arbuthnot, John Bull. They had hard times when they were little, . . and were hectored and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort. H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 245.

=Syn. To fret, worry, annoy, beset, provoke, irritate.

II. intrans. To play the bully; bluster; be turbulent or insolent.

But when huffing and hectoring must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry and courage, what can recommend the exercise of patience against the disgrace of lt?

South, Works, X. iv.

Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants hector. Swift.

Hectorian, Hectorean (hek-tō'ri-an, -rē-an), a. [〈 Hector (see def.) + -i-an, -e-an.] Relating or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy.

In vain I charg'd him soon to quit the plain,
And warn'd to shun Hectorean force in vain.

Pope, Illad, xviii. 18.

hectorism (hek'tor-izm), n. [< hector + -ism.]

The disposition or practice of a hector or bully.

hectorly† (hek'tor-li), a. [<hector + -ly¹.] Resembling a hector; blustering; insolent.

Those who seek glory from evil things, . . from presumptuous transgression of God's law (hectorly profaneness and debauchery), . . sre not only vain-glorfous, but impudent,

Description | Prof. | Prof.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), n. [⟨F. hectostère, ⟨Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + στερεός, solid, ⟩F. stère, E. stere, as a measure of solidity.] In the metric system, a measure of solidity containing 100 cubic meters, and equivalent to 3,531.4 English cubic feet.

Hecuba (hek'ū-bā). n. [NL., < L. Hecuba, < Gr. 'Ἐκάβη, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam,

king of Troy.] In zoöl., a genus of mollusks. Schumacher, 1817.
hedt, n. An obsolete spelling of head.
he'd. A contraction of (a) he had, and of (b) he

productive arm of eertain of the male eephalohard, horny projections of its cell-wall, by which it adheres to other cells. An epidermal cell is an example.

neckler (hek'le'), n. One who heckles or uses a heckle.

ne-clam (hō'klam), n. A kiud of sea-worm, as species of Nereis; a clam-worm, as N. virens, believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam, Mya arenaria. [Maine, U.S.]

hectare (hek'târ), n. (ξ F. hectare, ζ Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + L. area, area: see area, are².] In the metric system, a superficial measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square meters, or 2.4711 acres.

hectaky (hek'tā-stīl), a. An improper form of hexastyle.

hectic (hek'tāk), a and n. [Formerly hectick, ectick, cttick; ζ ME. etik, etyk, ζ OF. etique, F. hectic (sp. Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, + L. area, area: see area, hectique = Sp. hetico = Pg. hectico = It. etico (ct. 2.6 Gr. ἐκατόν (contr.), a hundred, the control of the heddle, and be spelled hek'tō-grāf), v. t. [ζ hectograph, heck'tō-grāf), v. t. [ζ hectograph, thek'tō-grāf), v. t. [ζ hectograph, thek'tō-grāf), v. t. [ζ hectograph, thek'tō-graf), v. t. [ζ hectograph, thek'tō-graf], v. t. [ζ hectograph, thek] hectick, consumptive (Galen), ζ ἔξεν (tk. -ξεν, γ *ξχ), have, hold, intr. be in a certain state, = Skt. γ sah, prevail, endure.]

In a certain of the male ectivity, by means of a heckory held (hel'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. heddle, and held (hel'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. heddle, heddle, heddle, heddle, held (hel'1), v. t.; pret. and pp.

heddle-eye (hed'l-i), n. The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a heddle for receiving a

making heddles.

hede 1, v. A Middle English form of Reea 1.
hedenbergite (hed en-ber-git), n. [After L. Hedenberg, a Swedish chemist.] A lime-iron variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish-green color at Tunaberg in Sweden, and elsewhere.
Hedeoma (hē-dē-ō'mā), n. [NL. (Persoon, 1805), said to be altered from Hedyosmum (which is used for another games) (Gr. idic. sweet. +

is used for another genus), \langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\delta\dot{\psi}_{c}$, sweet, + $\dot{\delta}\sigma\mu\dot{\eta}$, smell.] A genus of chiefly low, herbaceous, aromatic

plants, belonging to the nat-ural order Labiatæ, tribe Sa-tureineæ, char-acterizedbyits axillary clusters of small bluish flowers, in which the corolla is scarcely ex-sertedfrom the calyx. and only two of the stamens are perfect. It em-braces about s fect. It embraces about a dozen species, exclusively confined to North and South America. The best-known species is H. pule-gioides, the American penyroyal gioides, the American pennyroyal, which has the pleasently pungent odor and taste of the genus specially developed, and is in great repute as a remedy for colds and as an emmenagorue. agogue.

hedert, adv. A Middle English variant of hither.



Pennyroyal (Hede pulegioides). a, flower; b, leaf.

Mitter.

Hedera (hed'e-rä), n. [L. (Linnæus, 1753); also edera, ivy: see under getl.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous woody vines, elimbing by rootlets, belonging to the natural order Araliaceæ and series Hedercæ. It is characterized by having the styles connate into a cone or short column, the leaves simple or pinnate, the umbels paniculate, and the pedicels continuous with the flowers. The genus as thus limited embraces only two species, one of which, H. Helix, the common lvy, now cultivated in all lands, is indigenous

to most temperate and subtropical oid-world regions of the northern hemisphere, from the Canary Islands to Japan. The other species, H. Australiana, the Queensland ivy, differs chiefly in having plonate leaves. The West Indian trees that have been placed in this genus by some authors are now referred to Sciapophyllum; while the so-called Hedera of the Hawaiian Islands, called Cheirodendron by Hillebrand, belongs more properly to the genus Panax. Besides the value of a species of this genus as an ornamental vine, it yields hederic acid, which has medicinal properties, and the berries are emetic. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black. The genus is found in a fossil state from the Middle Cretaceous to the Quaternary of Europe, the arctic regions, and the United States, more than 20 fossil species having been described. H. Helix is common in the Quaternary deposits of Italy and France.

Hederaceæ (hed-e-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of L. hederaceus, \(hedera, ivy: see hederaceous.) A term first used by Linnæus in 1751 to include the genera Hedera, Vitis, etc.: made by Barthing in 1830, and by Seeman in 1864, equivalent to Araliacee.

equivalent to Araliaceæ.

hederaceous (hed-e-rā'shius), a. ccus, of ivy, ivy-green, $\langle hedera$, ivy: see Hedera.] 1. Pertaining to, resembling, composed of, or producing ivy.—2. Belonging to the ivy family—that is, to the suborder or series Hede-

hederal (hed'e-ral), a. [< L. hedera, ivy, +
-al.] Of or pertaining to ivy. Also hederic.
hederatet (hed'e-rāt), v. t. [< L. hedera, ivy,
+-ate².] To adorn or crown with ivy, as a victor in the Olympian games.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated oet. Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

Hedereæ (hē-dē'rē-ē), n. pt. [NL., < Hedera + -ee.] That subdivision of the natural order -ee.] That subdivision of the natural order of plants Araliaceæ to which the genus Hedera, the ivy, belongs: called by Bentham and Hooker (1862) a series, and embracing, besides *Hedera*, six other genera. The group is distinguished from the rest of the order by having the petals valvate and of the same number as the stamens, and the allumen of the seed wrinkled.

hederic (hē-der'ik), a. [L. hedera, ivy, + -ic.] Same as hederal.

hederiferous (hed-e-rif'e-rus), a. [< L. hedera, ivy, + ferre = E. bear¹.] Ivy-bearing; producing ivy.

hederine (hed'e-rin), n. [\langle I. hedera, ivy, + -ine².] An alkaloid found in the seeds of the common ivy. It is intensely bitter, and appears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifu-

gal qualities. U.S. Dispensatory, 1883. hederose (hed'e-rôs), a. [< L. hederosus, full of ivy, < hedera, ivy.] Full of ivy; pertaining

hederwardt, adv. A Middle English form of

hitherward.

hitherward.
hedge (hej), n. [< ME. hedge, hcgge, < AS. *heeg, not found except in the onee-occurring dat. hegge, written for either *heege or hege, but the probable source of the mod. form hedge (cf. E. cdge, < AS. eeg; E. wedge, < AS. weeg, etc.), the common AS. form being the nearly related hege, > ME. hege, hage, E. hag², q. v.; AS. *heeg = MD. hegghe, D. hegge, heg = MLG. hegge = OHG. hegga, hecka, MHG. G. hecke, a hedge; = Icel. heggr = Norw. hegg = Dan. hæg = Sw. hägg, a kind of tree, the bird-cherry (see heckberry, hedgeberry, hegberry, hagberry), appar. so hägg, a kind of tree, the bird-eherry (see heckberry, hedgeberry, hegberry), appar. so called (like the hawthorn, q. v.) because used in hedges. Cf. Sw. häck, Dan. hæk, a hedge, prob. after G. The AS. *hecg, E. hedge, and AS. hege, E. hay², are both from the more primitive form, AS. haga, E. haw: see haw¹, hay².] 1. A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing alose tecepher, such as thorn bushes growing close together, such as thorn-bushes or beeches, and sometimes by weven twigs or or beeches, and sometimes by woven twigs or wattling; also, a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery, as evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not. See hedge-plant. The hedge is the prevalent kind of fence in England, but is comparatively rare in the United States. Hedges, especially roadside hedges, are often used by vagabonds as places of shelter or resort; hence hedge is often used in composition to denote something mean, low, rustic: as, a hedge-priest; a hedge-school.

The [thee] was saide in fitches floure
The seede to keepe of brere and houndes thorne.
flor hegges made of it shall not be torne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

But Sir, we have taken with her such Beggars, such Rogues, such Vagabonds, and such Hedge-birds (since you cail 'em so) as you never knew, or heard of, though now the Countries swarm with 'em under every Hedge, as if an innumerable army of 'em were lately disbanded without Pay. Hedge-birds said you? Hedge Lady-birds, Hedge Cavaliers, Hedge Souldier, Hedge Lawyer, Hedge Fidlers, Hedge Poet, Hedge Players, and a Hedge Priest among 'em. Such we have taken for the Principals.

Brone, Jovial Crew, v.

Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle hedge.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 203.

I was forced to go to a little hedge place for my dinner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxix. 2. A structure made to lead fish into channels

across which nets are spread.

They [the saimon] will force themselves through flood-gates, or over weirs, or hedges, or stops in the water. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 123.

Dead hedge. See dead. - To breast up a hedge. See

hedge (hej), v.; pret. and pp. hedged, ppr. hedging. [< ME. hedgen, heggen (= OD. heggehn), hedge, inclose; < hedge, n.] I. trans. 1. To inclose or fence with a hedge; separate by a hedge: as, to hedge a field or garden.

There was a certain householder which planted a vine-yard and hedged it round about. Mat. xxi. 33.

2. To obstruct with a hedge or any barrier; stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction.

I will hedgs up thy way with thorns. Пов. іі. 6. Nay, this shall not hedge us ont: we'll hear you sing, certainly.

Shak., T. and C., ili. 1.

3. To surround with something as a barrier or a border; compass about; hem in.

The filrst cours: brawne, with the borys hed, lying in felde, hegge about with a scriptur sayng on this wyse: Welcomhe you bretheren godely in this hall!"

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

Engiand hedg'd in with the maln. Shak., K. John, ii. 1. We hedge ourseives round with conventional usages. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

[In the following passages hedge is peculiarly used, apparently by confusion with edge, v., in the sense of 'force or thrust' (intr. 'force or thrust one's self'), as into a place already full:

When I was hasty, thon delay dat me longer; I prythee, let me hedge one moment more Into thy promise; for thy life preserved. Dr

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge in

some business of your own.

Swift, Advice to Servanta (Directions to the Footman).] In sporting, to protect by betting on both des. See to hedge a bet, below. sides.

Now do I suspect
I shall jose the race. . . Ili hedge in
My money presently. Shirley, llyde Park, iv. 3.
To hedge a bet, to bet on both sides—that is, after
having bet on one side, to bet also on the other side, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever the resuit

He [Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and made He[Montano] first reduced betting into an art, and mach white's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art that, whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected by what he has taught the world to call hedging a bet.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 829.

II. intrans. 1. To hide as in a hedge; shift; skulk.

I, I, I myself sometimes, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2. In betting, to protect one's self from loss by cross-bets. See to hedge a bet, above.

Egremont . . . consulted his book ; he meditated anxiously. Should he hedge? Disraeli, Sibyl, p. 7. Hence-3. To provide a means of retreat or escape; avoid committing one's self irrevocably to anything.

Prophesy as much as you like, but always hedge.... Say what you will, but don't be too peremptory and dogmatic.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 12.

4t. To make or mend hedges.

Thresh and dig and hedg.

MS. Ashmole, 208. (Halliwell.) hedge-accentor (hej'ak-sen"tor), n. hedge-sparrow, 1. See Accentor, 2 (a). hedge-bedstraw (hej'bed"strâ), n. Same as

Galium Mollugo, growing in hedges. See bed-straw and Galium.

straw and Galium.

hedge-bells (hej'belz), n. 1. The hedge-bindweed, Convolvulus sepium. See cut under Convolvulus. Also called bell-bind.—2. The common bindweed, C. arvensis. [Rare.]
hedgeberry (hej'ber'i), n.; pl. hedgeberries
(-iz). Same as hagberry, the bird-cherry: but in
this form it seems more generally to mean the
larger sweet bird-cherry, Prunus avium, which
is merely a variety of the garden-cherry, P.
Cerosus.

hedge-bill, hedging-bill (hej'bil, -ing-bil), n. A cutting-hook used in dressing hedges; a billhoek.

Comes Master Dametas, with a hedging-bill in his hand. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

hedge-binding (hej'bīn'ding), n. Something used to bind together the bushes composing a

He came and basted me with a hedge-binding.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 7.

hedge-bindweed (hej'bind"wēd), n. A perennial herbaceous vine, Convolvulus sepium, abun-

dant in both Europe and America, growing along hedges and fences, over which it climbs. It was formerly separated from the true bindweed, C. arcensis, and placed in the genus Calystegia, on account of the large leafy bracts that surround the ealyx; but this is no longer regarded as a generic distinction. See Convolvalus.

hedge-bird (hej'berd), n. A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges. See haysuck. hedge-born (hej'bôrn), a. Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; rustic; obscure; mean.

A hedge-born swain
That doth presume to boast of gentie blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

hedge-bote (hej'bōt), n. [< hedge + bote, ME. form of boot!, reparation, etc.: same as haybote.] In Eng. law, an allowance of wood to a tenant form of hedges.

Haye-bote or hedge-bote is wood for repairing of hays, edges or fences.

Blackstone, Com., III. lit. hedges, or fences.

hedge-carpenter (hej'kär"pen-ter), n. Ahedger. [Humorous.]

Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the Pervading poverty and forformess of the region in the best of seasons serve to repei the poets and philosophera who love to feast their eyes and rest their souls with pleasant things; and the shepherds, the hedge-carpenters, the parish-cierks, and the ditchers, usually have it all to themselves.

Harvey's Mag. LXXVII Literary Notes for Aug.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII., Literary Notes for Aug.

hedge-chafer (hej'chā"fer), n. A cockchafer. hedge-chanter (hej'chān"ter), n. Same as hedge-sparrow, 1. hedge-chicken (hej'chik"en), n. The white-

hedge-chicken (hej'chik'en), n. The white-threat, Sylvia cinerea. C. Swainson.
hedge-creepert, n. A wily, crafty vagabond and thief. Hollyband, Diet., 1593. (Halliwell.) hedge-fumitoryt (hej'fū'mi-tō-ri), n. Probably the fumitory, Fumaria officinalis.
hedge-garlic (hej'gār'lik), n. A cruciferous plant, Sisymbrium Alliaria (Alliaria officinalis), having an odor resembling that of garlic. It has large, cordate, radical leaves, grows to the height of 2 feet, and bears an abundance of erect linear pods. It is common throughout Europe, and has been introduced into the United States near Washington, where it is rapidly spreading. Also called garlic-mustard and sauce-alone.
hedgehog (hej'hog), n. [< ME. heggehogge; < hedge + hogl.] 1. In zoöl., an insectivorous animal of the family Erinaceidæ and genus Erinaceus, of which there are several species. The common European hedgehog, Erinaceus europeus, is about 9 inches long; the body is covered above with spines, and the animal can roli itself into a ball bristing in every direction. This it accomplishes by means of a very highly developed and specialized panniculus carnosus, or feeshy layer beneath the skin, which when the body is flexed acts as a sphincter, like the string which puckers the mouth of a bag. See cut under Erinaceus.

And whan he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an harge hogge.

And whan he wenyth [thinketh] it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge.

Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, foi. 1.

Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3 (song).

2. One of several other animals characterized

2. One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines. (a) A Madagascan insectivorous animal of the family Centetidæ and any of the genera Centetes, Ericulus, and Hemicentetes. Otherwise known as tenree. (b) An Australian monotrematous mammal of the family Echidnidæ; a spiny ant-eater, as Zaglossus bruijni. See ant-eater (a) (5), and cut under Echidnidæ. (c) A prickly fish of the genns Diodon, as D. hystria, the porcupine-fish, more fully called sea-hedgehog. See cut under Diodon. (d) A sea-urchin.

3. In bot., a plant with echinate fruits. The name is used especially (often in the plural) for Medicago Echinus (M. intertexta), a native of Italy and Greece, the seeds of which are armed with short spines. It has also been given to Erinacea pungens (Anthyllis erinacea), a legmninous plant growing in Spain; to Ranunculus arvensis, a northern species; to Echinaria capitata, a grass of southern Europe; and to Hydnum erinaceus (also called hedgehog-hydnum), a fungus with tough eisstic pileus, and very iong atraight hymeneal apines, growing on the trunks of oak- and beech-trees. Also hedgehog-plant.

4. A kind of dredging-machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so

a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder, used for loosening mud, silt, etc., so that it may be carried off by the current.—
5. In Scotch mining, a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 322.—Hedgehog cone-flower. Sec cone-flower. Hedgehog-cactus (hej'hog-kak'tus), n. A cactus of the genus Echinocactus, of which about 200 species are known and a large number cultivated. They are all natives of Texas, Mexico, and South America. See cut under Echino-

and South America. See cut under Echino-

hedgehog-fruit (hej'hog-fröt), n. The fruit of an Australian tree, Echinocarpus Australis, which belongs to the natural order Tiliacea, and atthe height of from 80 to 100 feet.

name is also used for the tree.

hedgehog-grass (hej'hog-gras), n. An American grass, Cenchrus tribuloides, the spikelets of which are collected into burs. It grows in sandy

hedgehog-parsley (hej'hog-pars'li), n. An umbelliferous plant, Caucatis daucoides, common on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, forming a sort of bur. Also called bur-parsley.

hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), n. Same as suitable for forming hedges.

hedgehog. 3.

hedgepig* (hej'pig), n. A hedgehog.

1 Witch. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.

2 Witch. Thrice; and once the hedge-pig whin'd.

Shake, Macbeth, iv. 1.

hedge-pink (hej'pink), n. The soapwort, Saponaria officinalis.

hedge-plant (hej'plant), n. A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.

Several vera ago there was much discussion as to the

hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), n. Same as hedgehog, 3.
hedgehog-rat (hej'hog-rat), n. [Tr. NL. Echimys.] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily Echimysme, which includes the spiny rats and others: so called from the prickly pelage. See Echimysme, and cut under Echimys.
hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this"1), n. The prickly-pear, Opuntia: also a name of other caeti, as of Cereus, Echinocactus, etc.
hedge-hyssop (hej'his" op), n. I. A plant of the genus Gratiola, especially G. officinalis, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was called by the early herbalists Gratia Dei, on account of its reputed healing virtues; and the generic name, as well as the name herb-of-grace, is derived from this. It is a bitter purgative and emetic, poisonous in large doses. It is said to have formed the basis for the famous nostrum for gout, the eau médicinale. It has now nearly gone out of use. The genus Gratiola belongs to the natural order Scrophularineæ, or figwort family, and embraces about 20 apecies, more than half of which are found in North America. A single specimen of G. oficinalis is reported to have been found in Georgia. The Pernvisan or Victorian hedge-hyssop is G. Peruviana, a semi-aquatic apecies, remarkable for being indigenous to both South America and Australia.

2. In England, the common name of the lesser skullcap, Scutellaria minor, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges.
hedge-jug (hej'jug), n. The bottle-tit or long-tailed titmouse, Acredula rosca: named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.] hedge-knife (hej'nīf), n. An instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-laurel (hej'lâ "rel), n. An Australian plant of the genus Pittosporum, especially P. eugenioides, P. rigidum, or P. tenuifolium, of New Zealand, cultivated in the botanic gardens of Melbourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees, with somewhat showy white or yellowish flowers. See Pittosporum.

hedgemaids (hej'mādz), n. The ground-ivy, hedge-school (hej'sköl), n. Nepeta Glechoma. See Nepeta. Also called hay-

maiden, haymaids.

hedge-marriage (hej'mar'āj), n. A secret or clandestine marriage; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest.

hedge-mike (hej'mik), n. Same as hedge-spar-

hedge-mushroom (hej'mush"röm), n. An edible mushroom, Agaricus arvensis, common in Europe. Also called horse-mushroom.

hedge-mustard (hej'mus"tärd), n. 1. A plant of the genus Sisymbrium, especially S. officinale, a stiff-branching European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively networkized in America. Soo Sisymbrium.

expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See Sisymbrium.—2. Less correctly, a plant of the genus Erysimum, particularly E. odoratum, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England. hedge-nettle (hej'net"1), n. In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, Stachys sylvatica, growing along hedges; in America, S. palustris or S. aspera, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as S. coccinea, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See Stachys. hedge-note; (hej'nōt), n. A writing of no worth or dignity.

They left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem.

They left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem.

Dryden.

hedge-parsley (hej'pärs"li), n. A common European umbelliferous plant, Caucalis Anthriscus (Torilis Anthriscus); also, any species of Caucalis except C. daucoides, which is called bur-parsley and hedgehog-parsley. They are unattractive weeds.

The bullesse, hedg-peake, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.

Taylor, Works (1630).

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that ossoms too soon, 'twill starve a sice or hedg-peake.

Howard, Man of Newmarket.

hedgepigt (hej'pig), n. A hedgehog.

Several years ago there was much discussion as to the use of white willow as a hedge-plant, but it is better fitted to form a windbreak.

Amer. Cyc., VIII. 604.

hedge-planter (hej'plan"tèr), n. A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge. hedge-presst (hej'pres), n. A printing-press at which literature of a low kind was printed.

A person who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-press in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. Swift.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), n. A hedge-parson; specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.

Therefore did som of them at Cambrige (whom I will not name openiie) cause hedge priestes sette out of the con-trie to be made fellowes in the vninersitie. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

There is five in the first show. . . .
The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy.

Shak., L. L. L. L., v. 2.

hedger (hej'er), n. [< hedge + -er1.] 1. One who makes or repairs hedges.

what time the labour'd ox
In his ioose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd hedger at his supper sat.

Milton, Comus, 1. 293,

2. In sporting, one who hedges. hedge-rime (hej'rīm), n. Vulgar doggerel. hedge-row (hej'rō), n. A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

> Some time walking, not unseen By hedge-row elms, on hillocka green.
>
> Milton, L'Ailegro, 1. 58.

The fields . . . are divided by hedge-rows of myrtle, Bp. Berkeley, To Pope. A school formerly kept beside a hedge, or in the open air, in Ireland; a poor, mean school.

You talk with contempt of a hedge-school. Did you never hear of a nate little spot in Greece called the Greves

Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-schoolmaster (hej'sköl*mås-ter), n. The master of a hedge-school.

Hedge-schoolmasters were as superior in literary know-ledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the education of the people sa they were be-nesth them in moral and religious character. Carleton, Traits and Stories (The Hedge-School).

hedge-scissors (hej'siz"orz), n. pl. A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-shrew (hej'shrö), n. The field-mouse. The fire-fly and hedge-shrew and lob-worm, I pray, How fare they? Browning, Pippa Pasaes, Epil.

hedge-sparrow (hej' spar' \bar{o}), n. 1. A small European warbler, Accentor modularis, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called hedge-accentor, hedge-chanter, hedge-chat, hedge-mike, hedge-spick, hedge-spurgie, and hedge-warbler. See Accentor, 2 (a).

The hedge-sparrow fed the cnckoo so long
That it had its head bit off by its young.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

guit or rufous-throated tanager, Glossiptila ruficollis. G. Edwards.—3. Some other hedge-bird, supposed to be a sparrow. hedge-speak (hej'spēk), n. Same as hedge-peak. hedge-spick (hej'spik), n. Same as hedge-spar-

Hedycarya

hedge-writer (hej'rī"ter), n. A Grub-strect writer or low author.

These hedge-writers... seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my ford treasurer and others in great places.

Swift, Remarka on Letter to the Seven Lords.

hedging (hej'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hedge, v.] The process or work of making or trimming

He [the agricultural laborer] will . . . proceed to his work direct, to the stables, or to the business of hedging and ditching.

Escott, England, xi.

hedging-bill, n. See hedge-bill. hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), n. A strong leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

ming nedges.

hedonic (hē-don'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ἡδονικός, of or for pleasure, ⟨ἡδονή, Dor. ἀδονά, delight, ⟨ ἡδεσθαι, intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with ἀνδάνειν, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with ἡδίς = Skt. svādu = L. suāvis = E. sweet, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the hedonic effects of bitter tastes, aweet tastes, or the like, tend rather to prove the contrary.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's

own enjoyment as the chief good. hedonical (he-don'i-kal), a. [< hedonic + -al.]

Same as hedonic.

hedonics (hē-don'iks), n. [Pl. of hedonic: see -ics.] That branch of ethics which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active

the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.

hedonism (hē'dō-nizm), n. [< Gr. ŋōovn, delight, enjoyment, pleasure (see hedonic), + -ism.]

The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term hedonism is regarded by some writers as defamatory, but others apply it to their own opinions. Egoistic hedonism considers only the pleasure of the individual; altruistic hedonism takes into account that of others.

The fundamental assumption of Hedonism, clearly stat-The fundamental assumption of Hedonism, clearly stated, is that all feelings considered merely as feelings can be arranged in a certain scale of desirability, so that the desirability or plessantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of all the others.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics (2d ed.), p. 115.

Hedonism I understand to abstract pleasure and pain Treatment I understand to abstract pleasure and pain from iffe, and to make of everything else a mere external means to the getting of one and the avoiding of the other. Hedonism holds, in short, that every other aspect of the world is absolutely worthless.

F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 36.

hedonist (hē'dō-nist), n. [As hedon-ism + -ist.]

1. One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek
philosophers.—2. One who advocates or acts
upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The Hedonist, understanding by the bettering of men an addition to the pleasures enjoyed by them, present and to come, has at any rate an obscure computation before him.

7. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethica, § 378.

hedonistic (hē-dō-nis'tik), a. [<hedonist + -ic.] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discussions con-cerning the hedonistic or altruistic primum mobile of in-dividual conduct. Maudsley, Mind and Will, il. 167.

Any hedonistic theory might be met by the assertion that life is essentially a painful experience, and pleasure unattainable. W. R. Sortey, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 258.

Hedriophthalma, hedriophthalmous (hed"ri-of-thal'mä, -mus). Same as Edriophthalma,

Shak., Lear, i. 4.

Shak., Lear, i. 4.

An old book-name of the Jamaican guittor rufous-throated tanager, Glossiptila rullis. G. Edwards.—3. Some other hedgest, supposed to be a sparrow.

Shak., Lear, i. 4.

edriophthalmous.

Hedwigia (hed-wij'i-ä), n. [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann Hedwig.] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth eapsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical laciniate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.

Caucalis except C. daucoides, which is called bur-parsley and hedgehog-parsley. They are unattractive weeds.

hedge-parson (hej'pär"sn), n. A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabound clergymen formerly existing in England.

A hedge-parson, or buckie-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed, sate on the Duke's left. Scott, Fortunes of Nigei, xvii.

hedge-thorn (hej't\(\tilde{n}\)\

nus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order *Monimiaccæ*, characterized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the ized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glandless filaments. The genus embraces about 8 species, inhabiting Australis, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands. They are trees or shrubs with opposite entire or dentate corisceous leaves, and axiliary flowers in cymes or racemose panicles. The Australian species, H. angustifolia, is cultivated for ornament, under the name of native mulberry or smooth holly. It attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. The New Zealand species, H. dentata, is larger, and is called by the natives puripurityivii, kaiwhiria, or porokaiwhiri. Five fossil species have been described from the Miocens of Italy and Bohemia, the Oligocene of Styria, and the Eocene of Australia and New Zealand.

New Zesland.

Hedychium (hệ-dik'i-um), n. [NL. (Koenig, 1785), prob. in allusion to the snow-white fragrant flowers of some species, being appar. ⟨Gr. ηδύς, sweet, + χίων, snow.] A genus of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, belonging to the natural order Scitaminew (Zingiberacew), tribe Zingiberew, characterized by a terminal spike or thyrse of flowers with narrow elongest followers and unexpendenced connectives to the ments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers. The pisnts grow from a horizontal tuberous rhizone; the stem is erect and leafy, the leaves clasping at the hase. The flowers are generally large, showy, and fragrant. The fruit is a 3-celied capsule. The genus embraces about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. Many of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, sometimes under the English name garland-flower. The common garland-flower is II. coronarium. II. coccineum (the scarlet garland-flower), II. flowescens, II. coriaccium, etc., embracing a great variety in color and appearance, are also cultivated.

cultivated.

Hedyle (hed'i-lē), n. [NL. (Guenée, 1857), ζ Gr. ἡδίλος, dim. of ἡδύς, sweet.] The only genus of Hedylinæ, with one species, H. heliconiaria, of Guiana, specifically named from its resemblance to butterflies of the genus Heliconia.

semblance to butterflies of the genus Heliconia. Hedylinæ (hed-i-li'nē), n. pl. [NL. (Guenée, 1857), < Hedyle + -inæ.] A subfamily of Geometridæ, founded on the genus Hedyle. Also Hedylidæ, with family rank.
Hedyotææ (hed-i-ot'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hedyotis + -eæ.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order Rubiacææ, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1830, having the genus Hedyotis as the type. See Hedyotidææ.
Hedyotidæ (hed-i-ot'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hedyotis + -idæ.] Lindley's name (1845) for the Hedyotidææ.

Hedyotidea.

Hedyotideæ. (hed"i-\(\tilde{0}\)-tid'\(\tilde{e}\)-\(\tilde{0}\)-to, n. pl. [NL., \(\lambda\) Hedyotis (-id-) + -eæ.] A group of genera of rubiaceous plants, erected by Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, about the year 1815, having Hedyotis as the type. It was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order, and by them limited to genera having valvate corolla-lobes, 2- to 4-celled ovary, the ovules numerous in the cells, and a dry capsular or indehiseent fruit with small or minute seeds. They are chiefly herbs with opposite stipulate leaves. Hedyotis (hed-i-\(\tilde{0}\)-tis), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the smooth, tough, oval leaves, likened to ears, \(\lambda\) Gr., sweet, \(+\ oiv_{\infty}(\lambda\)\(\tilde{0}\)-to = E. ear1.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Rubiaceæ, tribe Hedyotideæ, to which it gives its name: scarcely distinguishable botanically from Houstonia and Oldenlandia, but chiefly

its name: scareely distinguishable botanically from Houstonia and Oldenlandia, but chiefly old-world shrubs or suffrutescent plants. There are about 80 species, chiefly natives of tropical Asia, with mostly narrow opposite leaves, persistent, often dissected setose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath, and small white flowers in terminal or sxillary cymes. Some botanists regard this genus as a section of Oldenlandia. hedyphane (hed'i-fān), n. [So called in allusion to its glittering, < Gr. *ἡδυφανής (equiv. to ἡδυφαής), sweetly shining, < ἡδίς, sweet, + φαίνεσθαι, shine, appear.] A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate, but having part of the lead replaced by calcium.

Hedysareæ (hed-i-sā'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hedysarem + -eæ.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Leguminosæ, suborder Papilionaceæ, established by A. P. de Candolle in 1825, and adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type Hedy-

adopted by Bentham and Hooker: type Hedysarum. The plants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with oddpinnate leaves, the flowers with 10 stamens, either diadelphous (9+1) or monadelphous, uniform versatile anthers, and indehiscent jointed pods, the divisions 1-seeded.

Hedysarum (hē-dis'a-rum), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753, orig. in Tournefort, 1717), < Gr. ἡδύσαρον, a plant of the vetch kind, perhaps sainfoin, appar. < ἡδύς, = E. sweet, + σάρον, a broom, a besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as < ἡδύς + ἀρομα, smell: see aroma.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Leguminosæ and suborder Papilionaceæ, and type of the tribe Hedurense. besom. Sometimes erroneously explained as $\langle to \rangle$ (to); $\dot{\eta}\dot{\eta}\dot{v}\dot{v} + \dot{x}\rho\omega\mu a$, smell: see aroma.] A genus of heedfully (hēd'ful-i), adv. In a heedful manplants, of the natural order $Leguminos\omega$ and suborder $Papilionacc\omega$, and type of the tribe Hedyheedfulness (hēd'ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being heedful; attention; eaution; separating at maturity, and the vexillary stamen free. It embraces about 60 species, natives of the

temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. They are perennial herbs or suffrutescent plants, rarely true shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves, scarious stipuies, and purple, white, or rarely yellow of flowers in peduncied axillary racemes. The best-known species is H. coronarium, a native of southern Europe, and known in England as French honeysuckle, probably from its resemblance to the red clover, Trifolium pratense, which is often called honeysuckle clover in England. It is in repute as a forage plant, and has been introduced into Australia under the name of socia-clover. H. borade is indigenous in the northeastern United States and northward.

An obsolete spelling of hel.

heel (hē), pron.
An obsolete or dialectal variant of high.

nee² (hē), a. An obsolete or dialectal variant of high. heed¹ (hēd), v. [〈 ME. heden (pret. hedde), 〈AS. hēdan

(pret. hēdde), heed, take care of, take charge of, take into possession (= OS. hēddan, huodian = OFries. hēda, sion (= OS. hōdian, huodian = OFries. hōda, hūda = D. hoeden, heed, guard, = MLG. hoden, huden = OHG. huoten, MHG. hüeten, G. hūten, guard, protect), '*hōd, f. (not found) (= OFries. hōda, hūda, care, = D. hoede, f., = MLG. hode, hude, hote = OHG. huota, MHG. huote, huot, G. hut, f., heed, care); prob. connected with hōd, m., E. hood (= D. hoed = G. hut, a hat, hood), and perhaps with hæt, E. hat; the orig. sense being appar. 'cover, protect': see hood and hat!. For the vowel-change, cf. bleed, breed, feed, glecd!.] I. trans. To give attention to; regard with care; take notice of; observe; consider.

Hedysarum boreale. a, flower; b, fruit.

Hade thou holdyn the at home, hedit thin astate, And not cayret fro court there company was gedurt. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2960.

With pleasure Argus the musician heeds.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 988.

Each where his tasks or pleasures call, They pass, and heed each other not. Bryant, The Crowded Street.

Why heed a snow-flake on the roof,
If fire within keep Age aloof?

Lowell, To a Friend.

II. † intrans. To attend; observe; pay atten-

tion.

Thou shuld hede to my harmes, herkon my wille,
Pursew to my purpos, present myn astate.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2188.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2188. heed¹ (hēd), n. [< ME. hede, a later form, from the verb, taking the place of the orig. AS. *hōd, ME. as if *hode, *hood: see heed¹, v.] 1. Careful attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with give or take.

I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my pangue.

Ps. xxxix. 1.

Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard. Heb. ii. 1.

Take heed of promises, take heed of gifts,
Of forced, feigned sorrows, sighs, take heed,
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

With wanton heed and giddy cunning.

Milton, L'Aliegro, l. 141.

2. The quality or state of attentiveness; the habit of serious consideration.

He did it with a serious mind; a heed Was in his countenance. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

What good heed Nature forms in us! She pardons no mistakes.

Emerson.

heed²†, n. An obsolete form of head. heedful (hēd'ful), a. [< heed¹ + -ful.] Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect; wary.

Give him heedful note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Syn. Observant, mindful, careful, regardful, attentive

This part [Isnguage] in our maker or Poet must be heedyly looked vnto, that it be naturall, pure, and the most vsuali of all his country.

Puttenham, Arts of Eng. Poesie, p. 120.

heediness (hē'di-nes), n. Heedfulness; attention; caution.

By Gods grace, and her good heedinesse,
She was preserved from their traytrous traine.

Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 34.

heeding (hē'ding), n. Care; attention.

One of the Library Keepers, observing this, hath reduced it again by paging it s-new; and with a little heeding 'tis yet very iegible. The Letter is as fair a square Capital as any I have seen.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

heedless (hēd'les), a. [\(\lambda \text{heedl} + \text{-less.} \] Without heed; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

You heedless joitheads, and unmanner'd siaves. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

I abruptly took my leave, and hobbling down stairs with heedless haste, I set my foot full in a pail of water, and down we came to the hottom together.

Steele, Tatier, No. 266.

=Syn. Remiss, etc. (see negligent); unmindful, inconsiderate, unobservant.
heedlesshood†, n. Heedlessness.

Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good,
So valuely tadvaunce thy headlesschood;
For youngth is a bubble blown up with breath.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

spenser, snep. Cal., February.
heedlessly (hēd'les-li), adv. In a heedless
manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.
heedlessness (hēd'les-nes), n. The state or
character of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.
heedly (hē'di)

heedyt (hē'di), a. [$\langle heed^1 + -y^1 \rangle$] Heedful; careful; cautious.

The Priest doth sometimes read unto them some part of the Alcoran, . . . which they hearken unto with heedy at-tention. Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

Heedy crow. See crow². heehaw (hē'hâ), v. i. [Imitative of the bray of the ass. Cf. haw-haw¹, ha-ha¹.] To bray, as an

Suppose thou art making an ass of thyself, young Harry Warrington, of Virginia! are there not people in England who heehaw too? Thackeray, Virginians.

A jackass heehaws from the rick. Tennyson, Amphion.

who heehaw too?

Thackeray, Virginians.

A jackass heehaws from the rick. Tennyson, Amphion.

heel¹ (hēl), n. [< ME. heel, heele, < AS. hēla, hæla
(= OFries. hēla, heila, North Fries. hael, hæla
(= OFries. hēla, heila, North Fries. hael, hælle,
hajel, hägel = OD. hiele, D. hiel = Icel. hæll =
Sw. häl = Dan. hæl), the heel, prob. orig. *hōhila, dim. of. hōh, the heel, the hock, > E. hock¹,
hough. Cf. D. hak = LG. hakke, > G. hacke
(vulg.), the heel: see hock², hack¹, n. The generally asserted connection with L. calx (calc-),
the heel (see calcar¹, calk¹, etc.), = Gr. λōɛ́ (for
*κλōɛ́ ?), is open to question.] 1. The part of
the foot which is below and behind the ankle.
Technically—(a) In anat., the calcaneal part of the tsrsus, whatever its shape or position. In man and other
plantigrade animals it rests upon the ground; in digitigrades, unguistes, etc., it is elevsted, and is often called
knee by a misnomer, heel being popularly spoplied to the
hoofs of the hind legs. Thus, the hock of a horse is anstomically the heel. See cuts under foot, hock¹, and lion.

Weii-sppareil'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

(b) In ornith: (1) Properly, the calcaneum or talns, at the
proximal end of the tarsometstarsus. (2) The hind toe or
hallux of a bird: incorrect, but frequent. (c) In entom.:
(1) The terminal extremity of the tibla. Say (and others).
(2) The base of the first tarssi joint, when it is curved to
join the tibla. This is the calx of Kirby, by him limited
to the heels of four posterior tarsi. (3) A name given by
Leach to the bristles forming the strigilis.
2. A part of a thing resembling the heel in
shape or position. (a) The lower backmost part of
something, or that part upon which it rests, as the after
end of a ship's keel, the lower part of a mast, a boom, a
stern-post, or a rafter, or the larger or principal end of a
tool: used in a great variety of special applications.

At the other side is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots
with.

At the other side is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots with.

At the other side is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots with.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

(b) In odontog., a low posterior cusp of the sectorial molar tooth of a carnivorous animal. (c) In arch., a cyma reversa. (d) The top of the butt of a gun-stock. (e) That part of the blade of a sword which is nearest the hit, susually the heaviest part of the blade, and in some swords not sharpened, but having two square edges. (f) The latter or concluding part of anything; the end; a part left over; a remainder; as, the heel of a session or a discourse; the heel of a loaf.

Oh wives, be mindfu' ance yoursel' How bonnie lads ye wanted, Au' dinna, for a kebbuck-*heel*, Let lasses be affronted. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

3. The foot, without reference to its parts; also, the hind foot of some animals, as of a horse.

Mine own familiar friend . . . hath lifted up his heel
Ps. xli. 9.

against me.

So light were my heels, that I counted ten miles no better than a leap.

Kemp (Arber's Eng. Garner, VIL 27).

Laughing-stocks of Time,

Whose brains are in their hands and in their heels.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it includes the lower as well as the back part; lo a shoe it is properly restricted to the lower or bottom part, usually formed of a series of pieces of leather called lifts or taps, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the quarters. See quarters and heel-tap, and cut under boot.

His wife rustled by his side in brocade which might almost stand alone for stiffness, propped upon heels that gave a majestic altitude to her tail, thin figure.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 50.

5. pl. Footsteps; course.

Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 4.
Let us address to tend on Hector's heels.
Shak., T. and C., lv. 4.

At one's heels, close behind; following closely.

More true joy Marcellus exiled feels Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels. Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 253.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 258.

At the hard heelst, very close behind. Nares.

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us at the hard heels.

Down at heel or heels, having the heels or back part of the shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, in a slovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.

Grack into a corner down at heels and out at el-

To prowi about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, down-at-heel way.

Dickens.

Fray'd i' the knees, and out at cibow, and bald o' the back, and bursten at the toes, and down at heels.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Heel of the hand, the prominence formed at the inner side of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand which corresponds to the heel as the paim corresponds to the side.

Neck and heels. Same as neck and crop (which see, under crop).—Out at heels, his tookings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances: equivalent to the phrases down at heels and out at elbows.

A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. Shak., Lear, it. 2.

To come to heel, to follow closely at the heel; to heel,

It will be well to teach the dog to come to heel, and to keep there. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 225. Unless properly trained to come to heel, a dog is worse than useless. T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 166.

than nseless.

T. Koosever, number 11-ps, practice of the heels. See cool1.—To have the heels of, to outrun.—To kick one's heels, to stand idly wsiting.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your nucle kick his heels in your hall.

Foote, The Minor, it.

To lay by the heels, to fetter; shackle; confine.

If the king blame me for 't, Til lay ye all
By the heels.

To pick up one's heels. (a) To lift the feet in running;
run. [Coiloq.] (b) To take to flight; start off; as, he picked
up his heels and ran like a deer. [Coiloq.]—To show the
heels, show a clean pair of heels, to flee; run away.

Crack—crack from a count of heels, to flee;

Crack — crack, from a couple of barrels, and they showed me their heels, as you may believe.

The Century, XXXVI. 127.

To take to one's heels, to flee; take to flight.

But as we drew neerer nnto him, he discerned we were not those he looked for, he took to his heels, and fied from his houses.

Sir Francis Drake Revived, p. 27.

heel^I (hel), v. [\(\lambda \) heel^I, n.] I. trans. 1. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high lavoit, nor sweeten talk.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stock-

To cobble, and heel hose for the poor friars. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

3. To catch by the heels.

1. To catch by the needs.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a calf too large to handis with one rope; one would heel him 'rope him by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neek.

New York Evening Post, Jan. 14, 1887.

4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.—5.

To equip or arm. See heeled, 2. [Slang, western U.S.]

II. intrans. In sporting, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in

See that he [the collis] possesses a good nose, is stanch on point and charge, heels properly. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448.

heel² (hel), v. [Also written (dial.) heal, hele, hill; a corruption, duc appar. to confusion of

2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]
II. intrans. To turn partly over; come to a tilted position; cant: as, the ship heeled over.

Eight hundred of the brave,

Whose courage well was tried,

Had made the vessel heel,

And laid her on her side.

Couver, The Royal George.

heel² (hēl), n. [< heel², v.] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant:
as, the ship gave a heel to port. Also heeling.

heel³†, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of heal¹.
heel³†, v. and n. An obsolete spelling of heal¹.
heel-ball (hēl'bâl), n. 1. A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called blackball.—2. A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial the hard heelst, very close behind. Nares.

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can inswer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintuer's boy clows us at the hard heels.

Marlowe, Fanstus.

Sown at heel or heels, having the heels or back part of he shoes turned down; in a slipshod condition; hence, as slovenly; seedy.

Sneak into a corner, . . . down at heels and out at elbows.

To prowi about . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, lown-at-heel way.

To prowi about . . in the old slipshod, purposeless, lown-at-heel way.

Termyson, Queen Mary, I. 1.

Reel of the hand, the prominence formed at the inner died of the junction of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the hand is strongly bent backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the purpose backward; that part of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the hand of the hand with the wrist, when the heel of the hand with the wrist, when the heels of shoes. Also called heals of th

He was no whirligig lect'rer of the times, That from a heel-block to a pulpit ciimbs. Brome, On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

which corresponds to the heel as the pair corresponds to the sole.

The heel of the operator's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.

Buck **Handbook** of Med. Sciences**, IV. 645.

Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. (Scotch.)

Soon heels o'er gowdy! in he gangs.

Burns, On Life.

Heels over head, somersault fashion; hence, reckiessly; hastily.

Ay hele over hed, honrlands aboute.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 271.

Neck and heels. Same as neck and crop (which see, nuder crop).—Out at heels, having the stockings or shoes worn out at the heels; hence, in embarrassed circumstances.

Which corresponds to the heel as the pair corresponds to a pulpit climbs.

Brome, On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), n. 1. The bone of the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), n. A hand-tool or shaped from the legs or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See tarsus.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut"ér), n. A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), n. 1. The bone of the heel-joint (hēl'joint), n. In ornith, the suffrance it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), n. In ornith., the suffrance it in and out.

heel-joint (hēl'joint), n. Naut., heel-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See tarsus.

heel-cutter (hēl'kut"ér), n. A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.

heel-bone (hēl'bōn), n. 1. The bone of the heel-joint (hēl'joint), n. In ornith., the suffrance it in and out.

heel-bone (hēl'kut"ér), n. A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heel-joint (hēl'joint), n. Naut., heel-joint (hēl'nel'joint), n. Naut., heel-joint (h incline, bow down (= OS. in comp. of heldian = MD. helden = MLG. helden, halden, LG. hellen = OHG. heldan, MHG. helden, incline, = Icel. halla, OHG. heldan, MHG. helden, incline, = Icel. halla, lean sidewise, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), hella, pour, = Sw. hälla, tilt, pour, = Dan. hælde, tilt, lean, slant, slope), < healde, inclined, bent, bowed, = OHG. hald, inclined, sloping, = Icel. hallr, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. hæld, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phouetically analogous to yield, wield, field, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to heel?, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt. as a water-vessel or a ship: same as heel?, 1. Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (ME. version).

Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvli.] 6 (ME. version).

2. To pour out; pour.

Tak water of the flood, and heeld it out vpon the drye ond. Wyclif, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

Tyriake is hald of sum on vynes rootes
And dooth ful wel.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

. To throw; cast; put. II. intrans. 1. To bow; bend; incline; tilt

or cant over. If ever I stope or held I hope never to ben scheld, Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), 1. 791.

2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the soane to the grounde helde, King Alisaunder, 1. 2521.

Sone the tente part it was tried,
And wente awaye, as was worthye,
They heild to helle all that meyne, ther-in to bide.
York Plays, p. 36. 3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they heldede to hir hests alle holly at ones, Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3369.

heeldt, heald¹t (hēld), n. [Early mod. E. also heild; = OHG. halda, MHG. G. halde, a slope; from the verb.] 1. An inclination; a cant.—2. An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]

geond wudes and geond feides geond huites [hills] and geonde heldes.

3. A decline; decrease; wane. Nash. heeled (hēld), p. a. [Pp. of heel^I, v.] 1. Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance. The claws are heavily heeled at base.

2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase well heeled, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a person who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slaug, U. S.]

the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier heeler (hē'lèr), n. [< heell + -er1.] 1. A cock heeld, heald¹, which remains in dial. use: see heeld, heald¹.] I. trans. 1. To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.

I find it is true that the Dutch did heele "The Charles" to get her down, and yet run aground twice or thrice.

Pepys, Diary, III. 179.

Pepys, Diary, III. 179.

One who follows at the heels of another; an un-average or digreent the follows are henger. scrupulous or disreputable follower or hanger-on of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]

To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a fashionable bar-room in the height of the season—is not this the apotheosis of the heeler and the ward "worker"?

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 268.

What the client was to his patron at Rome, what the vassal was to his lord in the Middle Ages, that the heelers and workers are to their boss in these great transatiantic cities. They render a personal feudal service, which their suzerain repays with the gift of a livelihood.

Bryce, American Commonwealth, lxiii.

heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them. heel-pad (hēl'pad), n. In ornith., the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many

But heel-pad should not be used in this connection, since the heel (calcaneus) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the heel-pad lies.

Coues, Hist. N. A. Birds, III. Gloss., p. 545.

colles, file. N. A. Bros, fil. Closs, p. 543.

heel-path (hēl'pāth), n. [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the toe-path.] The side of a canal opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]

heel-piece (hēl'pēs), n. 1. That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

And then it grieved me sore to look
Just at the heel-piece of his book.

Lloyd, Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.

2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.

heelpiece (hēl'pēs), v. t.; pret. and pp. heelpieced, ppr. heelpiecing. [\(\) heel-piece, n.] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.

Some blamed Mrs. Buli for new heel-piecing her shoes.

Arbuthnot, John Bull.

A man . . . whose name you will probably hear ushered in by a Doctissimus Doctissimorum, or heelpieced with a long Latin termination. Goldsmith, To R. Bryanton.

a long Latin termination. Goldsmith, To R. Bryanton.

heel-plate (hēl'plāt), n. 1. Same as heel-iron.—

2. A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.—3. A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.

heel-post (hēl'pōst), n. 1. The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.—2. Naut., the post which supports, at the outer end, the propelling-screw of a steam-vessel.—3. The hanging-post or hanging-stile of a door.—4. The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.

heel-ring (hēl'ring), n. 1. The ring by which a scythe-blade is secured to the snath.—2. The ring which secures the blade of a plow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

heel-rope (hēl'rōp), n. Naut., a rope applied

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
heel-rope (hēl'rōp), n. Naut., a rope applied through the heel of anything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

heel-seat (hēl'sēt), n. That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened.

heel-shave (hēl'shāv), n. A tool resembling a spoke-shave, used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe.

heel-tap (hēl'tap), n. 1. A small piece of leather several of which together form the heel of a shoe; a lift. See heel, 4.—2. The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

"As there was a proper objection to drinking her in heel-taps," said the voice, "we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum." Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxii.

Let the bottle pass freely, don't shirk it nor spare it; For a heel-tap! a heel-tap! I never could bear it. Peacock, Headlong Hall, v.

No heel-taps; a demand by a host that his guests empty their glasses to the bottom.

heeltap (hēl'tap), v. t.; pret. and pp. heeltapped, ppr. heeltapping. [\(\) heel-tap, n.] To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as a shoe or boot. heel-tip (hēl'tip), n. An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted, as it were, to his new calling. Scott, Redgamultel, letter ix. I do believe I shall get hefted to my new situation. Carlyle, in Fronde. heel-tip (hēl'tip), n. An iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

heel-tool (hel'töl), n. In turning, a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular hase or heel, used by metal-turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near

the intended size.

heel-tree (hēl'trē), n. The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

heel-trimmer (hel'trim"er), n. A machine for trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe, to bring them to the re-

neel of a boot or snoe, to bring them to the required shape.

heen, n. See hien.
heept, n. A variant of hip². Chaucer.
heer²t, adv. An obsolete spelling of here¹.
heer²t, n. A variant of hair¹. Chaucer.
heer³ (hēr), n. [Origin obscure.] The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen thread.
heere (hēr), n. A dielected varient of heise heeze (hēz), v. t. A dialectal variant of hoise.

[Scotch.] [Scotch.] an obsolete preterit of heave. Chaucer of hiek heffel (hef'el), n. A dialectal variant of hiek-

heft! (heft), n. [\langle ME. heft, another form of haft (\rangle E. haft!), \langle AS. haft, a handle, etc.: see haft!, and cf. heft?.] Same as haft!.

If the heaft belonged to Walworth, the blade, or point thereof, at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish.

Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk.

heft2 (heft), n. [In these senses modern, the word being formed, after heft¹, var. of haft¹, a handle, and heft³, obs. pret. and pp., from the verb heave: see heave and haft¹.] 1†. The act of heaving or retching; violent straiu or exertion. tion; effort.

How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent hefts.

Shak., W. T., il. 1.

2. Weight; heaviness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

But if a part of heaven's huge aphere Thou chuae thy pond'rous heft to beare. Sir A. Gorges, tr. of Lucan (1614).

Constitue ounts air hendy to help a man in,
But arterwards don't weigh the heft of a pin,
Lowell, Biglow Papers.

3. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. [Colloq., U. S.]

Throwing the heft of the Pacific trade across the continent late the port of New York.

New York Herald, Feb. 5, 1849.

As Mr. Hallowell himself has intimated, the heft of his book is in the appendix.

The American, VI. 103.

4†. Need; emergency. Nares.

We friendship faire and concord did despise, And far appart from us we wisdom left, Forsook each other at the greatest heft. Mir. for Mags., p. 750.

5. Command; restraint. [Prov. Eng.]

heft² (heft), v. [⟨ heft², n.] I. trans. 1. To heave up. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. To try the weight of. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Hegelism (hā'gel-izm), n. Same as Hegelianism. hegemonic (hē-jē-mon'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ἡγεμονικός, ⟨ ἡγεμονία, leadership: see hegemony.] Ruling; redominant: principal

He was tall, was my Jack,
And as strong as a tree;
Thar's his gun on the rack,
Jest you heft it and see.
Bret Harte, Penelope.

II. intrans. To weigh. [Colloq., U. S.] "I remember," said Mistress Ravel, "the Great Hog, up in Duuwich, that hefted nigh twenty score." S. Judd, Margaret, il. 5.

heft3 (heft). An early modern English preterit and past participle of heave.

Iufiam'd with wrath, his raging blade he hefte. Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 39.

The crude heel is pressed upon the heel-seat by a nailing machine.

Harper's Mag., LXX. 234.

heft4 (heft), n. [Sc., also written haft; < Icel. hefdh, possession, prescription, = Sw. häfd, culheft⁴ (heft), n. [Sc., also written haft; < Icel. hefdh, possession, prescription, = Sw. häfd, culture, cultivation, improvement, = Dan. hævd, possession, prescription (Norw.), cultivation, manure; < Icel. hafa = Sw. hafva = Dan. have, have, hold, = E. have, q. v.] A dwelling; a place of residence. [Scotch.]
heft⁴ (heft), v. [= Icel. hefdha, tr., take by prescription, = Sw. häfda = Dan. hævde, maintain, assort, uphold (Norw.), cultivate; from the noun.] I. intrans. To dwell. [Scotch.]

the noun.] I. intrans. To dwell. [Scotch.]

To Linshart, glin my hame ye spoir, where I hae heft near fifty year. Bp. Skinner.

II. trans. To familiarize with a place or an employment; attach or cause to become attached by long usage. [Scotch.]

Master Darsie, it may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted, as it were, to his new calling.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter ix. I do believe I shall get hefted to my new situation.

Cartyle, in Fronde.

heft's (heft), n. [G., a number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a street of the street of the

book, a blank book consisting of sheets so sewed together.] A note-book. [A Germanism.]

together.] A note-book. [A Germanism.]

The teaching is almost entirely by fectures, which the students usually take down in coverless note-books containing about twenty blank pages attended together, modelled after the hefts of the German atudents and called by their German name. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 925.

hefty (hef'ti), a. [< heft² + -y¹.] 1. Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forcible: as, a hefty tool; a hefty argument. [Colloq., U.S.]—2. Easy to lift and handle. [Colloq., U.S.]

To my mind the first regulate in a book is that it should

To my mind the first requisite in a book is that it should be readable, and to be readable it should be hefty, light, and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.

The American, IX. 232.

The American, IX. 232.

hegberry (heg'ber"i), n.; pl. hegberries (-iz).

[See hagberry.] The bird-cherry, Prunus Padus or P. avium. [Prov. Eng.]

Hegelian (hē-gē'lian), a. and n. [< Hegel (see Hegelianism) + -ian.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy; propounded by Hegel: as, the Hegelian theory of universal history. See Hegelianism.

The Hegelian Logic last once a Logic and Matthewsel.

The Hegelian Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic

—i.e., it treats at once of the method and of the matter
of knowledge, of the processes by which truth is discovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspects.

E. Caird, Jiegel, p. 186.

or knowledge, of the processes by which truth is assovered, and of the truth itself in its most universal aspecta.

E. Caird, liegel, p. 186.

II. n. One who accepts the philosophical opinions of Hegel; a follower of Hegel.

Hegelianise, v. t. See Hegelianize.

Hegelianism (hē-gē'lian-izm), n. [< Hegelian + -ism.] The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831), which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphysical thought in Germany. It purports to be a complete philosophy, undertaking to explain the whole universe of thought and being in its abstractest elements and minutest details. This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic, a new logic, the real law of the movement of thought (not a mere form, like syllogiatic), the scheme of which is thesis, antithesis, synthesis, the original tendency, the opposing tendency, and their unification in a new movement. By this law the conceptions of logic develop themselves in a long series. This law of the development of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being, on the ground that thought and being are absolutely identical. Hegelianism is radically hostile to natural science, and especially to the Newtonian philosophy—that is, to all the methods and scientific results which have sprung from the "Principia." One of the characteristics of Hegelianism is its constant readiness to recognize continuity both as a fact and as acceptable to reason, which other metaphysical systems have often struggled to deny. Also Hegelianism.

Hegelianized, ppr. Hegelianizing. [< Hegelian + -ize.] To render Hegelian. Also spelled Hegelianise.

The Hegelianise of Kaut may be best illustrated from

The Hegelianising of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the "Deduction of the Categories."

Mind, XII. 94.

 ξήγεμονία, leadership: see hegemony.] Ruling; predominant; principal.
 hegemonical (hē-jē-mon'i-kal), a. [< hegemonic + -al.] Same as hegemonic. [Rare.]
 hegemony (hē'jē-mō-ni), n. [< Gr. ήγεμονία, leadership, chief command, < ήγεμόν, a leader, guide, commander, chief, < ήγείσθαι, lead, < άγειν, lead, = L. agere, drive, do, act: see agent, act.]
 Predominance; preponderance; leadership; specifically, headship or control exercised by one state over another or others, as through constate over another or others. one state over another or others, as through confederation or conquest: originally applied to

such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece.

A hegemony, the political ascendency of some one city or community over a number of subject commonwealths.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 181.

That Syracusan alege which decided the destinies of Greece, and by the fail of Athens raised Sparta, Macedonia, and finally Rome to the hegemony of the civilised world.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 178.

hegget, n. A Middle English form of hedge. Chaucer.

from heggle (heg'l), v. i. A dialectal variant of

The catechetical discourse of S. Chrysostom ou the Splendour-bearing Day is read by the *Hegumen* or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.

Greek Office for Easter Day, quoted in J. M. Neale's Eastern [Church, i. 887.

hegumene (hē-gū'me-nē), n. [⟨ Gr. ήγονμένη, fem. of ήγούμενος: see hegumen.] In the Gr. Ch., the head of a nunnery, corresponding, according to the size and importance of the house, to a Western abbess or prioress.

hegumeness (hē-gū'me-nes), n. Same as hegu-

hegumenos (hē-gū'me-nos), n. [Gr. ήγούμενος: see hegumen.] In the Gr. Ch., the head of a monastery. The rank of hegumenos corresponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first class in the Western Church. The head of a large monastery, or the superior-general of all the monasteries of a district, is called an archimandrite. Also hegoumenos and agoumenos.

I then dried my fingers on an embroidered towel, and sat down with the agoumenos and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with various dainty dishes.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 261.

hegumeny (hē-gū'me-ni), n. [⟨ Gr. ήγουμενία, ⟨ ήγούμενος, hegumenos: see hegumen.] In the Gr. Ch., the rauk or office of hegumenos.

Gr. Ch., the rauk or office of hegumens.

Heidelberg catechism. See catechism, 2.

heifer (het'er), n. [Early mod. E. also haifer, and with orig. guttural heighfer, heckfor, heckfore, also heahfre, gen. heahfre, acc. heahfre, ONorth. pl. hēhfaro, a heifer; an isolated word, appar. a compound, \(\chiedn'\) heah, high, + -fore, -fare, a supposed fem. form (equiv. to D. vaars, also in comp. vaarkoe (D. koe = E. eow¹) = MLG. verse = MHG. verse, G. färse, a heifer), \(\chiedn'\) fearr, ONorth. far = MD. varre, D. var = OHG. farro, far, MHG. varre, var, G. farre = Icel. farri, a bulloek (Teut. stem *fars); prob. allied to Gr. πόρις, πόρις, a heifer: see farrow², a. The prefix heah, 'high,' is taken to mean 'full-grown' (Skeat), but a heifer is not full-grown. The AS. form is generally glossed by L. altile, or ML. altilium, a fatted calf (also applied to other fatted animals), \(\chiedn'\) L. altilis, a., fatted, \(\chiedn'\) altere, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. heah in heahfore is an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. altilis, or simply of the related alere, nourish, feed, suggesting that AS. heah in heahfore is an awkward translation, meaning 'high-fed,' of L. altilis, or simply of the related L. altus, high, lit. 'grown,' \langle alere, nourish, feed: see alt, altitude, etc., and old. But this is uncertain. The peculiar ME. forms would seem to favor a connection with D. hokkeling, G. hockling, a yearling calf, appar. \langle D. hok, a stall, pen, + dim. -ling; but the change of AS. heah to heck- is supported by hock, in hockday, from the same AS. heah.] 1. A young cow.

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an heifer fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always at full bit, grew fat and wantou.

Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 194.

A Lowing Heifer, Lovellest of the Herd,

A Lowing Heifer, Lovellest of the Herd, Stood feeding by. Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. A young female terrapin, Malaclemmys pa-lustris, measuring 5 or 6 inches along the lower shell. See cow terrapin, under terrapin. [A trade use.]

heigh (hi), interj. [Also written hey and hi, Sc. hegh, heeh, an aspirated syllable, variously expressive, according to tone and circumstances; cf. ha¹, ho¹, hoy².] An exclamation designed to call attention, give encouragement, etc.

Heigh, my hearts! cheerly, cheerly, my hearts! Shak., Tempest, i. 1.

heighawt, heighhawt, n. [Also highawc, highhoc, etc.: see hickwall, hickway.] Same as hickwall.

An obsolete form of hie.

heighfert, n. An obsolete form of me.
heighfert, n. An obsolete form of heifer.
heigh-ho (hi'hō), interj. [Also heyho, Sc. hechhowe; \ heigh + ho.] An exclamation expressing a degree of surprise, astonishment, or exultation, or more usually, as languidly uttered,
some weariness, marking conventionally a sigh or a yawn: also sometimes as a verb.

yawn: also sometance we cannot stand, We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand, And heigh-he for the honour of old England. Dryden.

By my troth I am exceeding ill; hey ho!

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4.

It was just the sort of house which youthful couples newly united by Holy Church heigh-ho'd for as they passed.

M. W. Savage, R. Medlicott, 1. 1.

height, hight (hit), n. [The second form is less common, but more correct (there is no reason for the distinction of vowel between high son for the distinction of vowel between high and height); also formerly heighth, highth (early mod. E. also height, hyeth, etc.), according to a pronunciation (hith, improp. hith) still often heard; \langle ME. highte, hyghte, heghte, hizte, also, with orig.-th, heighthe, heizthe, hezthe, \langle AS. heathh, with umlaut h\(\tilde{e}\)hiththe, heighth, high place (= D. hoogte = OHG. h\(\tilde{o}\)hida = Icel. h\(\tilde{e}\)dh de = Sw. h\(\tilde{o}\)jd = Dan. h\(\tilde{g}\)jd e = Goth. hauhitha, height), \langle heah, E. high, etc., +-thu, -th, an abstract formative as in breadth, width, warmth, etc.: see high.] 1. Highness; elevation; altitude; stature; vertical distance or angular elevation from a base or a level, or any point of vation from a base or a level, or any point of reckoning: as, the height of a tree, a mountain,

I tok the altitude of my sonne, and foud that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of heyhte.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 3.

Behold the height of the stars, how high they are!

Job xxii. 12.

I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown:
Therefore I know she is about my height.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

And e'er the sun was twa hours hight,
The boy was at Dundee.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

An amplitheatre's amazing height
Here fills my eye with terror and delight,
Addison, Letter from Italy,

2. Elevation of degree or of condition; eminence of quality, character, rank, etc.

By Him that rated me to this careful height.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

You can never take the just height of God's Mercies to you unless you begin at the bottom.

Stillingfeet, Sermons, 11. vii.

No religious sects ever carried their mutual aversions to greater heights than our state parties have done.

Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

The Church and the monarchy were the two national powers which had been raised to a height above all others through the strife with heathendom and the Danes.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 304.

3. The highest part; the top; hence, culmination; the highest degree; the highest point to be attained or desired: as, the height of a fever; the height of fashion.

All my former wrongs
Were but beginnings to my miseries,
But this the height of all.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

James was now at the height of power and prosperity.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. That which has highness; an elevation; an eminence, especially of land; a hill, mountain, or precipice: often in the plural: as, to ascend a height; the Heights of Abraham at Quebec.

From Alpine heights the father first descends; His daughter's husband in the plain attends. Dryden, Æneid.

5t. Latitude; degree of distance from the equator, whether north or south.

Guinea lieth to the north ses, in the same height as Peru to the south.

Abp. Abbot, Descrip. of World.

6t. Haughtiness.

Stand there, I say; and put on a sad countenance, Mingled with height; be cover'd and reserv'd. Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iit. 2.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iif. 2.

Height of an algebraic number. See number.—Index of height. See craniometry.—On hight. (a) Aloud.

He gan to loken up with eyen lighte,
And spak these same wordes al on highte.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 926.

(b) Upward; aloft; on high.

With flouris fayr on heght to hyng,
And fruth [fruit] also to fyile and fede.

York Plays, p. 10.

Ryght so sey I be fire or soun
Or smoke, or other thynges lyghte,
Alwey they seke upward on highte.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 744.

height-board (hīt'bōrd), n. A stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stairway. heighten, highten (hī'tn), v. [< height + -en1, 3, as in lengthen, strengthen, etc.] I. trans. 1. To make higher; increase the vertical elevation of.—2. To make higher in amount or degree; increase; augment; intensify: as, to heighten an effect.

Foreign states have endeavoured to heighten our confu-

3. To make high or higher in feeling or condition; elevate or exalt, as the mind or a person.

Being so heighten'd, He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery. Shak., Cor., v. 5.

Heighten thyself, talk to her all in gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

Heighten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. Milton, P. L., vl. 629.
Grotius added much to hlm, in whom we have either something new, or something heightned, that was said before.

Selden, Table Talk, p. 21.

=Syn. Lift, Exalt, etc. See raise.
II. intrans. To become higher; increase; augment.

Then the Captain's colour heighten'd,
Joyful came his speech.

Tennyson, The Captain.

heightener, hightener (hit'ner), n. One who or that which heightens. Imp. Dict. heighth; (hith), n. An obsolete variant of height.

Heimia (hī'mi-ë), n. [NL., named after Ludwig Heim, a German botanist.] A section of the botanical genus Neswa, natural order Lythrariew, named in 1821 by Link and Otto, who considered it a distinct genus. As applied to the Mexican hanchinol, *H. salicifolia*, it is still in use by apothecaries. See hanchinol and Neswa.

apothecaries. See hanchinol and Nesca.

Heine's function. See function.
heinous (hā'nus), a. [Formerly also hainous;
E. dial. aecom. hainish; < ME. heinous, heynzous, hainous, < OF. hainos, F. haineux, odious,
hateful, < hair, (> E. dial. hain), hate, hatred,
malice, < hair, hate, earlier hadir, of OLG. origin, OFries, hatia = AS. hatian = Goth. hatjan,
hate: see hate¹.] 1. Hateful; odious; reprehensible. [Now rare.]

Hethely in my halle, wyth heynzous wordes, In speche disspyzzede me and sparede me lyttille. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 268.

It is a heinous thing, bloodshedding, and specially vol-untary murder, and prepensed murder. Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

How heinous had the fact been, how deserving Contempt and scorn!

Milton, S. A., I. 493.

Hence-2. Reprehensibly great; enormous; aggravated: sometimes used (in a similar sense) of persons.

For this is an heinous crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be punished by the judges.

Job xxxi. 11.

d by the judges.

As for that heinous tiger, Tamora, ...
Her life was beastly, and devoid of pity.

Shak, Tit. And., v. 3.

=Syn. Wicked, Infamous, etc. (see atrocious); flagitious, dreadful, horrible.

heinously (hā'nus-li), adv. [< ME. *heinously, heneusly; < heinous + -ly².] In a heinous manner; hatefully; abominably; enormously.

Enen like a theffe heneusly Hurle ze me here. York Plays, p. 253.

You have received all that you have, and your own being, from him, and why should you take it so heinously, if he is pleased to resume something back again?

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 17.

I had him wormed lately, which he took heinously.

H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 3, 1743.

heinousness (hā'nus-nes), n. The condition or quality of being heinous; odiousness; enormity: as, the heinousness of a vice or crime.

There are many authors who have shown wherein the malignity of a lie consists, and set forth, in proper colours, the heinousness of the offence. Spectator, No. 507.

the heinousness of the offence. Spectator, No. 507. heir (ãr), n. [〈ME. heire, heyre, also, and orig., without the silent h, eir, eyr, ayer, etc., 〈OF. heir, eir, later hoir, oir, F. hoir = Pr. her = It. erede, 〈 L. hēres (improp. written hæres, rarely ēres) (hērēd-), an heir, akin to hérus, ĕrus, master, hir = Gr. χείρ, the hand, Skt. √ har, take, seize. Hence (from L. hēres) E. hereditary, etc., heritable, heritage, etc., inherit, etc.] 1. One who inherits, or has a right of inheritance in, the property of another; one who receives, or is enproperty of another; one who receives, or is entitled to receive, possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner, either as his natural or as his legal successor.

West-mynster lawe, ich wot wel worcheth the contrarle; For thauh the fader he a frankelayne and for a felon be

hanged,

The heritage that the air sholde haue ys at the kynges
wille,

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 240.

The nation looked kindly on the one sound administrator left, and the more so perhaps when they saw in him the rightful heir to the throne.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(a) Technically, in law, the person upon whom the law casts an estate in real property immediately on the death of the snecstor, as distinguished from one who takes by will as a legatee or devisee, and from one who succeeds by law to personal property as next of kin. The same person who is heir when considered with reference to realty is often also next of kin when considered with reference to personalty; and where a testator's will dispose of part only of his realty, the same person who takes under the will as devisee may also take an undisposed-of part as heir. In this sense the word as used at common law does not include a widow on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower, or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower or a husband on whom the law casts an estate in dower or a husband on whom the law casts an estate, a single of the courtesy, for these are considered new estates, arising out of marriage and its incidents, and carved out of the fee, not as a continuation or devolution of the fee itself. If there he dower or courtesy, the heir is that person who takes immediate title to the fee, subject to such life-estate. In legal phrase heir and heir at law are commonly used in England in the singular, because the general rule of descent there has given the entire estate to the eldest male. The singular is also not uncommonly used in the United States to designate whoever may be entitled, whether one or more, because of English usage, and hecause appropriate in all cases where there is bu gree to the deceased.

General heirs may be in either the ascending or descending line: for example, a father or grandfather might be a general heir to the last owner, as well as a son or a grandson. "Collateral heirs" are those deriving their descent through some stock in the ascending line: for instance, a brother as a son of the common father, or an uncle as the son of the common grandfather, or a sister, or an uncle as the son of the code, and the son of the common grandfather, or a sister, or an unt, or a cousin. "Heirs in tail" can only be in the descending line. L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 61.

It is a settled principle of law that the legal rights of the heir or distributee to the property of deceased per-sons cannot be defeated except by a valid devise of such property to other persons.

Chief Justice Ruger, 105 New York Reports, 193.

Chief Justice Ruger, 105 New York Reports, 193.

(b) In a broader sense, in those jurisdictions where the distinction between realty and personalty is disregarded, the person entitled by law to succeed one dying in respect of either kind of property, as distinguished from those taking by will. In jurisdictions where the distinction is preserved, a testamentary gift of personalty, expressed to be to one's heirs, is commonly understood to intend his next of kin. (c) In another extended sense, one in a series of heirs; any successive inheritor, including not only him who takes immediately upon the death of the ancestor, but also those who have inherited through several successive descents. (d) In the most general sense, the person upon whom property of any kind devolves on the death of another, either by law or by will. Thus, the children of a person deceased are popularly spoken of as his heirs, irrespective of the nature of the property or the mode in which it passed. In much this sense heres was used in the Roman law.

2. One who inherits anything; one who re-

2. One who inherits anything; one who receives any endowment by inheritance or trans-

I had not now been heir to heaven's just zoorn
If in Earths eye my shape had been forlorn.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 143.

A child regarded with reference to anything due to his parentage; an offspring in general.

If the first heir of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather.

Shak., Venns and Adonis, Ded.

If the first heir of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfather.

Shak., Venns and Adonis, Ded.

And his heirs, a phrase in a grant to a person named, usuality denoting, under technical common-law rules, that an estate of inheritance capable of passing to heirs is conveyed, as distinguished from a life-estate in him with a remainder to those persons who may on his death prove to be his heirs.—Behavior as heir. See behavior.—Expectant heir, one having expectations founded on the probability or possibility of coming into a future property, whether as heir or next of kin or as devisee or legatee, and who by reason of present need or desire of ready means is prone to be tempted to sell his expectancy. The improvident assignments and mortgages which result, called in the law catching-bargains, are often set aside or modified in the English Court of Chancery.—Forced heir. See forcel, v. t.—Heir apparent (used of a person whose ancestor is still living), an heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he survives the ancestor, as distinguished from an heir presumptive, whose expectation may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, as a brother of a man who has as yet no children. According to the law of Scotiand, an heir apparent is the person to whom the succession has actually opened, and who remains apparent heir until his regular entry, in clare constat.—Heir at law, an heir in sensel (a).—Heir by custom, one whose right as heir is determined by certain customary modes of descent which are stached to the land, such as gavelkind or borough-English.—Heir by limitation, a phrase sometimes used to designate a devisee or donee who takes not by succession as heir of the testator or grantor, but because he answers to the description of "heir of" a specified person used in the will or deed. Thus, if a testator gives property to his wife for life and at her death to the heir of A, a child of A who should take would do so not as heir by way of inheritance from either, but as heir by limitat

Heir presumptive. Ses heir apparent.

Warwick . . . did not scruple to show his displeasure, and began a counter-intrigue for the marriage of one of his daughters with the duke of Clarence, the heir presumptive to the throne.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 358.

Heir special. See heir general. heir ($\tilde{a}r$), v. t. [$\langle heir, n. \rangle$] To inherit; succeed to.

heir-apparency (ãr-a-pār'en-si), n. The state of being heir apparent.
heirdom (ãr'dum), n. [< heir + -dom.] The state of being an heir; succession by inheri-

heires (ar'es), n. [\langle heir + -css.] A female heir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is expected to inherit considerable wealth.

heir-land (ar'land), n. Land passing by descent. Pollock.

heirless (ar'les), a. [< heir + -less.] Destitute of an heir.

heirloom (ar'lom), n. [\(\lambda \) heir + \(loom^1 \), in its origsense of 'tool, implement,' extended to mean 'article.']

1. In \(Eng. \) law, a personal chattel that, contrary to the nature of chattels, by specific to the second contrary to the nature of chattels. cial custom descends to an heir with the inheri-tance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate without injury to it, as jewels from the estate without injury to it, as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. The term is sometimes loosely applied to personal property left by will or settled so as to descend like an heirloom proper; such property is distinctively called an heirloom by devise or a quasi-heirloom.

Thas been an heir-loom to our house four hundred years; And, should I leave it now, I fear good fortune Would fite from us, and follow it.

T. Tonkis (?), Albumazar, ill. 1.

Hence—2. Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community; any article or characteristic transmitted by accordance.

Helenieæ (hel-ē-nī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helenieta harmonic mitted by ancestors.

Heirlooms, and ancient miracles of Art,
Chalice, and salver. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, lv.
What practical man ever left such an heirloom to his
countrymen as the "Faery Queen"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

Of the many heirlooms that Venice has bequeathed, one of the best is the doctrine of the refined and noble use of color. C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 57.

heirship (ãr'ship), n. [< heir + -ship.] The state or rights of an heir; right of inheriting.

I shall first review the laws of heirship by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of heirship by proximity of blood; and secondly, the laws of heirship by appointment. Sir W. Jones, Commentary on Issens. Heirship movables, in Scots law, the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take, besides the heritable estate: a distinction abolished in 1868. heise (hēz), v. t. A dialectal variant of hoise. [Scotch.]

Scotch.] | Scotch. | Heisteria (hīs-tē'ri-ā), n. [NL., named after Lorenz Heister (1683-1758), professor at Helmstedt. | A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, of the natural order Olacinea, characterized by a much enlarged der Olacineæ, characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx, and twice as many stamens as petals, all bearing subglobose didymous anthers. They are shrubs or trees with entire coriaceous leaves and very small flowers fascleded in the axils. The fruit is a white drupe. The genus embraces upward of 20 species, natives of tropical Africa and America, chiefly the latter. H. coccinea, a native of the West Indies, is very ornamental in cultivation, and is called bois-perdric (which may be a corruption of pois-perdric) by the inhabitants of Martinique.

Heisterieæ (his-tē-rī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Heisteria + -eæ.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Olacineæ, proposed by Dumortier in 1829, of which the genus Heisteria was taken as the type. They are now embraced in the tribe

type. They are now embraced in the tribe

heisugget, n. A Middle English form of hay-

hetti, interj. See hait. Chaucer. he-jalap (hē'jal"ap), n. A kind of jalap made from the plant Ipomæa Mestitlanica (I. Oriza-

hejira (hej'i-rä), n. [Also written, less prop., hegira; = Turk, hejra = Pers. Hind. hijra, \langle Ar. hejira, hijra, the era of Mohammed, commemorating his flight from Mecca, lit. separation, departure; cf. hajr, separation, absence, \langle haja-

ra, quit, leave.] A departure or flight; specifically, the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622, to escape the ennity of the Meccans; hence, the Mohammedan era, reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16th, 622, though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th.

ir (ār), v. t. [⟨ heir, n.] To inherit; suched to.

My younger brother will heir my land;
Fair England again I'll never see.

Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 3).
When falls a mate in battle broil,
His comrade heirs his portioned spoil.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.
ir-apparency (ār-a-pār'en-si), n. The state reining heir apparent.
Irdom (ār'dum), n. [⟨ heir + -dom.] The ate of being an heir; succession by inherince. Burke.
Iress (ār'es), n. [⟨ heir + -ess.] A female bir; especially, a woman inheriting or who is repected to inherit considerable wealth.
His only child, his Edith, whom he loved As heiress and not heir regretfully.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field, ir-land (ār'land), n. Land passing by dehent. Pollock.
Irless (ār'les), a. [⟨ heir + -less.] Destite of an heir.
The monster, dead and heirless, who shall have His crown and capital?

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 174.
Irloom (ār'löm), n. [⟨ heir + loom¹, in its orig.]

Irloom (ār'löm), n. [⟨ heir + loom¹, in its orig.]

laus.] A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships. See corposant.

genus Helenium.

Helenieæ (hel-ē-nī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helenium + -eæ.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order Compositæ, tribe Helenioideæ, typified by the genus Helenium, introduced by Gray in 1848. It is nearly equivalent to the Bærieæ and Euhe-lenieæ of Bentham and Hooker. The involucre is hardly at all imbricated, the bracts are nearly equal, the disk flowers are numerons, and the achenia have few nerves or

nelenin, helenine (hel'ē-nin), n. [⟨ helen-ium + -in²] -ine²] A substance (C₆H₈O) derived from the root of Inula helenium, or elecampane, by the action of alcohol. It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste.

helenioid (he-lē'ni-oid), a. [⟨ Heleni-um + -oid.] In bot., resembling Helenium; belonging to the tribe Helenioidew, of the order Compositw.

Helenioide (he-lē-ni-oi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Heleni-um + -oidew.] A tribe of composite plants, typified by the genus Helenium. It was introduced by Bentham and Hooker in 1873, who fimited it, in the main, to the following charactera: the heads heterogamous and radiate; the receptacle naked; the anthers unappendaged; the achenia narrow or turbinate, having four or five angles or eight or more ribs, and provided with chaft; the bracts of the livolners in one or two rows; and both the disk and ray flowers yellow. The tribe embraces 63 general braces 64 general British being intrher removed, beginneth to appear. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., |v. 18. heliacally (hē-lī-a-kal-i), adv. In a helia

low. The tribe embraces 63 genera, mostly coarse herbs or suffrutescent plants, chiefly American, found especially from Californis to Chili, but most abundant in Mexico.

helenium (he-lē'ni-um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐλέ-νιον, a plant, perhaps ele-as a specific name.—2.
[cap.] A genus of composite plants, founded by



Linnæus in 1753, the type of the tribe Helenioi-Linneus in 1753, the type of the tribe Helenioidee. It is characterized by radiate heads, narrow involuteral bracts in one or two series, reflexed after flowering, and truncate branches of the style. It comprises herbs with alternate, often decurrent, chiefly entire leaves, and peduncled solitary or loosely corymbose heads of yellow flowers. There are about 18 species, natives of North and Central America. The best-known species, H. autumnale, is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern United States, and is called meezuveed, from its effect on the nose. The iseaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce violent sneezing, and have been used as an erritine. It is also called false sunflower. H. tenuifolium of the southern United States is asid to be very poisonous, producing spasms and loss of consciousness.

Helencharis (hel-ē-ok'a-ris). n. [NL.]

ixtoros, least, worst (superl. (with compar. ησσων), associated with κακός, bad, ζηκα, still, low, little), + θέρμη, heat.] One of Alphonse de Candolle's physiological groups in the geographical distribution of plants, denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat: commonly used in the plural. Hekistotherms are both boreal (arctic) and austral (antarctic). hektograph, n. and v. See hectograph. helcoid (hel'koid), a. [⟨ Gr. ελκος, a wound, an ulcer (= L. ulcus: see ulcer) + elδος, form.] Resembling an ulcer; ulcerous. helcology (hel-kol'φ-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ελκος, an ulcer, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers. helcoplasty (hel'kō-plas-ti), n. [⟨ Gr. ελκος, an ulcer, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσεν, form, mold.] In surg., the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person, in order to further the healing process. helcd², helde², heldet, v. Variants of heeld. Helderberg limestone. See limestone. hele², n. t. A Middle English form of heal². helee³, v. t. A Middle English form of heal². helees, a. See healless. Helena (hel'e-nā), n. [⟨ LGr. ελένη or ελάνη, a torch, ⟨ Gr. Έλένη, Helen, in Greek legend the sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Menelands. A meteoric appearance about the mass of ships. See corposant.

to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed. The stars rise and set a little earlier each successive day. The first rising of a star each year in time to be seen before sunrise is the heliacal rising; its last observable setting after sunset is the heliacal setting. From the time of a star's heliacal setting to that of its heliacal rising it is too near the sun to be seen at all—a period of 30 or 40 days, according to the reckoning of the ancients.

The cosmical ascention of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth; and that the heliacat, when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 18.

anthus; belonging to the Helianthew or Helianthoidew.

Heliantheæ (hē-li-an'thē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Gray, 1848), ⟨ Helianthus + -ew.] A subtribe of the Compositæ, coming under the tribe Senecionidew, and embracing Helianthus and allied genera. Bailon ("Histoire des Plantes," VIII. 71, 201) gives this name to a much larger group, which he calls a series, embracing most genera with heterogamous heads.

Helianthemum (hē-li-an'thē-mum), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1717), ⟨ Gr. ηλος, the sun, + λυθεμον, a flower, ⟨ λυθος, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Cistineæ, characterized by a three-valved capsule with three placentæ and a twice-plicate uncinate embryo. The genus embraces about 35 species, natives of North and South America, Europe, and western Asia. They are low herbs or suffrutescent plants with flowers in terminal (or the lower in axillary) racemes, and the very thin petals often large, and showy. H. vulgare, the common European species, is called rock-ross, or, in some of the old herbals, sunflower, from the fact that the flowers open only in sunshine. It is extensively cultivated, and is the original of all the double varieties of rock-rose in gardens. H. Canadense, the frostweed, is common in the eastern United States, and has large yellow flowers.

Helianthideæ (hē'li-an-thid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Helianthus (-id-) + -ew.] Å tribe of plants, typified by the genus Helianthus, proposed by Dumortier in 1829. See Helianthoideæ.

helianthin (hē-li-an'thin), n. [< Helianthus, sunflower. + -in².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonia salt of dimethyl-aniline-azobenzene-aulphonic acid. It produces a fiery orange on silk and wool. Also called gold orange.

helianthoid (hē-li-an'thoid), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Helianthoidea; resembling a second or a supervision of the supervision.

hling a sea-anemone; zoantharian.

Solitary polypes—hydroid or helianthoid—... do not by locomotion subject their bodies to habitual contrasts of condition.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 246.

of condition. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 246.

II. n. One of the Helianthoidea.

Also helianthoidean.

Helianthoidea (hē'li-an-thoi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Helianthus + -oidea.] An order or some similar group of malacodermatous or soft-bodied anthogoga or goonthosics polygoga of the odied. lar group of malacodermatous or soft-bodied anthozoan or zoantharian polyps, of the class Actinozoa; the sea-anemones, in a broad sense, represented by the Actiniidæ and related families. Groups more or less exactly synonymous are Actiniaria, Hexacoralla, and Malacodermata. Also Helianthoida.

Also Helianthoida.

Helianthoideæ (hē 'li-an-thoi 'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helianthus + -oideæ.] A tribe of plants established by Bentham and Hooker, belonging to the natural order Compositæ, distinguished by a chaffy receptacle, anthers mostly sagittate, pappus never of fine bristles, and leaves commonly opposite. It embraces about 150 genera, found in both hemispheres. The typical genus is Helianthus. is Helianthus.

helianthoidean (hē"li-an-thoi'dē-an), a. and n.

Renanthoidean (ne n-an-thoi de-an), a. and a. Same as helianthoid.

Helianthus (hō-li-an'thus), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753) (cf. L. helianthes), ζ Gr. ἢλιος, the sun, + ἀνθος, flower.] A genus of plants, including the common sunflower, belonging to the natural order Compositæ, tribe Helianthoideæ, of which it is the transfer of the common sunflower, belonging to the natural order Compositæ, tribe Helianthoideæ, of which ti is the type. It is characterized by yellow sterile rays (rarely wanting), yellow or purple disk-flowers, a chaffy receptacle, and 2 (rarely 3 or 4) caducous awns of the pappus. The genus consists of about 50 species of annual or perennial herbs, natives of America, largely of North America.



Flowering Branch, Root, and Tubers of Jerusalem Artichoke (Heli-anthus tuberosus). a, ray-flower; b, disk-flower; c, fruit.

anothus tuberosus). a, ray-flower; ℓ , disk-flower; ℓ , fruit. The common sunflower is now known to be indigenous in North America and identical with H. tenticularis of Douglas. In the wild state its seeds have always constituted an important part of the food of the Indians of the far west. An oll is expressed from them. The leaves serve for fodder, the flowers yield a large amount of honey as well as a durable yellow dye, and the stalks furnish a textile fiber. Some species are tuber-bearing, especially H. tuberosus, the Jerusalem artichoke, and its near ally H. doronicoides. Helias (hē'li-ast), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota\alpha\sigma$, $\dot{\eta}\delta\iota$, of the sun; see heliac.] Same as He-liornis, 1 (b). heliast (hē'li-ast), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota\alpha\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\sigma$, \langle $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota\alpha\sigma\dot{\eta}\sigma$, \langle $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota\alpha\sigma\dot{\tau}\sigma$, \langle $\dot{\tau}\lambda\sigma\dot{\tau}\sigma$

judges in the courts; a dicast.

judges in the courts; a dicast.

The authority which was to be taken from the Areopagus being of a political as well as a judicial character, an oath was required from the heliasts, by which they bound themselves, above all things, to favor neither tyrsnny nor oligarchy, nor in any way to prejudice the sovereignty of the people.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist, (trans.), p. 203.

Heliaster (hē-li-as 'ter), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ηλιος, sun, + ἀστήρ, star.] A genus of many-rayed starfishes, of the family Asteriidæ, containing such species as H. kubiniji and H. microbrackia, of the Pacific coast of North America: the sun-stars Pacific coast of North America; the sun-stars. heliastic (hē-li-as'tik), a. [< heliast + -ie.] In ancient Athens, of or pertaining to the he-

Elaboration and subtlety could have no place in addressing the *Heliastic* court. Encyc. Erit., XIX. 198.

helical (hel'i-kal), a. [\(\text{helix (helic-)} + -al. \)]
Pertaining to or having the form of a helix.
helically (hel'i-kal-i), adv. In the form of a

Helicea, Heliceæ (hē-lis'ē-ā, -ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helix (Helic-) + -cā, -cæ.] Same as Helicidæ. heliced (hē'list), a. [< L. helix (helic-), helix, + -ed².] Having helices; decorated with helices. [Rare.]

A tholus or dome, which is richly ornamented, and terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium.

Encyc. Rrit., II. 411.

helices, n. Plural of helix. Helichryseæ (hē-li-kris'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helichrysum +-eæ.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order Asteraceæ, having Helichrysum as the type, and nearly equivalent to the Inuloideæ of the natural order Comneite

Positie.

Helichrysum (hē-li-krī'sum), n. [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), irreg. ζ Gr. ήλως, the sun, + χρυσός, golden.] A large genus of composite plants, of the tribe Inuloideæ, characterized by its commonly yellow flowers, naked receptacle, setose pappus, very conspicuous colored and petaloid involucre, and generally alternate enpetaloid involucre, and generally alternate entire leaves. The genus embracea about 270 species of herbaceons or shrubby plants, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Anstralasia. The parts of the flower persist after drying, which has gained for these plants the name of everlasting or immortelles, and they are in common use in funeral wreaths, crosses, etc. Among the commoner species in cultivation are H. lucidum, H. angustifolium, and H. odoratissimum. H. apiculatum affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia. H. serpyllifolium of South Africa is known as Hottentot's tea, and H. nudifolium, from the same region, is called Kafir-tea.

Helicia (he-lis'i-\(\frac{1}{2}\)), n. [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth. \(\frac{1}{2}\) (T. \(\frac{2}{2}\) (LE. a spiral): see helic.

so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth, \(\lambda \text{Gr. \(\tilde{\ell} \tilde{\ell} \tilde{\ell} \), a spiral: see helix.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the natural order \(Proteacca, \) distinguished by the slender tube of the perianth, and four spatulate segments, each bearing an anther. The fruit is hard, indehiscent, nearly globular, and contains one or two seeds. The genus comprises about 25 spectes of trees and shrubs with mostly alternate leaves, natives of tropical Asia to Japan, and Australia. \(H. \ternifolia \) of Australia is known as the \(Queensland \) nut tree, and is cultivated for ornament. \(H. \text{prevalua}, \) also of Queensland, is a lofty tree, attaining a height of 100 feet. Impressions of leaves belonging to this genus have been found in the Miocene of Italy and the Oligocene of Styria; and two fossii species, \(H. \) ambigua and \(H. \text{Sotzkiana}, \) have been described. **Helicidæ** (hē-lis'i-dē), \(n. \text{pl.} \) \(Pl. \) \(\text{Helix} \)

fossil species, H. ambigua and H. Sotzkiana, have been described.

Helicidæ (hē-lis'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Helix (Helix-) + -idæ.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genns Helix. It has been used with varying limits. Formerly to included all or almost all the inoperculate shell-bearing forms, and according to some the shell-less forms (slugs). Later it was more and more restricted, and is now generally confined to species with an entire jaw, the marginal teeth of the radula bicuspid or trienspid and transverse, and a spiral shell into which the soft parts are retractile. It is a very large assemblage of land-shells of cosmopolitan distribution and of considerable range of variation. See cuts under Bulinus, Gasteropoda, and Pulmonata. Also Helicea, Heliceae, and Colinacide.

heliciform (hē-lis'i-fôrm), a. [⟨Gr. ἐλίξ (ἐλίκ-), a spiral (see helix), + L. forma, shape.] Having the form of a helix; helical.

helicine (hel'i-sin), a. [⟨Gr. ἔλίξ (ἐλίκ-), a spiral (see helix), + -ine¹.] In anat: (a) Coiled: as, the helicine arteries (the small coiling arterial twigs of the penis or clitoris). (b) Pertaining to the helix of the ear: as, the helicine fossa.

line. A small wheel carrying a pencil rotates on a screw-

Helicograph.

ing a pencil rotates on a screw.

Helicograph.

shaft, and revolves around a
fixed point, moving toward or from the center, according
to the direction of revolution.

helicogyrate (hel*'i-kō-jī'rāt), a. [⟨ Gr. ελιξ
(έλικ-), a spiral (see helix), + γῦρος, a ring, eircle: see helix and gyre.] In bot., surrounded by
an obliquely placed ring, as the spore-cases of Trichomanes

Trenomanes.

helicoid (hel'i-koid), a. and n. [ζ Gr. ἐλικοειδής, of winding or spiral form, ζ ἐλιξ (ἐλικ-), a
spiral (see helix), + εἰδος, form.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to or having the form of a helix; screwshaped; coiled like a helix. See cut under Fora-

minifera. Also helicoidal.—2. In conch., pertaining to or resembling the Helicoida.—Helicoid cyme, in bot., same as bostryx.—Helicoid dichotomy, in bot., a term proposed by Sachs for a certain form of the branching of stems in which the sympodium is composed entirely of left-hand or entirely of right-hand branches, as the case may be. It is largely a hypothetical condition, and its actual occurrence in nature is doubtful, although it is possibly found in the leaf of Adiantum pedatum.—Helicoid parabola, in math., the curve which arises when the axis of the common parabola is bent round into the perlphery of a circle, and which is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which converge toward the center of the circle.—Helicoid spores, in bot., sapores that are coiled more or less in the form of a bot., as in the genus Helicoma.

II. n. In geom., any one of several different surfaces. See the phrases below.—Developable helicoid, a surface all the generators of which are the tangents to a fixed helix.—Oblique helicoid, a warped burface every generator of which passes through a fixed helix and mskes a constant angle with its axis.—Right helicoid, a developable surface every generator of which passes through a fixed helix, and is perpendicular to its axis. minifera. Also helicoidal.-2. In conch., per-

helicoidal (hel-i-koi'dal), a. [< helicoid + -al.] Same as helicoid, 1.

The screw consists of two helicoidal pallets covered with varnished silk, the deformation of which is guarded against by the action of coils of steel wire.

Science, III. 54.

helicometry (hel-i-kom'e-tri), n. [ζ Gr. ελιξ (έλικ-), a spiral (see helix), + μέτρον, measure.]
The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane.

a plane.
helicon (hel'i-kon), n. [Gr. έλικών, a ninestringed instrument, appar. the same as έλίκων,
the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle, the thread spin from the distant to the spin and, $\langle \hat{\epsilon} \lambda \iota \xi (\hat{\epsilon} \lambda \iota \kappa_{-}), \hat{a} \text{ spiral, a helix: see helix.}]$ In music: (a) An ancient acoustical instrument,

consisting of several strings so disposed upon a resonance-box that their lengths could be geometrically adjusted, and thus various musical intervals demon-strated. (b) A recently invented brass wind-



Helicon, def. (b).

ed brass windinstrument, used in bauds. It is a spiral tune of large size, and is carried over the shoulder. Its lowest note is two octaves below F or E flat in the bass clef.

Heliconeæ (hel-i-kō'nē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Heliconia + -eæ.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Musaecæ, formed by Lindley in 1845, who restricted it to the single genus Heliconia.

Heliconia (hel-i-kō'ni-ā), n. [NL., fem. of L. Heliconius: see Heliconian.] 1. Same as Heliconius.—2. A genus of monocotyledonous plants founded by Linnæus in 1767, belonging to the natural order Musaecæ, and characterized by founded by Limmeus in 1767, belonging to the natural order Musaceæ, and characterized by free sepals, short corolla-tube, and ovary-cells having one ovule. They are nearly herbaceons, bananalike plants with terminal inflorescence. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, 5 of which are found in the West India, where they are called bastard plantain. The shoots of H. psittacorum and the fruit of H. Bihai are edilile. H. Mariæ-Alexandrovnæ, named after the Empress of Russia, is a ustive of the United States of Colombia, attains a height of from 12 to 15 feet, and furnishes a useful fiber. It is very ornamental, bearing a apike of red flowers 24 feet in length.

Heliconian (hel-i-kō'ni-an), a. [(L. Heliconius, (Gr. Ἑλικόνιος, of Helicon, (Έλικόν, Helicon; see def.] Pertaining to or obtained from Helicon, a mountain of Boeotia in Greece, from which flowed Aganippe and Hippocrene, two fountains sacred to the Muses. It was held to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the

to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the Muses.

Shutting reasons up in rhythm, Or *Heliconian* honey in living words, To make a truth less harsh. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

The Heliconian maids, the Muses.

The Heliconian Maids in pleasant groves delight.

Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 223.

heliconideous (hel'i-ko-nid'e-us), a. Of or pertaining to the Heliconiidæ.

Species of Heliconia mimic Mechanitis, and every species of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous butterfly.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 85.

Heliconiidæ (hel″i-kō-nī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Heliconius + -idæ.] The Heliconiinæ rated as a family. Also written Heliconidæ.

Heliconinæ (hel-i-kō-ni-ī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Heliconius + -inæ.] A subfamily group of vanessoid butterflies, containing the American genera Heliconius and Eucides, with produced

wings, closed discoidal cellule, proportionately long antenne and abdomen, and slender legs. heliconine (hel-i-kō'nin), a. Same as heliconoid. Heliconius (hel-i-kō'ni-us), n. [NL., < L. Heliconius, of Helicon: see Heliconian.] The typical genus of the subfamily Heliconiinæ. Also

heliconoid (hel-i-kō'noid), a. [< Helicon-ius +
-oid.] Resembling or related to butterflies of
the genus Heliconius; belonging to the Heliconiinæ.

helicoentric + -al.] Same as helicoentric,
centric + -al.] Same as helicoentric,
helicoentricity (hē'li-ō-sen-tris'i-ti), n. [< helicoentric + -ity.] The state or condition of
being helicoentric; relation to the sun as a

The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterflies. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 355.

helicosophy† (hel-i-kos - 5-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ἔλιξ (ἑλικ-), a spiral (see helix), + σοφία, wisdom. Cf. philosophy.] The geometry of spiral curves.

helicosophy (hel-1-808 ψ-1/2), ... γ σφέα, wisdom. Cf. phitosophy. The geometry of spiral curves.

Helicosophie is an arte mathematicall which demonstrate the designing of all spiral lines in pain or produced by helicohromy.

Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the helicographic place at the same time with other colors.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 22.

helicotrema (hel'i-kō-tre'mā), n.; pl. helicotromata (-ma-tā). [NL., ⟨Gr. ελεξ (ελεκ-), a spiral (see heliz), + τρήμα, a hole.] In anat., the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and scala trympani communicate.

Helictereæ (hel-ik-tē'rē-5), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. ελεξ (ελεκ-), as prival the summit of the cochlea where polypetalous plants, of the natural order Ster-polypetalous plants, of the natural order Ster-phoses about 6 genera of trees and shrabs, natives of the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē'rēz), n. [NL. (Linneaus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., ελέσκαν, the sun, + κρυέσχε, as called vangeds. Helicotromic (hē'li-ō/c, chrose, the sun, - κρυέσχε, dender sungeds). The sun, + κρυέσχε, as called vangeds. Helicotroms (heli-lo-l's-tray), n. [⟨Gr. ήλως, the sun, + κρυέσχε, gold, + -in².] A coal-tar color seed in dyeing. It is the sodium saft of terms places.

Helicteres (hel-ik-tē'rēz), n. [NL. (Linneaus, 1737) (so named with ref. to the twisted or spiral, as an armlet, an ear-ring, etc., ελέσκαν, the sun, + κρυέσχε, as comet: see comet.] A genus of sharts healonging to the tribe Helicereæ. They have a sun produced the sun and visible after its setting.

Helicotromic (hē'li-ō/c, ref. or producing of the sun.

Helicotromy (hē'li-ō-kra'ms), n. [⟨Gr. ήλως, the sun, + χρώμα, color) + τρασ, im- γράμα, color) portance. Also called sun-gold.

portance. Also called sun-y comet: see comet.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun, + E. od, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. - Von Reichenbach.

portance. Also called sun-y comet: see comet.] An appearance of a tail of light attached to the sun, + E. od, q. v.] The supposed odic force of the sun. - V



Helictis moschata

subfamily *Helictidina*, containing such species as the Chinese *H. moschata* and the Indian *H.* nepalensis.

mepatensis.

Helingt, n. An obsolete form of healing2.

Heliocarpus (h6*li-ō-kär'pus), n. [NL. (Linneus, 1753), ⟨Gr. ἡλιος, the sun, + καρπός, fruit.]

A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Malvacea, tribe belonging to the natural order Malvaceæ, tribe Grewieæ. It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2-valved capsule, which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles. The genus embraces some 4 or 5 species of trees or shrubs with 3-lobed serrate leaves, and small flowers in cymules which are arranged in a terminal panicle. They are natives of tropical America. The resemblance of the fruits to little suns is expressed in the generic name as well as in the popular name, sun-fruit, by which these plants are known.

heliocentric (hē*li-ō-sen'trik), a. [⟨ Gr. ηλιος, the sun, + κέντρον, center.] In astron., referred to the sun as a center: appearing as if seen

the sun, as a center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center; appearing as if seen from the sun's center. The heliocentric place of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphere if viewed from the center of the sun. The heliocentric latitude of a planet is the inclination of a line drawn hetween the center of the sun and the center of the planet to the plane of the ecliptic. The heliocentric longitude

of a planet is the angle at the sun's center between the plane of the ecliptic and the line drawn from the sun to drawn from the sun

heliograph (hē'li-ō-gráf), n. [ζ Gr. ήλως, the sun, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A heliotrope; especially, a movable mirror used in signaling, surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a surveying, etc., to flash a beam of light to a distance. In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in secordance with a signal-cede. The mirror is mounted on a tripod, and has a part of the silvering removed from the back at the center. Two sights are provided in front with a screen. The tripod is set up, and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mirror. The beam of light is then directed through both sights, and is seen at the distant station. By means of the Morse key, which causes the mirror to move through a limited arc, telegraphic signals can be flashed to a distance of many miles.

2. In photog: (a) An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. (b) A picture taken by heliograph; a photograph.

heliograph (hé'li-ō-gráf), v. t. [< heliograph, n.] 1. To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph.

n.] 1. To com of a heliograph.

There were all the means of heliographing at Korti.

Athenœum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 10.

2. To photograph. When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed, raw sienna is also added to the ink.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 192.

heliographer (hē-li-og 'ra-fèr), n. One who practises heliography.
heliographic (hē'li-ō-graf'ik), a. [< heliograph, heliography, +-ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heliograph.—2. Of or pertaining to heliography in any cause of that word.—Heliographic heliograph.—2. Of or pertaining to heliography, in any sense of that word.—Heliographic engraving, an early photo-engraving process invouted by Niepce de St. Victor. A metallic plate was coated with bitumen and placed benesth and in contact with a line-engraving, and exposed to light. By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitumen between the lines of the engraving were rendered in soluble to the ordinary solvent, which would, however, act upon the unchanged parts benesth the lines, dissolving them, and laying bare the metal, which could then be etched with acid, freed from ita bituminous covering, and used in printling. See etching, photo-engraving.—Heliographic latitude and longitude, coordinates of points on the sun referred to the axis of revolution of that luminary and to the node of its equator upon the celiptic.

plane of the ecliptic and the line drawn from the planets.

Copernicus had satisfied himself of the truth of the Heliocentric Theory, according to which the planets, and the earth as one of them, revolve round the sun as the centre of their motions.

Whevell.

Heliocentrical (he "li-o-sen'tri-kal), a. [< heliocentric + -d.]. Same as heliocentric.

heliocentric + -ity.] The state or condition of liocentric; relation to the sun as a heliocentric; relation to the sun as a heliocentric; relation to the sun as a heliographic.

The period of rotation sector different years even for [solar] spots in the different years even for [solar] spots in the graphical latitude. Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 290.

The period of rotation sector different years even for [solar] spots in the graphical latitude. Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 290.

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The period of rotation sector different years even for [solar] spots in the graphical latitude. Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 290.

The period of rotation sector different years even for [solar] spots in the different years even for [solar] spots in t

Niepce, in his experiments, discarded the use of the silver salts, and substituted in their place a resinous substance denominated the "Bitumen of Judæa." He named his process Heliography, or "Sun-drawing." Silver Sunbeam, p. 14.

It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrayism, or perhaps of heliology, and to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemical force arose.

Spectator, April 24, 1888, p. 545.

 $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota o\varsigma$, the sun, $\dot{\tau}$ E. electric.] Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun.

The helio-electric theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism.

Nature, XXX. 47.

Helio-engraving (he"li-o-en-grā'ving), n. [{ Gr. $\dot{\eta}\lambda\iota o\varsigma$, the sun, $\dot{\tau}$ E. engraving.] Same as heliogravure. exact position being shown by a micrometer-screw. Each half of the objective forms its own image of a star, this image moving with the half-objective which forms it. Thus, the image of one star, formed by one half of the objective, can be brought into coincidence with the image of snother, formed by the other half, and hy means of the micrometer the distance spart of the half-lenses, and consequently the angular distance of the two stars, can be very accurately measured, while the position-angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semi-lenses. This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fixed stars, as well as for other purposes. As its name implies, it was originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun.

heliometric (hē"li-ō-met'rik), a. [As heliometer + -ic.] Pertaining to or ascertained or made by means of the heliometer; also, relating to measurements of the sun.

The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 25.

heliometrical (hē"li-ō-met'ri-kal), a. [< helio-metric + -al.] Same as heliometric.
heliometrically (hē"li-ō-met'ri-kal-i), adv. By means of the heliometer; by the heliometric

heliophag (hē'li-ō-fag), n. [As heliophag-ous.] In biol., any heliophagous part or substance of an animal, as a pigment-cell. [Rare.]

But in animals it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy—the heliophags, as we shall call them.

Micros. Science, XXVII. 287.

heliophagous (hē-li-of'a-gus), a. [⟨ Gr. ηλιος, the sun, + φαγεῖν, eat, devour, + -ous.] Receiving and absorbing the energy of sunlight, or solar heat, in some special (chemical) manner. The chlorophyl of plants and the pigment-cells of animals are heliophagous. [Rare.]

The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect heliophagous organ.

Micros. Science, XXVII. 290.

Heliophila (hē-li-of'i-lā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ηλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Cruciferæ, tribe Sisymbryeæ, founded by Linnæus and consisting of about 4 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves, racemes of white, pink, or blue

flowers having the sepals equal at the base, and pendulous or deflexed pods. This and the closely allied genus Chamira were erected into a tribe (Heliophileæ) by the elder De Candolle, on account of their transversely folded cotyledons.

Heliophileæ (hē*li-ō-fil'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < Heliophila + -cæ.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, of which Heliophila is the typical genus.

tribe of cruciferous plants, of which Hecopeans is the typical genus.

Heliophilidæ (hē'li-ō-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Heliophila + -idæ.] In Lindley's system (1845), a tribe of plants, of the order Brassicaccæ, embracing the genera Heliophila and Chamira, now included in the tribe Sisymbryeæ of the natural

order Crueiferæ.

heliophilous (hê-li-of'i-lus), a. [⟨ Gr. ἢλιος, the sun, + φίλος, loving, + -ous.] Fond of the sun; attracted by or becoming most active in sun-

heliophobic (hē "li-ō-fō'bik), a. [⟨ Gr. ηλιος, the sun, + φοβεῖσθαί, fear.] Fearing or shunning sunlight.

A heliophobic spore may often flud enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds, . . so that finally a round exposed protuberance may be entirely covered with algae whose spores are negatively heliotropic.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXXII. 598.

Heliopora (hō*li-ō-pō'rā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\lambda\omega$, the sun, + $\pi\ddot{\omega}\rho\sigma$, tufa, a stalactite, etc.] The typical genus of Helioporidæ. De Blainville, 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonarians except Corallium.

H. N. Moseley.

ans except Corallium.

H. N. Moseley.

heliopore (hē'li-ō-pōr), a. and n. I. a. Of or
pertaining to the Helioporidæ; helioporidian.

II. n. A sun-coral; a member of the genus

Heliopora or family Helioporidæ.

Helioporidæ (hē'li-ō-por'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., <
Heliopora + -idæ.] A family of corals of disputed

affinities; the sun-corals. By some they are placed

with the millepores (Hydrocorallinæ), by others referred

to the gorgonians (Aleyonaria) and placed near the common red coral of commerce.

Helioporinæ (hē'li-ō-pō-rī'nē), n. pl. The suncorals as a subfamily of Milleporidæ. J. D.

Dana, 1846.

Dana, 1846.

Bana, 1846.
Heliopsideæ (hē'hi-op-sid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Heliopsis (-id-) + -ew.] A division of the natural order Compositæ, made by Cassini, with Heliopsis as the typical genus.
Heliopsis (hē-li-op'sis), n. [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. ήλως, the sun, + bψως, likeness.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Compositæ and tribe Helianthoideæ, distinguished by its lignales fortile revs. hermaphredite disk flowers. and tribe Helianthoideæ, distinguished by its ligulate fertile rays, hermaphrodite disk-flowers, and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus. The planta are mostly perennial herbs, with showy yellow flowers, pedunculate heads, and ovate, petioled, opposite leaves. The genus comprises about 7 species, inhabiting North and South America. Il. Lævis, common in the eastern United States, resembles Helianthus, and is called exerge. Heliornis (hē-li-ôr'nis), n. [NL., < Gr. \$\tilde{\theta}\cop{\theta



Sun-bird or Sun-grebe (Heliornis fulica).

fulica. Bonnaterre, 1790. Podoa (Illiger, 1811)

fulica. Bonnaterre, 1790. Podoa (Illiger, 1811) is the same. (b) A genus of birds, of the family Eurypygidæ; the sun-bitterns. Also called Helias. J. F. Boie, 1826.—2. In entom., a genus of lepidopterous insects. Dalman, 1820.
Heliornithidæ (hē'li-or-nith'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Heliornithidæ (hē'li-or-nith'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Heliornis(-ornith-) + -idæ.] A family of birds of uncertain position, typified by the genus Heliornis; the sun-birds. sun-grebes, coot-grebes, or finfoots. They are characterized by pinniped or loate feet like those of grebes or coots, a' fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, plumage not aftershafted, and a long slim neck with a small head.

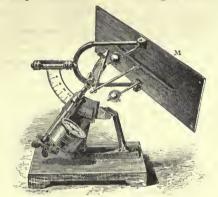
with a small resu.
helioscope (hō'li-ō-skōp), n. [⟨ Gr. ήλιοσκόπιος, looking to the sun, ⟨ ήλιος, the sun, + σκοπείν, view.] A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes, as an instrument made with colored glasses or

glasses blackened by smoke, or with mirrors formed simply of surfaces of transparent glass, which reflect but a small proportion of light. helioscopic (hê*li-ō-skop'ik), a. [< helioscope + -ie.] Pertaining to or made by means of a helioscope: as, helioscopic observations. heliosis (hê-li-ō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. ήλιοῦσθαι, live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, < ήλιος, the sun.] 1. In bot., the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting on the leaves. In the latter case the destruction is not as complete as in the former, the chlorophyl being merely altered, not destroyed. These apota furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi, which are often regarded as the cause of them.

2. In med.: (a) Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (b)

eases by exposure to the rays of the sun. (b) Sunstroke

Sunstroke. heliospherical (hē'li-ō-sfer'i-kal), a. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\eta}\lambda\iota\rho_{\zeta}$, the sun, $+\sigma\phi a\iota\rho\iota\kappa\dot{\rho}_{\zeta}$, spherical: see spheric, spherical.] Round as the sun. heliostat (hē'li-ō-stat), n. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\eta}\lambda\iota\rho_{\zeta}$, the sun, $+\sigma\tau a\tau\dot{\rho}_{\zeta}$, fixed, \langle $\iota\sigma\tau\dot{\alpha}\nu a\iota$, set up, stand: see static.] An instrument consisting of a mirror



Heliostat, M. mirror.

carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun's rays in a fixed direction. The name is also improperly applied to a porte-lumière. heliothid (hê-li-oth'id), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Hclio-*

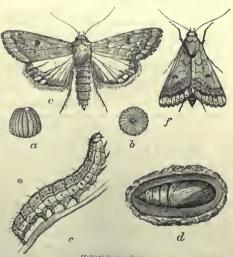
Even Agrotis takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species.

Science, IV. 44.

II. n. One of the Heliothidæ.

Heliothidæ (hē-li-oth'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \ He-heliotropic (hē "li-ō-trop'ik), a. [As heliotivis + -idæ.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus Heliothis. Also written Heliothides and Heliothidi.

Heliothis (hē-li-ō'this), n. [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), prob. for "Heliotis, \ Gr. ήλιῶτις, prop. adj., fem. of ήλιῶτης, of the sun, but used as a noun, the moon, \ γλως, the sun.] A genus of noctuid moths, giving name to the formily Darvin. of noctuid moths, giving name to the family Heliothidæ. The antenne are pubescent, the thorax and abdomen amooth and not tufted, and the fore wings alightly angulated. The best-known species is *H. armierra*, which is widely distributed in both the old and the new world. It is usually of a pale clay-color, with the



Heliothis armiger b, egg, side and top views; c, caterpillar; d, chrysalis in earthen in; e, f, moth with wings expanded and closed. (All of natural

fore wings variegated with pale-olive and dark-rufous, a dark apot in the middle of the wing being especially conspicuous. The larva, known as the boll-worm and cornworm, is very variable in color, but is always marked with longitudinal dark and light lines and covered with black setigerous spots. It is especially liquirious to the fruit of cotton, maize, and the tomato. H. marginata is known as the bordered sallow.

heliotrope (hē'li-ō-trōp), n. [Also heliotropion, q. v.; = F. heliotrope = Sp. Pg. heliotropio = It. eliotropio, < L. heliotropium, < Gr. ήλιοτρόποιο, a sun-dial, also a plant, the heliotrope, turnsol (in this sense also ηλιστρόποι and so called be-

(in this sense also ήλιοτρόπος, and so called because the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun, or because they appear at the summer solstice), also a green stone streaked with red, $\langle \hat{\eta} \lambda \iota o \rangle$, the sun, $+ \tau \rho \epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota v$, turn, $\tau \rho o \pi \dot{\eta}$, a turning.] 1†. In astron., an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points.

An obelisk in a garden or park might be both an embel-lishment and a heliotrope. Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xiiv.

A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance. The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station. See heliograph, 1.

Luminous signals—argand lamps by night and helio-tropes by day—are exclusively used in [the Great Survey of] India. Clarke, Geodesy, p. 33.

3. A plant of the genus Heliotropium, of the natural order Boraginaceæ. The species are herbs or shrubs, mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world. They have alternate leaves and small purplish or iliac flowers usually disposed in scorpioid cymes. One species, H. Europeaum, is a common European weed. H. Peruvianum, the Peruvian heliotrope, has long been a favorite garden-plant, on account of the fragrance of its flowers. The name has also been given to a composite plant. Also called turnsol.

The an observation of flatterers that they are like the heliotrope; they open only toward the sun, but shut and contract themselves . . . in cloudy weather.

Government of the Tongue.

The roses, the mignonette, the heliotropes, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

4. The bluish-purple or pinkish-lilae color of some flowers of the heliotrope.—5. A mineral, a subspecies of quartz, of a deep-green color, peculiarly pleasant to the eye. It is usually variegated with blood-red or yellowish dots of jasper, and is more or less translucent. Also called blood-stone.—Falso heliotrope, Tournefortia.—Haliotrope, Tournefortia.—Indian heliotrope, Heliotropium Indican.—Winter heliotrope (he'li-ō-trō-per), n. A person employed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph. Heliotropers were also employed at the observing sta

Heliotropers were also employed at the observing stations to flash instructions to the signallers.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 698.

Darwin, Heliotropieæ (hē"li-ō-trō-pī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Heliotropium + -ew.] A tribe of dicotyle-donous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Boraginaceæ, distinguished mainly by tho order Boragnacee, distinguished mainly by the style, which is generally entire, with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top. The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs, trees, and shrubs, comprised under a few genera, inhabiting the warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. It includes Heliotropium as the type, and related genera. heliotropion†, n. [$\langle Gr, \dot{\eta}\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\rho\dot{\sigma}\pi\omega\nu$: see heliotrope.] The plant heliotrope; the turnsol.

Anollo's heliotropion then shall atoop,
And Venus' hyacinth shall vall her top.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay. heliotropism (hē-li-ot'rō-pizm), n. [As heliotrop-y+-ism.] In bot., the tendency of growing organs to bend toward or in some cases away from the light, due in the former case to the retarding influence exerted by the light upon their growth on the side of the highest illumination. upon their growth on the side of the highest illumination. Thus the atems of plants that are grown in a window, or nuder other conditions in which light falls laterally upon them, curve toward the light; and if their position is reversed, they soon turn again toward the side of greatest illumination. The leaves arrange themselves so that the rays of light fall as nearly as possible perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces, and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of light. Organs which behave in this way are said to be affected by positive heliotropism or to be simply heliotropic. On the other hand, certain organs upon which light also falls laterally curve in an opposite direction—that is, the apex is turned away from the source of light. Organs exhibiting this kind of curvature are said to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotropic. This condition is most frequently observed in roots. A still further condition, which has been called transverse heliotropism by Frank and diaheliotropism by Darwin, is the condition under which certain organs tend to place their long axes perpendicular to the direction of the incident rays. The precise action of light in producing these various modifications is not well understood, but, as the studies of Vines have shown, it is probably largely due to modifications of the turgescence of the growing cells. Also heliotropy.

Heliotropium (hē'li-ō-trō'pi-um), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον, heliotrope: see heliotrope.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Boraginaceæ and tribe Heliotropieæ. It is distinguished by the

genus of plants, of the natural order Boraginaeeæ and tribe Heliotropieæ. It is distinguished by the form of its corolis, which is that of a saiver or funnel and generally small, and its dry fruit, which commonly separates into 4 nutlets. The genus includes about 170 species of herbs and shrubs, with white or like flowers, inhabiting the warmer and temperate regions of both hemispheres. H. Indicum, a native of nearly all tropical countries, is called wild clary in the West Indies. H. Peruvianum is the common heliotrope of gardens. See heliotrope.

heliotropy (hē'li-ō-trō-pi), n. [$\langle Gr. \hat{\eta} \lambda \iota o c$, the sun, $+ \tau \rho \sigma \pi \eta$, a turning. Cf. heliotrope.] Same as heliotropism.

heliotype (he'li-ō-tip), n. and a. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\eta}\lambda \omega c_{\gamma}$, the sun, $+\tau \ell \pi o_{\gamma}$, impression: see type.] I. n. A picture or print produced by the process of

II. a. Of or pertaining to heliotypy or its processes or result. Also heliotypic.—Heliotype process. See heliotypy.

process. See heliotypy.

heliotype (hé'li-ō-tip), v.; pret. and pp. heliotyped, ppr. heliotyping. [<heliotype, n.] I. trans. To preduce a heliotype picture of.

II. intrans. To practise heliotypy; produce a picture by direct impression in printing-iuk. heliotypic (hē'li-ō-tip'ik), a. [As heliotype + -ic.] Same as heliotype,
heliotypy (hē'li-ō-ti-pi), n. [As heliotype + -y.]
A phetographic process in which from an ordinary negative is made a positive of such charac-

nary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing-press. In the Edwards process, as practised in the United States, a film of gelatin sensitized with bichromate of potash, and having chrome alum incorporated with it, is formed on glass, stripped off when dry, and exposed to light during a certain time under the negative. The film is then washed to remove the sensitive principle, and is attached to a plate of metal or other solid back. Those parts of the film which have been affected by the light during exposure under the negative are left in such condition that they can be made to take printing-ink, while the parts not affected, owing to the opacity of the corresponding parts of the negative, resist the ink. This process depends upon the fact that a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potash becomes by the action of light insoluble in water, while the parts which have been shielded from the light, and from which the potash has been eliminated after the exposure, swell when moistened. The films are technically called skins. In other processes a mold of gutta-percha or other material is prepared from the film, and copper is deposited on this by electrotypy. The resulting plate can be printed on an ordinary printing-press. See photogravure and photo-engraving.

Heliozoa (he*li-o-zo*a), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. \(\tau\)) or, the sun, + \(\zeta\)\(\tau\)or, an animal. A name proposed by Hertwig and Lesser for the sun-animaleules, fresh-water erganisms provided with radiolarian skeletons, and grouped by Huxley with the marine Radiolaria. Some divide them into three families, Actinophryidae, Acanthocystidae, and Clathrulinidae. See Radiolaria.

heliozoan (he*li-o-zo*an), a. and n. [< Heliozoa+an] I. a. Having the character of a sun-animaleule; pertaining to the Heliozoa.

II. n. A sun-animaleule; one of the Heliozoa. nary negative is made a positive of such character that from it a direct impression in ink can

II. n. A sun-animalcule; one of the Helio-

heliozoic (hē"li-ē-zē'ik), a. [< Heliozoa + -ic.]

Same as heliozoan.

So does the *Heliozoic* type seem to culminate in the msrine Radiolaria. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 499.

Heliset, n. [ME., < OF. Helise, prop. Elise, Elysium: see Elysium.] Elysium.

It passed joy of Helise the feld. Court of Love, 1. 119.

helispheric, helispherical (hel-i-sfer'ik,-i-kal),
a. [For *helicospheric, *helicospherical; ⟨ Gr. ελιξ (έλικ-), a spiral, + σφαίρα, sphere: see helix and spheric.] Spiral.—Helispherical line. Same as loxodromic curve (which see, under loxodromic).
helium (hē'li-um), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ελιος, the sun: see heliac.] A hypothetical elementary substance, known only by the lines ascribed to it in the solar spectrum.

it in the selar spectrum.

Frankland and Lockyer find the yellow prominences to give a very decided bright line not far from D, but hitherto not identified with any terrestrial flame. It seems to indicate a new substance, which they propose to call helium.

helix (hē'liks), n.; pl. helixes, helices (hē'lik-sez, hel'i-sēz). [< L. helix, a kind of ivy, a kind of willow, a volute in arch., < Gr. ελιξ (ελικ-), anything which assumes a spiral shape, as a ten-

dril, lock or curl of hair, etc., as adj. ελιξ, twisted, curved, ζ ελίσσεν, turn round, akin to L. volvere, roll, and to E. vallow: see volute, involve, evolve, etc., and vallow.] 1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; a winding, or something that is spiral; a circumvelution; specifically, in geom., the curvo assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developkind, especially a right cylinder, as the curve of a screw-thread; also, a curve on any developable surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane, as a conical helix.—2. In arch., any spiral, particularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the

Corinthian capital; also, a ve-lute of the Ionic



3. In elect, a coil of wire, as that surrounding the core of an electromagnet.—4. In anat.: (a)
The prominent curved fold which forms most The prominent curved fold which ferms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear. See second cut under ear!. (b) The cochlea of the inner ear.—5. [cap.] [Nl..] In conch., the representative genus of Helicidæ and Helicinæ. Widely different limits have been assigned to it, and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it, varying greatly in size, shape, and color. Typical species are the common garden-snail of Enrope, H. hortensis, and the Roman snail, H. pomatia. By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to these species, or to one or the other of them. See cuts noder Gasteropoda and Pulmonata.—Fossa of the helix. See fossal.—Osculating helix of a non-plane curve, the common helix which passes through three consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

consecutive points and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

hell¹ (hel), n. [In the 17th century also hel; early mod. E. helle, \land ME. helle, \land AS. hell, hel (fem., gen. dat. acc. helle), the abode of the dead (Gr. \$\delta \chi_0 \ Hades.

Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thon suffer thine Holy One to see corruption. Ps. xvi. 10.

He descended again into Hell, that is, into the Grave, to fetch his Body, and to rise again. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 53.

Then shall be said the Apostles' Creed. . . . And any Churches may omit the words, He descended into hell, or may, instead of them, use the words, He went into the place of departed spirits, which are considered as words of the same meaning in the Creed.

Book of Common Prayer, Rubric on the Apostles' Creed.

Book of Common Prayer, Rubric on the Apostles' Creed. In the authorized version of the Bible the word hell occurs 54 times, viz., 31 times in the Old Testament and 23 times in the New. In the Old Testament it translates the Hebrew name Sheol, which is also translated the grave (31 times) and the put (3 times). In the revised version hell has been retained in the prophetical books, and Sheol substituted for it in the poetical books and passages, exept in Deut. xxxii. 22, Pa. Iv. 15, and ixxxvi. 13, where it is changed to pit. In both the authorized and the revised version of the New Testament, hell is need 12 times to translate the Greek γέεννα (transliterated gehenma in the Yulgate), while in the authorized version it is used 10 times for the Greek ξόης, and once (2 Pet. ii. 4) for ταρ-ταρωσας (Tartarus). In the revised version hell is retained for Tartarus, and Hades has been used for the Greek ξόης. See Gehenma, grave? Hades, and Sheol.]

2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the infernal regions, regarded as

after death; the infernal regions, regarded as a place of torment.

Bi-scke we nn Godes migt,
That he make ure sowica brigt,
And shiide na fro elles nigt,
And ided us to blisse and in to ligt.
Genesia and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4157.

And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell.

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven, or blasts from hell.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Hall, horrours; hall,
Infernal world! and thon, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessour. Milton, P. L., i. 251.

3. The infernal powers; the powers of dark-

Richard yet lives, hell's black intelligencer, Only reserv'd their factor, to buy souls, And send them thither. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell.

4. Something regarded as resembling neil.

The hell of waters! where they how and hiss,
And boil in endless torture.

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 69.

Specifically—(a) Any place or condition of captivity or torment; any experience of great suffering: as, a hell upon earlb; a hell of auspenae or suspicion.

The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.

Milton, P. L., 1, 255.

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell, And there hath been thy bane.

Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

(b) A gaming-house; a gaming-room; a gamblers' den.

(b) A gaming-house; a gaming-room; a gamblers' den.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Phrsned hia path, and drove past some hotels,
St. Jamea's Palace and St. Jamea's Hells.

Byron, Don Juan, xi. 20.

At midnight he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds.

The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a hell.

Disracli, Young Duke, iv. 8.

(c) In some games, as bariey-brake, the place to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that, in mid-place, Hell called were,
Must atrive, with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to Hell to bear.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

(d) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a piace

(d) A place where things are covered up or hidden; a place of concealment; specifically, a place into which a tailor throws his ahreda or his cabbaged atuff, or a printer his backer through

throws his shreds of the cases, broken type.

Secréta. [1t.]... The name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient enidences be kept, as hell is in Westminster Hall.

Lawyers and tailors have their several hells.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Frienda, 1. 2.

All know the cellaridge under the shop-board lie cails his hell.

Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennia.

(**) Formerly, in England, a place under the exchequer chamber where the king a debtors were confined. Rapalje and Lawrence.—To lead apes in hell*. See ape.

hell**, r. t. [A var. of hill*, or ult. of heal**, helc**, hide: see hill**, heal**.] To hide; cover.

Else would the waters overflow the lands, And fire devoure the ayre, and hell them quight.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 35.

he'll. A collequial contraction of he will.

Helladian (he-lā'di-an), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eλλάς ('Eλλad-), Hellas, Greece, + -ian.] Same as Hellenic. [Rare.]

Helladic (he-lad'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eλλάς ('Eλλad-).

Helladic (he-lad'ik), a. [⟨Gr. Ἑλλάς (Ἑλλαδ-), Hellas, Greece, + -ic.] Same as Hellenic. Hellas, Greece, + [Rare.]

[Rare.]

Zeuxis, Parrhasins and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (Helladie) school.

C. O. Miller, Mannal of Archæol. (trans.), § 139.

helladothere (hel'a-dō-thēr), n. [< Helladotherium.] The animal upen whose remains the genus Helladotherium was founded.

Helladotheriidæ (hel'a-dō-thē-rī'i-dō), n. pl.

[NL., < Helladotherium + -idæ.] The family of ruminants which the genus Helladotherium represents.

represents.

Helladotherioidea (hel a-dō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ä), n.

Helladotherioidea (hel a-dō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ä), n. Helladotherioidea (hel a-dō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Helladotherium + -oidea.] The Helladotheriude rated as a superfamily. Gill. Helladotherium (hel a-dō-thē'ri-um), n. [< Gr. Τελάς (Τελάδ-), Hellas, Greece, + θηρίων, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain affinities, by some referred to the Girafida, by others made the type of a family Helladotheriidæ. The remains occur in the Upper Miscene and Pliscene of Greece (whence

Helladotheriidæ. The remains occur in the Upper Miocene and Pliocene of Greece (whence the name) and elsewhere. Gaudry, 1860.

Hellanodic (hel-a-ned'ik), n. [〈 Gr. Ἑλλανοδικαι, Doric form of *Ελληνοδικαι, pl., 〈 "Ελλαγες, Doric "Ελλανες, sing. "Ελλην, a Greek (see Hellene), + δικη, judgment.] In Gr. antiq., one of the judges at the Olympic games, who awarded the prizes.

hell-balet, n. [ME. hellebale, prop. two words: helle, gen. of hell, and bale¹.] The terment of hell.

God shield his soul from hell-bale, Who made it thus in English tale. Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

hellbender (hel'ben''dèr), n. [< hell', 2, as a term of emphasis, + bender, 4.] 1. A protracted and reckless debanch or drunken frolic. See bender, 4. [Slang, U. S.]—2. The menopome, Menopoma alleghaniensis (or Protonopsis



Hellbender (Menopoma alleghaniensis).

horrida), a large aquatic salamander with gill-slits and 4 short legs, common in the Ohio val-ley; one of several such creatures known as mud-puppies and water-dogs. See Menopoma. hell-bent (hel'bent'), a. Recklessly determined,

without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; resolved; "dead-set": as, he went hell-bent after it. [Slang, U. S.]

Maine went
Hell-bent
For Governor Kent.
Political song (1840). hell-black (hel'blak), a. Black or dark as hell.

The sea, with such a storm as his bare head In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up, And queuch'd the stelled fires. Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

hell-born (hel'bôrn), a. Born of or in hell; of hellish origin.

IISN Origin.

Retire, or taste thy folly; and learn by proof,

Hell-born, not to contend with apirits of heaven!

Milton, P. L., ii. 687.

hell-broth (hel'brôth), n. A composition sup-

Like a hell-broth boil and hubble.

Shak., Macheth, iv. 1. hell-cat (hel'kat), n. A witch; a hag; a furious vixen.

"Yat voman?" "A hell-cat, who hatea me as ahe doea the devil." "A hell-cat, who hatea me as ahe doea the devil."

hell-diver (hel'dī ver), n. A grebe. [U. S.] hell-doomed (hel'dömd), a. Doomed or consigned to hell.

And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of heaven,

Hell-doomed? Milton, P. L., ii. 697.

Hell-domed?

Milton, P. L., ii. 697.

hell-driver (hel'dri"vėr), n. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.]

Helleboraceæ (hel"e-bō-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helleborus + -acea.] The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants Helleboræ.

helleboraceous (hel"e-bō-rā'shius), a. [\ hellebore + -aceans. Cf. Helleboraceæ.] Related to or resembling hellebore; belonging to the Helleboraceæ. [Little used.]

helleboraster (hel"e-bō-ras'ter), n. [\ hellebore + aster.] The fetid hellebore, Helleborus fætidus.

fætidus.

fætidus.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), n. [Formerly also ellebore; ⟨ ΜΕ. elebore, elebur, ⟨ ΟF. ellebore, F. ellebore, hellebore = Sp. eleboro, elebor = Pg. helleboro = It. elleboro, ⟨ L. helleborus, elleborus, also helleborum, elleborum, ⟨ Gr. ελλεβορος, rarely ελλεβορος, hellebore (L. veratrum); ulterior origin unknown.] 1. A plant of the genus Helleborus, of the natural order Ranunculacea, particularly H. niger, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, a native of southwestern Europe. It is a drastic hydragogic cathartic, possessing emmenagogic powers, in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane, with violent vomiting, vertigo, cramp, and convulsions, which sometimes end in death. H. viridis, the green hellebore, a native of Europe, is naturalized in the United States. The fetid or stinking hellebore is H. foetidus, a name also given to the skunkcabbage, Symplocarpus fætidus.

It schewith sumtyme yn medicyna maad of elebore, ther

It schewith sumtyme yn medicyns maad of elebore, ther is no thing that puttith awey the craumpe as doith oure 5 essence. Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

eral-ovuled carpels, which are dehiscent at Hellenic (he-len'ik), α. [= F. hellénique, < Gr. maturity, or rarely baccate. The tribe embraces about 130 species of annual or perennial herbs, included under about 20 genera, with feaves which are radical, alternate, or resembling an involucre. Here belong, hesides the hellebore, the goldenaeal, Hydrastis Canaden. sis, whose rhizomes are used in medicine, and the common columbine, Aquilegia vulgaris. See cut under columbine2.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), α. [= F. hellénique, < Gr. "Ελληνες, the Greeks: see Hellene.]

Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; displaying qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered (compare Hellenism, 2); Greek; Grecian.

Into the Reformation too... the subtle Hellenic ies-

umbine?
helleborin (hel'e-bō-rin), n. [< hellebore +
-in².] A crystalline glucoside having poisonous properties, found in black hellebore.
helleborine (hel'e-bō-rin), n. [= F. elléborine
= Sp. eleborina = Pg. helleborinha, < L. helleborine, elleborine, < Gr. ἔλλεβορίνη, a plant like hellebore, < ἔλλέβορος, hellebore: see hellebore.] 1. A plant of the genus Epipactis, natural order A plant of the genus Epipaews, harden orchider. There are but few species, perenntals with creeping rhizomes, fibrous roots, leafy stems, and loose racemes of dull-colored flowers. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, three or four species being found in Great Britain.

2. A European orchidaceous plant, Cephalan-thera rubra.

thera ruora. helleborise, v. t. See helleborize. helleborism (hel'e-bō-rizm), n. [= F. elléborisme, t. helleborismus, Gr. ελλεβορισμός, a dosing with hellebore, t ελλεβορίζειν, dose with hellebore: see helleborize.] The ancient practice of treating disease (insanity) with hellebore.

When he offered his public thesis, on the Helleborism of the Ancients. J. B. Wood, Address on Hahnemann, p. 5.

helleborize (hel'e-bō-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. helleborized, ppr. helleborizing. [=F. elleboriser, < Gr. ελεβορίζευ, dose with hellebore, < ελλεβορός, hellebore: see hellebore.] To dose with hellebore, as in dementia; treat for madness

with hellebore. Also spelled helleborise.

I am represented . . . as singular in the paradox, nsy, as one who would be helleborised as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

Sir W. Hamilton.

nell-broth (hel'brôth), n. A composition supposed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes.

Like a hell-broth holl and hubble.

Like a hell-broth holl and hubble.

Helleborus (he-leb'ō-rus), n. [NL., < L. hell-borus; < Gr. ἐλλέβορος, hellebore: see hellebore.] A genus of plants belonging to the tribe Helleborea, of the natural order Ranunculaceæ. The plants are distinguished by the 5 regular aepsis, small petals, and many carpels, which are many-



Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger).

seeded. The genus, known under the general name hellebore, includes about 11 species of erect perenuial herbs, with deeply cut leaves and large white, yellowish, or greenish flowers, natives of Europe and western Asia. A well-known species is the Christmas rose, or black hellebore, H. niger, common in gardens; it is a native of Europe, and its rootstock is used in medicine. See hellbore, nalleiar n. See hellbore.

hellejay, n. See hellijay.

Hellene (hel'en), n. [= F. Hellène, \langle Gr. Ellinger, pl. form, in Homer (if the single instance is genuine), a Thessalian tribe of which Ellen was the reputed chief; later (earliest (Hellen) was the reputed chief; later (earnest record 586 B. C.) a general name for all the Greeks; in N. T. and eccl. writers used for 'Gentiles,' rarely in sing. "E227p, a Greek. The origin of the name is unknown; Hellen is no doubt an eponym.] 1. An ancient Greek; properly, a Greek of pure race: traditionally said to be so called from Hellen, son of Deucas line and Purple, the legendary appeared to the The thing has plant a seed the evaluation as a doubt of easier evaluation. Braylon, Muses' Elysium, v. Old ulcers mundifying. Draylon, Muses' Elysium, v.
A name of similar plants of other genera. Evanthis hiemalis, a plant closely silied to Helleborus, is called winter hellebore, Veratrum wiride, a liliaceous plant, is known as American, false, or white hellebore, swamphellebore, and Indian poke.
The powdered root of American hellebore, used to destroy lice and caterpillars.
Helleboreæ (hel-e-bō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), ⟨ Helleborus + -ew.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Ranuaculaeeæ, distinguished by the petaloid sepals, petals mostly small or wanting, and the sevlion and Pyrrha, the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks, consisting of the Dorians, Æoliaus, Ionians, and Acheans.

From the nature of the country inhabited by the Hellenes, Buckle infers the symmetry of the Hellenic mind.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 262.

Into the Reformation too . . . the subtle Hellenic leaven of the Renascence found its way.

M. Arnold, Hebraism and Heilenism.

A giance at the position of Cyprus on the map explains why it never became truly Hellenic.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 319.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 319.

Perhaps there is no other instance of so instinctive a yearning towards the old Hellenic life as is to he seen in Keats.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 150.

In art, applied specifically to Greek work from the close of the primitive epoch to the Roman supremacy lu Greece, beginning 146 B. C., or, more narrowly, until the time of Alexander the Great and the sculptor Lysippus, about 330 B. C., the adjective Hellenistic being applied to subsequent work. The Hellenic epoch includes the period of



Hellenic Art. A fragment of the Parthenon frieze, British Museum.

the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders, and that during which the principles of the Corinthian order were worked out. In aculpture, etc., this period comprises the works of the grand style, which succeeded the archaic. See Greek art, under Greek.—Helenic dialect. See common dialect, under common.

Hellenically (he-len'i-kal-i), adv. In the Hellenic manner; according to the standards of Hallenism.

Hellenism.

Hellenicism (he-len'i-sizm), n. [< Hellenic + -ism.] Hellenic character or quality; Hellenic

He is drawn on to atudy in detail the Hellenicism, the refinement of knowledge and taste, the subtle convolutions of grace, with which the painter illustrates the poet.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 37.

Hellenisation, Hellenise. See Hellenization, Hellewige.

Hellenize.
Hellenism (hel'en-izm), n. [= F. hellénisme = Sp. helenismo = Pg. hellenismo = It. ellenismo, ζ Gr. Ἑλληνωμός, imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek style and idiom, ζ Ἑλληνίζειν, speak Greek, make Greek: see Hellenize.] 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; a word, where idio a consentation of the greek language. phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

Virgii is full of the Greek Forma of Speech, which the Criticks call Hellenisms. Addison, Spectator, No. 285.
We find examples of Latinisms in Byzantine Greek, and of Hellenisms in the decay of classic Latin.

G. P. Marsh, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 249.

2. The spirit and tendency regarded as especially characteristic of the Greek race, historically considered, and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture, and its predilection for the noble, the strong, and the beautiful in thought and action. See extract under *Hebraism*, 2.

extract under Hebraism, 2.

To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which Hellenism holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, Hellenism, and human life in the hands of Hellenism, . . . are full of what we call sweetness and light . . . As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Rense-cence was an uprising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and Hellenism.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv.

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas: imi-

3. Conformity to Greek speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respect.

Hellenism (among the Jews) served as the preparation for a catholic creed. As it furnished the language of Christianity, it supplied also that literary instinct which counteracted the traditional reserve of the Palestinism Jews.

McClintock and Strong's Encyc., IV. 176.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), n. [= F. helléniste = Sp. helenista = Tg. hellenista = It. ellenista, ζ Gr. Έλληνιστής, in N. T. one who uses the Greek language, later eccl. sometimes for 'Gentile,' ζ 'Ελληνίζεν, speak Greek, make Greek: see

Hellenize.] 1. One who is partly Greek; one who has Greek affinities, or who adopts the Greek language, manners, and customs; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language and conformed more or less to Greek influence in the early period of Christianity, both in Pales-tine and in foreign countries, especially Egypt.

These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called Hellenists. Hammond, On Acts vi. 1.

Luke, the physician and Hellenist.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 82.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar; a Grecian.

Richard Bentley, the Master of Trinity College, and the greatest Hellenist of his age.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 250.

3. A promoter of Greek culture; specifically, one of the learned Greeks who, after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, disseminated the know-ledge of the Greek language and literature in Italy, and were among the chief agents of the

revival of learning.

Hellenistic (hel-e-nis'tik), a. [< Hellenist +
-ie.] 1. Resembling or partaking of Hellenic
character, but not truly Hellenic; combining
Greek and foreign characteristics or relements, as many of the later Greeks and the Hellenized nelghboring peoples, or the modified Greek language, thought, etc., current among them.

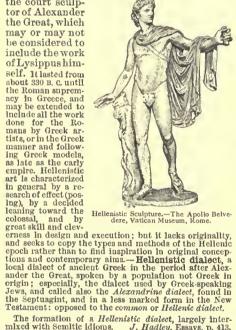
guage, thought, etc., carrent analysis and the civilization resulting from these political changes [after the time of Alexander] showed a decline from the pure Greek or Hellcule model, and is called Hellenistic.

The Century, XXV. 87, note.

The religious conceptions and philosophy of the Hel-nistic Jews. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 173.

2. Particularly, in sculpture and painting, characteristic of the school of Greek art based on the

art of Lysippus, the court sculp-tor of Alexander the Great, which may or may not be considered to include the work of Lysippus him-self. It lasted from about 330 B. C. untii



Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), a. [(Hellenis-

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), adv. In the

Hellenization (hel'en-i-zā'shon), n. [< Hel- hell-hag (hel'hag), n. A malicious, evil-minded lenize + -ation.] The act of Hellenizing, or old woman.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an hel-hag that feeds methods. Also spelled Hellenisation.

The establishment and gradual hellenization of Christlanliy as a system of doctrine.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 172.

The Hellenization of that country [Egypt] under the Ptolemies.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 150.

Hellenize (hel'en-īz), v.; pret. and pp. Hellenized, ppr. Hellenizing. [< Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν, speak
Greek, tr. make Greek, < ελληνες, the Greeks,
"Ελλην, a Greek: see Hellene.] I. trans. To make
Hellenic or Hellenistic; cause to conform to
Greek standards in our particular particular of the standard specific power of the standard grove,

Dryden. Greek standards in any particular.

It is still a question whether the Macedonians should be regarded as barbarized Hellenes, or *Hellenized* bar-bariana; a coalition of both elements may be inferred from their earlier traditions. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 368.

ing and conduct. See Hellenism, 2.

The development of our Hellenising instincts, seeking ardently the intelligible law of things, and making a stream of fresh thought play freely about our stock notions and habits, is what is most wanted by us at present.

M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, v.

Also spelled Hellenise.

Hellenizer (hel'en-i-zèr), n. One who makes Hellenic; one who or that which exerts a Hellenic or Hellenizing influence.

hellenotype (he-len'ō-tīp), n. A picture composed of two finished photographs, of which one is very light, made translucent by means of very in the total on the hellenotype of the property of the p varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over the second and stronger print, thus producing a combination of effects. Also called hallo-

type. Silver Sunbeam. heller (hel'er), n. [G., also häller, haller (NL. hallensis), (Hall, a town in Swabia, where the

coin was oriisginally sued. small coin formerly current in Germany, struck in silver and in copper, and worth about a farthing.





Heller of Count William VIII. of Hanau, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hellespontine (hel'es-pon-tin), a. [< L. Hellespontus, < Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος, i. e., Ἦλλης πόντος, Helle's sea: Ἡλλης, gen. of Ἑλλη, Helle, daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in this strait; $\pi \delta r r o_{S}$, sea.] Pertaining to the Hellespont, a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles, connecting

hell-fige (hel'fir'), n. [\langle ME hellefig, hellefige, \langle AS. helle-figr, helle figr (= OHG. hellafiur, MHG. helleriur, G. höllenfeuer), \langle hell, gen. helle, hell, + figr, fire.] The fire of hell; infernal torment.

Devils were not ordained of God for hell-fire, but hell-fire for them; and for men, so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like then.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings...
But gildeth those that glorifie his folly.

I never see thy face but I think upon hell-fire, and Dives that lived in purple; for there he is in his robes, burning, burning.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

nell-gate (hel'gāt'), n. [< ME. helle zate, < AS. hellegat for *hellegeat, helle geat, < hell, gen. helle, + geat, gate.] The portal or entrance into hell. hell-gate (hel'gāt'), n.

I-blessed be treuthe, that so brak helle-zates, And saued the Sarasyo fram Sathanas and his power. Piers Plowman (B), xl. 158.

The snaky sorceress that sat Fast by hell gate, and kept the fatal key.

Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

Testament: opposed to the common or Hellenic dialect.

The formation of a Hellenistic dialect, largely intermixed with Semiltic idloms. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 413.

Hellenistical (hel-e-nis'ti-kal), a. [< Hellenistice+-al.] Same as Hellenistic.

Into the importance of the Hellenistical dialect he had made the exactest search.

Bp. Fell, Hammond, § 1.

Hellenistically (hel-e-nis'ti-kal-i), adv. In the Hellenistic manner.

It may bear the same signification hellenistically in this large multiple for the large ment is of the Hellenistic manner.

Milton, P. L., ii. 725.

hell-rake (hel'rāk), n. A large rake with long iron teeth.

Hellenistic bait for the black-bass.

Also known locally in the United States by a great variety of popular names, anggested by its appearance or habits.

They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integament, so that one larva serves to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsona, and such other bugs, that we were affall of our own fish; and they are called by fishermen crawlers, dobsona, and such other bugs, that we were affall of our own shadowes. R. Sect, Discoverie of Witchcraft. (Davies.)

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the Hellevain.

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the Hellevain.

The Mare the Man-i'-th'-oak, the Hellevain.

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the Hellevain.

It may bear the same signification helienistically in this heligrammite-fig (hel'gra-mīt-fil), n. place. J. Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture, p. 60. adult Corydalus cornutus. J. H. Comstock.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an hel-hag that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts. Bp. Richardson, Observations on the Old Testament, p. 281.

hell-hated (hel'ha"ted), a. Abhorred as hell. Back do I toss these freasons to thy head; With the hell-hated lie o'erwhelm thy heart. Shak., Lear, v. 3.

spirits.
Fierce Osmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand expos'd to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this hell-haunted grove.

Dryden.

The only strange god to be seen is Ammon, who had been long Hellenised already.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (traus.), § 145.

hell-hound (hel'hound), n. [< ME. hellehound, hellehund, n. [< ME. hellehound, hellehund, hellehund, hellehund, hellehund, hellehund, c. o. höllenhund), < hell,

gen. helle, hell, + hund, hound.] A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a hellish person.

The Greeks . . . endeavored to strengthen their position by Hellenizing . . . the Bulgarian population of Turkey from the source of the Greek Church.

J. Baker, Turkey, p. 73.

II. intrans. 1. To conform to Greek standards or usages.—2. To use the Greek language. [Rare.]—3. To exhibit a tendency to Hellenism as an ideal of thinking and conduct. See Hellenism. 2.

I want to see what that hellicate quean Jenny Rintherout's doing.

Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

II. n. [With allusion to hell-cat.] A wicked or cruel creature.

Let us but get puir Grace out o' that suld Hellicat's utches, Scott. Black Dwarf, lx.

hellier (hel'i-èr), n. [Var. of hillier, ult. of healer².] A roofer; a tiler or slater. [Prov.

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a heler or hellier. Ray.

hellijay (hel'i-jā), n. The razor-billed ank, Alca (or Utamania) torda. Montagn. Also hellejay. [Local, Eng.]
hellish (hel'ish), a. [= D. helsch = MLG. hellisch, helsch = MHG. hellisch, G. höllisch; as hell! + -ish!.] Pertaining to hell; fit for or like hell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

ell; infernal; malignant; wicked.

At length to hell, or to some hellish place, is he likelie o go.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 74.

Bis naills wes lyk ane hellis cruk,
Thairwith fyve quarteris lang,
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles!

Milton, P. R., i. 175.

hellishly (hel'ish-li), adv. In a hellish or malignant manner; infernally; wickedly.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secresy, made hellishly sacred and firm by solemn oaths.

Bp. Barlow, Remalus, p. 390.

hellishness (hel'ish-nes), n. The qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity.

Wounds, shrieks, and gasplings are his proud delight; And he by hellishness his prowess scans.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

hell-kite (hel'kit), n. A kite of hell; a person of unsparing cruelty.

All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? O, hell-kite 1— All?
Shak., Macheth, lv. 3.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings.

But gildeth those that glorifie his folly,
That sooth and smooth, and call his Hellness holy,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

hello (he-lo'), interj. [Also written hullo, rarely hillo; var. forms of hallo, q.v.] An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance; also, a mere greeting between persons meeting. As a greeting its use is confined to easy colloquial or vulgar speech. As a preliminary tele-phone call it is now (1889) in very common use.

"Hullo, Brown! what's the matter, old fellow?"
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, H. 9.

The Mare, the Man-i'-th'-oak, the Hellwain.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

hellward, hellwards (hel'wärd, -wärdz), adv. [< hell1 + -ward, -wards.] Toward hell.

We have not hastened to heaven-ward, but rather to hell-ward.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), IL 35.

Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root hell-ward, and thence flourish to the skies.

Brome, To Mr. Fenton.

hell-weedt (hel'wed), n. The dodder.

After it has fastened upon a plant, it quits the root, and like a cohering parasite lives npon another's trencher, and first starves, and then kills its entertainer. For which reason irreligious clowns curse it by the name of Heliveed and Devil's-guts. Threlkeld, Stirpes Hibernicæ (1727).

hellyt (hel'i), a. [< hell1 + -y1. Cf. AS. hellic, hellish, < hel, hell, hell, + -lic, E. -ly1.] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

Such blasphemies they bray out of their helly hearts.

Anderson, Exposition, fol. 48, b.

helm¹ (helm), n. [< ME. helme, < AS. helma, m., a helm, rudder, = D. helm (stok), tiller, = MLG. helm, rudder, = MHG. helm, halme, G. helm, helve, handle, G. also rudder, helm, steering-oar (in naut. sense from D.), = Icel. hjālm, a rudder; allied to helve and halter², q. v. The word occurs, disguised, in the first element of halterd or w. The halterd halberd, q. v.] 11. A handle; a helve.

A great ax first she gave, that two ways cut, In which a fair well-polish't helm was put, That from an ollve-bough received his frame. Chapman, Odyssey, v.

2. Naut., the handle, lever, or instrument by which the rudder is shifted; the tiller, or in large ships the wheel: sometimes extended to include the whole steering-apparatus.

Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth.

Jas. iil. 4.

O where will I get a gnde sailor, To take my helm in hand? Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

Sir Patrick Spens (China)
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm.
Gray, The Bard, ii. 2.

Hence—3. The place or post of direction or management: as, to take the helm of affairs.

Men of ability and experience in great affairs, who have been long at the helm. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

I then sat at the helm of the commonwealth, and shared in the direction of its most important motions.

W. Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, xl.

There are not wanting persons at the helm, friends to the progress of this spirit. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 212.

Down with the helm, the order to push the helm down to the lee side of the ship, in order to push the helm down to lay her to windward.—Helm amidships, or right the helm, the order to keep the rudder in a line with the keel.—Helm, salee! See alee.—Port the helm, the order to put the helm sport.—Shift the helm, the order to put the helm from starboard to port, or the reverse.—Starboard or right side.—To ease the helm, to let the starboard or right side.—To ease the helm, to let the helm come a little amidships so as to relieve the strain on the rudder.—To feel the helm. See feel.—To put the helm down, to put the helm alse in order to rut the ship to windward.—Up with the helm, the condition of the helm weather.—Weather helm, the condition of the helm wheel at little to windward, or sweather, in order to prevent the ship's head from coming up in the wind while salling close-hailed.

helm¹(helm), v. t. [\(helm¹, n. \)] To steer: guide:

helm1 (helm), v. t. [\(helm1, n. \)] To steer; guide; direct. [Rare.]

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation.

Shak., M. for M., iil. 2.

Wherefore not Helm the huge vessel of your state, my Hege, Here, by the side of her who loves you most?

Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

helm² (helm), n. [\langle ME. helm, \langle AS. helm, a protection, helm, also a protector, = OS. helm = OFries. D. MLG. helm = OHG. MHG. G. helm (\langle It. elmo = Sp. yelmo, OSp. elmo = Pg. elmo = OF. heaume, heaulme, F. heaume) = Icel. hjälmr = Sw. Dan. hjelm = Goth. hilms, helm; = OBulg. shlemšs = Russ. shleme = Lith. szalmas, helm (the last three forms prob. of Teut. origin); prob. = Skt. carman, protection. shelter, from prob. = Skt. carman, protection, shelter, from an assumed $\sqrt[4]{car}$, cal, repr. by AS. helan, ME. helen, E. heal², cover: see heal², hell², hill². Dim. (through OF.) helmet, q. v.] 1. A defensive cover for the head; a helmet. See helmet, now the more common form.

There sate a knight with helme unlaste

Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 24.

(In whose defence t' appear more stern and full of dread)
Put on a helm of clouds upon his rngged head.

Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 454.

He wore, against his wont, upon his helm A sleeve of scarlet. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm, while the rest of the sky is clear. Also helm-cloud and helmet.

On certain occasions, when the wind is from some easterly point, the *helm* suddenly forms.

Science, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

3. A hovel; an outhouse. [Prov. Eng.]—Barrel helm, a type of helmet of the thirteenth century, partly cylindrical in form, with a flat top and the sides slightly if at all convex.—Demi-helm, one of the smaller helmets of the middle sgcs, including the basinet, secret, chapel-de-fer, etc.

helm2 (helm), v. t. [\langle ME. helmen, pp. helmed, ihelmed; \langle AS. helmian (poet.), cover, \langle helm, a covering, a helm, helmet: see helm2. Cf. OF. heaumer, heaulmer, cover with a helmet.] To furnish with a helmet; cover with a helmet, as

As soone as he was newe helmed and hadde avented hym-self, he saugh how his felowes blenched on alie partes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), fil. 459.

Heknew that, however a man may be helmed and shielded and harnessed by skill and art, there was always a spear of truth which could pieres through.

G. S. Hidard, John A. Andrew.

Helmet-crab (hel'met-krab), n. A kind of king-crab, Limulus longispinus.

helmet-crest (hel'met-krest), n. A crested

helm3 (helm), n. [Dial. form of halm, q. v.] Same as halm.

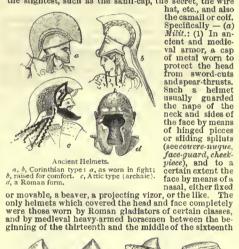
helmage (hel'māj), n. [$\langle helm^1 + -age$.] Guidance. [Rare.] helm-bar (helm'bar), n. [$\langle helm^2 + bar^1$.] A

helm-bar (helm'bar), n. [< helm² + bar¹.] A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm-cloud. See helm², n., 2. [Prov. Eng.] helm-cloud (helm'kloud), n. [< helm² + eloud.] Same as helm², 2,

Small portions of their vaporons clouds are seen travel-ling from the helm-cloud to the bar. Science, VI., No. 148, Proc. of Royal Meteorological Soc.

helmet (hel'met), n. [= D. helmet, < OF. *helmet, elmet, healmet, heaumet, hiaumet, dim. of heaume, etc., E. helm = D. helm, etc.: see helm².]

1. A defensive cover for the head. The term is applied in general to all defensive head-coverings except the slightest, such as the sknll-cap, the secret, the wire hat, etc., and also the camail or coff.





Medieval Helmets.

a, conical helmet with nasal, zeth century; b, conical basinet with camail secured to it, middle of zeth century; c, vizored basinet, early years of zeth century; d, cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor, middle of zgth century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict, du Mobilier français.")

century; the most completely defensive helmets were the tilting-helmets of the fiftcenth and sixteenth centuries, which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him, and at a height on a line with his eyes. See armet, barrel helm (under helm2), basinet, beaver2, burganet, cabaset, heaume, iron-ang, lumière, mentonnière, morion, nasal, cellère, ombril, tilting-helmet, vizor.

I saw St. Denis his head inclosed in a wonderful rich helmet.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 48.

They drank the red wine through the helmet barred. Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

They drank the red wine through the helmet barred.

Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

(2) In present use, a stiff military hat of domed or pointed form, sometimes of metal or stiffened with bars of metal so as to afford defense against a sword-cut. (b) A hat, nsually of leather and having a vizor and broad neckguard, worn by firemen. (c) A hat of similar form worn by policemen, or by civilians for any purpose, especially in hot climates. Such hat are usually of felt or pith, so formed as to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventilation above. (d) The headpiece of a suit of submarine armor. It is nsnally formed of sheetmetal and leather, and is fitted over the head and shoulders. It is provided with thick glass windows for the eyes and with pipes for sir. See submarine armor, under armor. (e) A havelock used by anglers, with a projection in front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects.

2. In her., the representation of a helmet, set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are

the armorial crest. Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal, the number of bars in the vizor, and the position.—3. Same as helm²,

the vizor, and the position.—3. Same as neim2, 2.—4. In bot., same as galea, 1 (e).—5. The upper part of a retort.—Beaked helmet, Corinthian helmet, etc. See the adjectives. helmet-beetle (hel'met-be[#]tl), n. A chrysomelid beetle of one of the group of genera which Cassida exemplifies, sometimes made a type of a family Cassididæ: so called from their form. Their larve are characteristic, being broadly oval and spiny, and having attached to the anal segment a dung-fork on which they carry their excrement. See cuts under Cassilla and Copiosciela.

helmet-bird (hel'met-berd), n. A bird of the genus Corythaix; a touracon.

helmet-cockatoo (hel'met-kok-a-tö"), n.

crab, Limulus longispinus.

helmet-crast (hel'met-krest), n. A crested humming-bird of the genus Oxypogon.

helmeted (hel'met-ed), a. [< helmet + -ed².]

Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

Oh no knees, none, widow; Unto the helmeted Bellons use them And pray for me your souldier. Fletcher (and another), Two Nobie Kinsmen, i.

helmet-flower (hel'met-flou"er), n. 1. The acnelmet-nower (hel met-flour'er), n. 1. The aconite, wolf's-bane, or monkshood, Aconitum anthora, A. Napella, etc.—2. The skullcap, Scutellaria.—3. A South American orchid-epiphyte of the genus Coryanthes: so called from its helmet-shaped lip.

helmetiert, n. [< helmet + -ier².] A soldier wearing a helmet.

He orderned that the helmettiers or morioners should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1191.

helmet-quail (hel'met-kwāl), n. A quail of the genus Lophortyx, having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet. There are two species in the United States, L. californicus, the common valley-



Helmet-quail (Lophortyx californicus).

quail of California, and L. gambeli, which abounds in Arizona. Both are favorite game-birds, occupying the same place that is filled by the bob-white in eastern parts of the United States. Coues.

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shapt), a. Shaped

helmet-shaped (hel'met-shāpt), a. Shaped like a helmet; in bot., galeate. helmet-shell (hel'met-shel), n. The shell of a mollusk of the genus Cassis; a cameo-shell. Most of them are found in tropical seas, some in the Mediterranean. They are numerous, some attaining a large size. Such species as C. rufa, C. cornuta, and C. tuberosa farnish the material upon which shelf-cameos are engraved. See out under Cassididæ.

helm-guard (helm'gärd), n. In armor, a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammelière. See guard-chain. helm-hoopt, n. A helmet. Halliwell. helminth (hel'minth), n. [< Gr. ἐλμινς (ἐλμινθ-), also ἐλμις, a worm, particularly a maw-worm, intestinal worm, allied to ἐλιξ, a helix: see helix.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, ento-

lix.] A worm; especially, an entozoan, entoparasitic, or intestinal worm, as a cestoid, trematoid, or nematoid. See cut under Cestoidea. helminthagogic (hel-min-tha-goj'ik), a. [< helminthagog-ue+-ie.] Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge; anthelmintic; vermifugal.

tic; vermifugal.

helminthagogue (hel-min'tha-gog), n. [< Gr. ελμυνς (ελμυνθ-), a worm, + άγωγός, leading, driving, < άγευν, lead, drive.] In med., a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic; a vermifuge.

Helmintherus (hel-min-thē'rus), n. [NL. (orig. erroneously Helmitherus), < Gr. ελμυνς (ελμυνθ-), a worm, + irreg. θηράν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of worm-eating warblers, the type of which is H. vermivorus, a common bird of the eastern United States, about 5½ inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and

inches long, of an olive-green color above, and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black. Cones, 1882.

Helminthes (hel-min'thēz), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ελμινς, pl. ελμινθες, a worm: see helminth.] A large group of worms. The term is not now in technical use, interpretable in a general way to Cestoidea, Trematoidea, and Nematoidea.

Helminthia (hel-min'thi-\(\bar{\text{a}}\), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. \(\bar{\text{ελμινθ-}}\), a worm.] See Picris.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thi'a-sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. \(\bar{\text{ελμινθ-idw}}\), suffer from worms, ⟨\bar{\text{ελμινθ-idw}}\), a worm.] In pathol., a condition characterized

a worm.] In pathol., a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the

helminthic (hel-min'thik), a. and n. [$\langle hel$ - Helobacterium (hē'lo-bak-tē'ri-um), n. [NL., minth + -ie.] I. a. 1. In zoöl., pertaining to $\langle Gr. \eta loc, a$ nail, + $\beta a \kappa \tau \eta \rho \iota \sigma$, a little stick: see helminths or worms.—2. In med., expelling bacterium.] A name given by Cohn and others worms; vermifugal.

II, n. A medicine for expelling worms; a

vermifuge

helminthimorphous (hel-min-thi-môr'fus), a. Identification of the state of

Helminthocladia (hel-min-thō-klā'di-ā), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ελμυνς (ἐλμυνθ-), a worm, + κλάδος, a branch.] A small genus of red algæ, the type of the order Helminthocladieæ of Agardh. The tronds are terete, much branched and decompound laterally, and more or less gelatinous.

more or less gelatinous.
helminthoid (hel-min'thoid), a. [ζ Gr. *έλμινθοειδής, contr. έλμινθώδης, like a worm, ζ έλμινς
(έλμινθ-), a worm, + είδος, form.] Resembling
a helminth; worm-like in form; vermiform.
helmintholite; (hel-min'thô-līt), n. [ζ helmintholithus.] A fossil of the genus Helmintholi-

Helmintholithus (hel-min-thol'i-thus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\nu\nu\varsigma$ ($\hat{\epsilon}\lambda\mu\nu\theta$ -), a worm, $+\lambda \hat{\iota}\theta \circ \varsigma$, a stone.] A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid.

helminthologic (hel-min-thō-loj'ik), a. [\(\) helminthology \(+ \) -ic. \(\) Pertaining to helminthology

helminthological (hel-min-thō-loj'i-kal), a. [< helminthologic + -al.] Same as helmintho-

The introduction of helminthological experiment by Küchenmeister.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 50.

helminthologist (hel-min-thol'ō-jist), n. [< helminthology + -ist.] One who is versed in helminthology.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ελμυς (ελμυθ-), a worm, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

of parasitic worms.

Helminthophaga (hel-min-thof'a-gä), n. [NL...

(Cz. 52 was (fluy)d-), n. worm. + φαγείν, eat.] Gr. ἐλμινς (ἐλμινθ-), a worm, + φαγείν, eat.]
 A large and beautiful genus of American war. blers, of the family *Mniotiltida*, characterized by a very acute unnotched bill; the worm-eating warblers. They are small, usually gally colored, and very pretty migratory birds of woodlands, especially of the eastern United States, such as the blue-winged yel-



Golden-winged Warbler (Helminthophaga chrysoptera).

low warbler, H. pinus; the golden-winged warbler, H. chrysoptera; the orange-crowned warbler, H. cetata; the Tennessee warbler, H. peregrina; the Nashville warbler, H. ruticapilla; Bachman's warbler, H. hachman's Lucy's warbler, H. luciæ; Virginia's warbler, H. virginiæ. This genus was founded in ornithology by Cabanis in 1850; but the name, being proccupied in a different connection, has lately been changed to Helminthophila.

has lately been changed to Helminthophila.

Helminthosporium (hel-min-thō-spō'ri-um), n.

[NL., ⟨ Gr. ελμυς (ελμυνδ-), a worm, + σπόρος, seed, spore.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having simple or slightly branched irregular flocci and multiseptate spores.

helminthosporoid (hel-min-thō-spō'roid), a. [⟨ Helminthosporoid nel-min-thō-spō'roid nel-min-thō-spō'roid), a. [⟨ Helminthosporium + -oid.] Having the structure or appearance of the genus Helminthosporium.

helmless^I (helm'les), a. [< helm¹ + -less.] Having no helm or steering-apparatus.

Your National Assembly, like a ship water-logged, helm-ss, lies tumbling. Cartyle, French Rev., II. vi. 5. less, lies tumbling.

I sit within a helmless bark.

Tennyson, In Memorism, iv.

helmless² (helm'les), a. [< helm² + -less.] Without a helm or helmet. helm-port (helm'port), n. Naut., the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder

passes; the rudder-port.

helmsman (helmz'man), n.; pl. helmsmen
(-men). Naut., the man at the helm or wheel, who steers a ship.

I find a magic bark; I leap on board: no helmsman steers: I float till all is dark. Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

to certain rod-shaped bacteria presenting a club-shaped extremity, under the impression that they were specifically or generically dis-tinct. Later investigation has shown that they are merely the fructifying stage of well-known

Helobiæ (he-lô'bi-ē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. έλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, created by A. Braun in 1864, and still adhered to by Goebel and other bot-anists, but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders, such as the *Lemnacce*, Alismacew, Naiadacew, and Hydrocharidew. In Sachs's classification it is expanded into a serics embracing several orders and subordinate families.

helobious (he-lō'bi-us), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔλος, a marsh, + βίος, life.] Living in swamps or marshes; palustrine.

helocerous (hē-los'e-rus), a. [⟨ NL. helocerus, ⟨ Gr. ήλος, a nail, + κέρας, horn.] Having clavate antennæ; clavicorn; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Cla-

heloderm (hē'lō-derm), n. [{ Heloderma.] A lizard of the genus Heloderma, as the caltetepon and the Gila monster.

I was present when the heloderm bit two gnlnea-pigs in the hind leg. . . . The bites were viciously inflicted, and the lizard did not readly relinquish its hold. Sir J. Fayrer, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1882, p. 632.

Heloderma (hē-lō-dèr'mā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ήλος, a nail, stud, wart, + δέρμα, skin.] The only known genus of venomous lizards, typical of the



Gila Monster (Heloderma suspectum)

Naut., the hole in **Helocetes** (he-lē'se-tēz), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ελος, gh which the rudder a marsh, + οἰκέτης, a house-slave, a menial, ζ οἰκεῖν, dwell in, inhabit, ζ οἰκος, a house.] A noti-

ton), < Gr. ¿2ος, a marsh.] A genus of American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotil-tida*, having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow-lark. There is but one species. H. program a meadow-lark. There is but one species, H. swain-soni, a near relative of the worm-eating warhler, Helmin-therus vermicorus, inhabiting the Southern States. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers, but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Caro-

Helonias (he-lō'ni-as), n. [NL., ζ Gr. έλος, a marsh.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, founded by linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Narthecieæ*, with petioled radical leaves, those of the stem few and small, small flowers in dense racemes, the stamens little longer than the perianth, and

stamens little longer than the perianth, and three very short styles. Only one species is known, H. bullata, a botanical rarity of the United States, growing in wet places in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. It is a very handsome plant.

Helophilus (he-lof'i-lus), n. [NL. < Gr. ελος, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.] 1. A genus of syrphid flies, founded by Meigen in 1822. They are large, nearly naked, black or brown with yellow spots or bands, and usually marked by light stripes on the back of the thorax. The larve have no mouth-hooks, and probably live, like those of Eristniis, in manure and foul water. Twenty North American and about as many European species are described.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family Hy-



2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family Hydrophilidæ, erected by Mulsant in 1844. It is synonymous with the extensive genus Philhydrus of Solier.

Helophoridæ (hē-lō-for'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., Helophorus + -idæ.] A family of aquatic pal-picorn beetles, named from the genus Helophorus. See Hydrophilidæ. Also written Helophorida, Helophorites.

Helophorus (hē-lof'ō-rus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), ζ Gr. ήλος, a nail, stud, + -φόρος, -bearing, ζ φέρειν = Ε. bear¹.] The typical genus of Helophorida. Helophorida. There are many species, mainly Enropean and North American, but also some Asiatle and North African. H. lineatus of Say Is found to the United

helops | t(hē'lops), n. [L. helops, also elops, some sea-fish: see Elops.] Some sea-fish, a favorite with the Romans.

helops I (he'lops), n. [L. kelops, also elops, some sea-fish; a favorite with the roles like nail-hoads, whence the name. There are two species, of large size and most repulsive aspect, H. horridum, the Mexkens caltetepon, and H. suspection, H. horridum, the Mexkens caltetepon, and H. suspection of the Color and the Color

Helostoma (hē-los'tō-mā), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \dot{\eta} \lambda o c \rangle$, a nail, $+ \sigma \tau \delta \mu a$, the mouth.] The typical genus of Helostomida, having a peculiar small mouth. helostomid (hē-los'tō-mid), n. A fish of the family Helostopida.

amily Helostomida.

family Helostomidæ.

Helostomidæ (hel-os-tom'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Helostoma + idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Helostoma. The mouth is very small, and the teeth are confined to the lips and movable. In most other respects they agree with the Anabantidæ, and are generally associated with them in the same family. The Helostoma temmincki inhabits the fresh waters of Java.

Helot (hē'lot or hel'ot), n. [< L. Helotæ, prop. Hilotæ or Ilotæ, < Gr. Είλωται οτ Είλωτες, pl. of Είλωτης οτ Είλως, a Helot; said to be so named from Έλος, a town of Sparta, whose inhabitants were euslaved, but more prob. from the pass. of έλεῖν, 2d aor. associated with pres. aipειν, take.] 1. One of a class of serfs among the ancient Spartans who were owned by the state, were bound tans who were owned by the state, were bound to the soil under allotment to landhelders, and to the soil under allotment to landhelders, and the fulfilled all servile functious. The Helots paid their masters a fixed proportion of the products of the ground cultivated by then. They aerved as light-armed troops in war, and in great emergencies bodies of them were organized as regular or heavy-armed troops, in which case they might be manumitted as a reward for bravery. They were deacendants of captives of war, most of them probably of the conquered Achean ahorigines of Laconia; and they were very cruelly treated, and often aystematically massacred, to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt.

The old Spartana had a wiser method, and went out and hunted down their Helots, and apeared and apitted them,

hunted down their newes, and when they grew too numerous.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ili. 4. Hence—2. [cap. er l. c.] A serf or slave, in general; a servile person; one subject to the orders and caprices of another.

Those unfortunatea, the *Helots* of mankind, more or less numerous in every community.

Is. Taylor.

helotage (hē'lot-āj or hel'ot-āj), n. [< helot + -age.] The state or condition of being a helot; serfage. Carlyle.

serfage. Carlyle.

Helotia (hē-lō'ti-i), n. pl. [NL., < Helotium.]
A family of discomycetous fungi, including, according to Bond, the groups Ciboria and Heloti.

Helotici (hē-lot'i-sī), n. pl. [NL., < Helotium.]
Same as Pileolares.
helotism (hē'lot-izm or hel'ot-izm), n. [< Heloti+ -ism.]
1. The system of serfage maintained at Sparta, or one resembling it. See Helot, 1.—2. The condition of the Helots or Spartan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense. tan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense;

tan serfs, or of helots in the extended sense; servile bondage.

Helotium (hē-lō'ti-um), n. [NL., perhaps ⟨Gr. ηλοιτός, nail-shaped, ⟨ ηλος, a nail.] A genus of discomycetous fungi, type of the Helotia. The disk is alwaya open, at first punctiform, then dilated, convex or concave, and naked; the excipulum is waxy, free, and externally naked.

helotry (hē'lot-ri or hel'ot-ri), n. [⟨ Helot + -ry.] 1. The condition of a Helot; serfdom; slavery.—2. Helots in a collective sense; a body of persons in a condition similar to that

body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots.

The Helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, ac easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of commercial tyranny.

Macaulay, Southey's Collequies.

help (help), v.; pret. and pp. helped (formerly holp and holpen), ppr. helping. [< ME. helpen (pret. halp, pl. holpen, pp. holpen, holpe), < AS. helpan (pret. healp, pl. hulpen, pp. holpen, holpen) = OS. helpan = OFries. helpa = D. MLG. LG. helpen = OHG. helfan, MHG. G. helfen = Icel. hjälpa = Sw. hjelpa = Dan. hjælpe = Geth. hilpan, help. Connection with Lith. szelpti, help, is uncertain.] I. trans. 1. To furnish aid to; contribute strength or means to; assist in doing active strength or means to; assist in doing active. ute strength or means to; assist in doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything; assist; aid: as, to help a man in his work; to help one out of difficulties. See to help to, below.

But evere more God of hia grace halp us.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 284.

Treuthe tauhte me oues to louen hem vehone, And helpen hem of alle thyng aftur that hem neodeth. Piers Plownan (A), vii. 198.

Help thyaelf, and God will help thee.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudeutum.

2. To bring succor or relief to; relieve; rescue.

This helpeth whete From Auntes and fro myae. Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Help me, Cassius, or I sink! Shak., J. C., i. 2. My son . . . hath a dumb spirit; . . . but if thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us.

Mark ix. 22.

Help us from famine
And plague and strife!

Tennyson, The Victim.

3. To mitigate, as pain or disease; heal, relieve,

or comfort, as a person in pain or distress.

Ande also it is ordeynede, yat if eny brother or sister falle in ponert, thurghe anenture of ye worlde, his state shal bene holpen of every brother and sister of ye gilde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

The true calamua helps a cough. Gerarde. Do wounds help wounds, or grief help grievous deeds? Shak., Lucrece, l. 1822.

But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

Tennyson, Locksley Hali.

4. To mend; repair. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To change for the better; remedy: as, he cannot help his deformity.

Let them (words) have acope: though what they do impart Help nothing else, yet do they ease the heart. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection he cannot help.

Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

6. To prevent; avoid; forbear; keep or refrain from: with can or cannot.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 95.

True, madam; notwithstanding his vices, one can't help feeling for him.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Your teasing daughter, who will never let you alone; who, when you go into your room, cannot help running to seek for you.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv. 7. To increase; aggravate. [Rare.]

Their armonr helped their harm, cruah'd in and brnised Into their aubstance pent. Milton, P. L., vi. 656.

8. To aid in going, removing, getting, etc.: with ellipsis of to go, to get, etc.: as, help me in (that is, help me to ge in); help me off my

By foul play, as thou say'st, were we heav'd thence; But blesaedly holp hither. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. [The verb help may have an infinitive after it without the usual to.

William Pitt, . . . having drunk a bottle of port-wine at his own house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and help finish a couple more.

Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 116.

I would fain stay and help thee tend him.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna. Should we lend him the moral support of our agreement, and thus help him hold his own against the forces he has to face?

Times (London), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 108.]

9. To give out in portions.

She sat down at the head of the table, and began silently helping the hot milk.

Vernon Lee, Misa Brown. God help him (her, you, thee), a phrase used to express pity, and implying that the person concerned is beyond the help of man.

Now God help thee, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father?

Shak., Macheth, iv. 2.

(God help her) ahe was wedded to a fool.

Tennyson, Princesa, iii.

So help me, a minced eath: for so help me God. (Colleg.)
—So help me God, may God help or save me as I speak
the truth: a solemn asseveration used in taking an eath.
Other formulas of similar import are found in use.

And for thei aworen bi heore sonle -- "so God hem moste Azeyn heore clene concience heore catel to aulle.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 24.

I say no more than truth, so help me God! Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

To help forward, to assist in making progress.

I will hide nothing from you that I can remember, and can think may help you forward towards a perfection in this art.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

To help off, to aid in diaposing or getting rid of.

o help off, to aid in diaposing of govern Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have securse to those foolish or ill ways in use to help off their Locke.

time.

Strange! how the frequent interjected dash
Quickena a market, and helps off the trash.

Cowper, Charity, I. 522.

To help on, to forward; further.—To help out, to aid in delivering from trouble, in completing a task, in eking out a supply, or the like.

The god of learning and of light
Would want a god himself to help him oul. Swift.

To help over, to enable to surmount: as, to help one over a difficulty.—To help to, to assist in obtaining; anpply or serve with: as, to help one to meat at table.

Is this a dinner? this a genfal room? . . . In plenty starving, tantalized in state, And complaisantly help'd to all I hate. Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 164.

To help up, to raise; aupport.

To help up, to raise; support.

A man is well holp up that trusts to you.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

"We shall be finely holped up here," said Michael Lambourne, looking at the gateway and gate.

Scott, Kenilworth, fif.

II. intrans. 1. To lend aid; be of use; avail. To helpe, ne hurte, my wille is not applied; Who trowithe me not, I lete it passe a-way.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

To enery crafte of man's helpe He had a redy witte to helpe Through naturall experience. Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To serve or distribute food, as at table.

The host sat belind the haunch of mutton, and helped wifi zeal; the guests took the ducka, the turkey, the hare, and the fowla, and did their part.

W. Beaunt, Fifty Yeara Ago, p. 121.

A helping hand. See hand. - To help out, to lend aid. Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should help out where the Muses failed.

Rymer.

Shak, Rich. III., iv. 4.

If I be, either by disposition or what other cause, too inquisitive, or auspitions of my self and mine own doings,
who can help it? Millon, Church-Government, Pret., ii.

For helping of this, it was propounded, that such as
dwelt there should pay six-pence the acre, yearly, for such
lands as lay within a mile of the water.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 234.

Let nothing provoke you to fall upon an imperfection

Seed Tatter, No. 254.

Great Tatter, No. 255.

Rymer.

help (help), n. [< ME. help, < AS. help = OS.

helpa = OFries. helpe = D. hulp = MLG. hulpe
= OHG. helfa, hilfa, MHG. helfe, hilfe, G. hilfe
from the verb.] 1. Assistance; aid given toward doing, accomplishing, or attaining anything, as labor, escape from danger or difficulty,
displayers of obligations ate discharge of obligations, etc.

In auncion tyme of antiquite

Men calied goddis to thefre helps and ayd.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., 1. 22.

By the helps and assistance of their counsels, the order of the genernement, and conduction of the shippes in the whole voyage might be the better.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

Embrace, and invite helps, and advices, touching the execution of thy place.

Bacon.

2. Remedy; relief; succor; means of deliverance: as, failure is inevitable, there is no help

Our help is in the name of the Lord. Pa. exxiv. 8.

The fields, woods, houses, beds, boots (in Brazil), are anbiect to plentie of Snakes, which without helpe kill in foure and twentie houres. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842. Poor Corydon
Must live alone;
Other help for him I see that there is none.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xviii. 54.

3. A source of aid, relief, or succor; a helper. I will make him an help meet for him. Gen. ii. 18. God is . . . a very present help in trouble. Pa. xivi. 1.

You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christian-fty, do not think your selves to be above the need of any helps to confirm your faith. Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

Virtue is a friend and a help to nature. South, Sermons. The ladies [Dryden's characters] seem to have been expressly created to form *helps* meet for such gentlemen.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Hence-4. An assistant; a hired laborer or servant; especially, a domestic or household servant; collectively, servants or assistants; the supply of workers. [U. S., originally and still chiefly in New England.]

The Boston help reads Dante while she prepares the succellent pork and beans.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XVII. 54.

The fewness and dearness of servants [in the New England colony] made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word help.

Lovell, Among my Booka, 1st ser., p. 263.

help-ale (help'āl), n. A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors, as in hay-

making.

making.

helper (hel'pèr), n. [< ME. helpere (= OFries.
helpere, hilpere = D. helper = MLG. hulper =
OHG. helfäri, helfare, helfari, MHG. helfere,
G. helfer = Icol. hjälpari = Sw. hjelpare = Dan.
hjelper); < help, v., + -erl.] 1. One who helps,
aids, or assists; an auxiliary; one who affords assistance, comfort, or remedy.

Woman being created for man'a aake to be his helper. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.

There was not any abut up, nor any left, nor any helper for Israel. 2 Ki. xiv. 26.

Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, not lording over their rights, but helpers of their joy. Burke, Economical Referm.

2. Specifically, one who is employed as assistant to another in doing some kind of work: as, a blacksmith's or a groom's helper.

helpfellow† (help'fel'ō), n. [< help + fellow.
Cf. helpmate.] A colleague; a partner or an associated experience.

associate; a mate.

therefore we taried still alone at Athenea, and from thence sente Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an helpefellowe of our office.

J. Udall, On 1 Thea. iii.

helpful (help'ful), a. [< ME. helpful; < help + -ful.] Furnishing help; serviceable; use-ful; beneficial.

I achal be helpful, or mercyful, to the wickidnesse of hem.

Wyclif, Heb. viii. 12 (Oxf.).

A skilful chymist can as weii, by separation of visible elements, draw helpful medicines out of poison.

Raleigh, Hist, World.

More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple human pity that will not forsake us.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 1.

helpfully (help'ful-i), adv. In a helpful or ser-

riceable manner. helpfulness (helpfulnes), n. The condition or characteristic of being helpful; assistance;

You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were, and the necessity of mutual helpfulness among the settlers.

W. Black.

helping (hel'ping), n. [= MHG. helfunge; verbal n. of help, v.] 1. The act of aiding or giving help

Somme ther ben here that, while ye have ben oute of contrey, have defiended youre loads as wele as it hadde ben their owne s-gein alle youre eamyes, and have be in helpinge to alie hem that ye iefte it to kepe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 372.

2. That which is served or offered at one time,

2. That which is served or offered at one time, as food or drink; a portion. [Colloq.] helpless (help'les), a. [\lambda M.E. helples (= OS. hulpilos = OFries. helpelos = D. hulpeloos = OHG. helfelos, MHG. G. hilflos = Icel. hjālp-lauss = Dan. hjælpelos = Sw. hjelplos); \lambda help + -less.]

1. Incapable of acting without assistance; needing help; incapable of self-support or self-defense; feeble; dependent: as, a helpless babe; a helpless, shiftless fellow.

The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring, While they, helter-skelter, a wind shelpter-skelter, self-aking. The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring, While they, helter-skelter, a wind shelpter-skelter, a wind shelpter-skelter, a wind shelpter-skelter (hel'ter-skel'ter), a. and n. [\lambda helpless, shiftless fellow.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in helter-skelter flashion.

oless, shiftless ICHOW.

And let a single helpless maiden pass
Uninjured in this wild surrounding waste.

Milton, Comus, 1. 402.

Siavery is disheartening; but Nature is not so helpless but it can rid itself at last of every wrong.

Emerson, Fugitive Siave Law.

Incapable of helping; affording no help; 2. Incapable of here.
unaiding. [Rare.]
The gods have heen
Helpless foreseers of my plagues.
Chapman, Itiad, vi. 385.

3. Beyond help; irremediable.

Such helpless harms it's better hidden keep, Than rip up grief, where it may not avall. Spenser.

4. Unsupplied; destitute. [Rare.]

Helpless of ali that human wants require.

It is the tendency of sickness to reduce our extravagant self-estination, by exhibiting our solitary helplessness.

Buckminster.

No one can be barbarous enough to desire the continu-ance of poor wretches in error and helplessness, that he may tyrannize over them with impunity. Secker, Works, V. xti.

helplyt (help'li), a. [ME., = MLG. hulplik = MHG. helfelich, helflich; cf. G. be-hilflich = Dan. be-hjælpelig = Sw. be-hjelplig; < help + -ly1.] Aiding; assisting; helpful.

I swor you righte, lo, now,
To ben youre frende and helply to my myghte.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 128.

helpmate (help'māt), n. [< help + mate1; cf. helpfellow, an equiv. compound of much older date. Cf. helpmeet.] An assistant; a helper; a coadjutor; a partner.

God made man first, and out of him created woman; and declared withal, that he therefore created her that she might be a help-mate for the man.

Abp. Sharp, Works, 1V. xii.

Abp. Sharp, Works, IV. xii.

I was now provided with a helpmate.

Defoe, Robinson Crusee.
In Minorcs the ass and the hog are common help-mates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Hog.

helpmeet (help'mēt), n. [An absurd compound, taken as equiv. to helpmate, the form being suggested by the expression used in Gen. ii. 18, in reference to Adam's wife, "an help meet for him," i. e. fit for him, but prop. 'a help (helper) like himself' (adjutorium similem sibi, Vulg.).] A partner; a helpmate; a consort; specifically, a wife.

According to the iatter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, ... and afterwards, on his finding the want of a helpmete, caused him to steep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.

Hove (helv), v. t.; pret. and pp. helved, ppr. helving. [(helve, n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve (helv), v. t.; pret. and pp. helved, ppr. helving. [(helve, n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-lhammer (helv', n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-llammer (helv', n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-luammer (helv', n.] In and a p. helved, ppr. helving. [(helve, n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-luammer (helv', n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-luammer (helv', n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-luammer (helv' ham "e'r), n. A large, heavy blacksmiths' hammer for manufacturing wrought-iron, tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings; a trip-hammer.

Hoveld, Forreine Travell, § 9.

helve (helv), v. t.; pret. and pp. helved, por halving. [(helve, n.] To furnish with a helve or handle, as an ax.

Helve-luammer (helv' ham "e'r), n. [N.L., dim of L. helvus, yellow.] 1. A genus of discomycetous fungi, growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels (Morchella), type of the Helvellacew.

Levella et a. [N.L., elbevlla + -acew, -acei.] That division of the discomyceto

According to the latter [narrative of creation] the Lord God created Adam, and placed him in the garden of Eden, . . . and afterwards, on his finding the want of a helpmest, caused him to sieep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.

J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

helpworthy (help'wer"THi), a. Deserving help.

helter-skelter (hel'tèr-skel'tèr), adv. [First in Shakspere's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. hurly-burly. The same initial sequence h—-sk— appears in harum-scarum, dial. havey-scarey, etc.] With confused haste or commotion; in a disorderly hurry; confusedly. confusedly.

Helter-skelter have I rode to thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.
Helter skelter, hang sorrow, care Il kiii a cat.
E. Jonson, Every Man in his flumour, i. 3.

The Legislature is always pressed for time during the closing week, and the most important business is rushed through in helter-skelter fashion.

The Nation, XLVII. 445.

II. n. Confused movement or action; disorderly hurry or bustle; confusion.

Such a ciatter of tongues in empty heads,
Such a ciatter of tongues in empty heads,
Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.
The system of ciassification [of antiquities in the Vatican] is based on the history of their collection by the different popes, so that, for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of glory, it is a system of helter-skelter.

George Eliot, in Cross, II. x.

helter-skelteriness (hel'ter-skel'ter-i-nes), n. Disorderly haste; heedless confusion. [Rare.]

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their helter-skelteriness of commentary amused me. Poe, Marginalia, 1at.

helplessly (help'les-li), adr. In a helpless manner or condition.

But if he be thus helplessly distract, Tis requisite his office be resign'd, And given to one of more discretion.

Spanish Tragedy, iv. helplessness (help'les-nes), n. The state of being helpless. an ax, adz, or hatchet.

But Gawein smote the axe helue a-sondre, and the stroke descended on the sheide. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

liis hand fetcheth a stroke with the ax, . . . and the head slippeth from the helve. Deat, xix. 5.

Let us be sure that the devil take not a helve from our own branches to fit his axe.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-ham-2. The shank of a forge-hammer or trip-hammer: also used for the whole hammer.—Belly helve, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam is placed below the surface of the ground, and acts upon the arm or lever at a point between its head and the fulcrum.—Nose or frontal helve, a form of helve for a lifting-hammer in which the cam acts upon the lever at one extremity, while the fulcrum is placed at the other extremity.—To put the ax in the helve. See az.—To throw the helve after the hatchet, to give up entirely; abandon the last resource.

If shee should reduce the Spanish to that desperate

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him throw the helve after the hatchet, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.

Howell, Forreine Travell, § 9.

meet, caused him to sleep, and took one of his ribs, and thence made a woman.

J. H. Newman, Discussions and Arguments (1872), p. 154.

The [Mormon] saints have gone on with their wholesale marrying and sealing, and the head prophet has taken his forty-fifth help-meet.

New York Tribune, quoted by R. C. White, Words and [their Uses, v.]

[The original use in Gen. ii. 18 is correctly reproduced in the following passage, which illustrates the transition to the incorrect use:

It had therefore been much impressed upon his [White-field's] heart that he should marry, in order to have a help meet for him in the work whereunto he was called. Southey, Wesley (2d Amer. ed.), II. 188.]

helpworthy (help' wer"Thi), a. Deserving help.

Our preaching . . . is apt to be too ambitious. It fails in helpfulness to helpworthy people.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 213.

helter-skelter (hel'ter-skel'ter), adv. [First in Shakspere's time; a dial. expression, being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion. Cf. hurly-burly. The same initial sequence h—sk—appears in harum—initial sequence h—sk—appears in harum—the state and inhabitants of the modern states and inhabitants of pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants. pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland: as, the Helvetic confederacy; Helvetic states.— Helvetic confessions, two confessions of faith composed by Swiss theologians, representing the religious creed of the Reformed cantons of Switzerland, and bearing date, the first 1536, the second 1566. They are Protestant in opposition to Romanism, evangelical in opposition to Pelagianism, Arianism, etc., moderately Calvinistic on the subject of election and predestination and on the subject of the Lord's Supper, and Zwingiian in opposition to Lutheranism.— Helvetic Republic, a republic comprising the greater part of Switzerland, which was formed in 1798 under French anspices, and existed until 1814.

zerland, which was formed in 1798 under French anspices, and existed until 1814.

helvin, helvite (hel'vin, -vīt), n. [< L. helvus, light-yellow (see helvolous), light-bay, +-in², -it².] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring in regular tetrahedrons. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum), manganese, and iron, and contains also some sulphur. It is found uear Schwarzenberg in Saxony, and in Virginia.

helvolous (hel'vō-lus), a. [< L. helvolus, helve-olus, pale-yellow, yellowish, dim. of helvus, yellow, light-yellow, light-bay (of the color of cows, etc.), = AS. geolu, E. yellow, q. v.] Dull grayish- or reddish-yellow; tawny.

Helwingia (hel-win'ji-ä), n. [After Dr. G. A. Helwing of Angerburg in Prussia, a clergyman noted as a botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Willdenow in 1805, of the natural order Araliaceæ, series Panaceæ, remarkable in having the small sessile Panaceæ, remarkable in having the small sessile and few-flowered umbelets borne on the midand few-flowered umbelets borne on the midribs of the leaves near the center. Only two species are known, one inhabiting Japan, the other the Himslayas; they are smooth shrubs with simple serrulate leaves. The young leaves of the Japanese species, H. ruscifolia, are used by the inhabitants as an esculent vegetable.

Helwingiaceæ (hel-win-ji-ā'·sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Helwingia + -acew.] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by

Allowingia + -acew.] An order of plants established by Decaisne in 1836, and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley, for the reception of the anomalous genus Helwingia, now generally referred to the Araliaceæ.

helxine (helk'sin), n. [= F. Pg. helxine = It. elsine, < L. helxinē, a prickly plant, otherwise unknown, also a plant called perdicium, Parictaria officinalis (Pliny), < Gr. ἐλξίνη, a plant with woolly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, < ἐλκειν, draw, pull, trail.] 1. An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory, Parietaria, to a sort of thistle, Atractylis gummifera, and to the bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis.—2 [cap.] (helk-si'nē). A genus established by Requien for a plant confined to Corsica and Sardinia, which differs botanically from Parietaria only by its one-flowered involucre. It is regarded by many botanists as a species of Parietaria (P. Soleiroldii). hem! (hem), n. [< ME. hem, pl. hemmes, < AS. hem (once, glossing L. limbus), edge, border, = Fries. dim. häme!, North Fries. heam, a hem, edge, border; formed with umlaut < AS. ham, pl. hammas, a piece of land fenced in, = G. hamm (obs. or dial.), a forest, grove (orighedge), hamme, a hedge, fence: see hams. The same development of sense, 'fence, hedge, grove,' appears in haw!, q. v. W. hem, hem, is from E.] 1. A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material, made to prevent it from raveling. The staff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed

from raveling. The staff is turned over twice so as to cover the raw edge, and the inner fold or crease is sewed firmly down.

And is unceth heize her hennes with babelyng in stretes; Thei hen y-sewed with whizt silk & semes full queynte, Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 551.

"For thou must shape a sark to me, . . . Without any cut or heme," quoth he,
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, 1. 278).

My silk msy bind And broider Ottima's cloak's hem. Browning, Pipps Passes, Epil.

2. Edge; border; margin.

Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses, And tuke wynds as they walde by the wodde hemes. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1869.

They . . . brought unto him all that were diseased; and besonght him that they might only touch the hem [revised version, "border"] of his garment.

Mat. xiv. 35, 36.

"border"] of his garment.

Timon is dead;
Entomb'd npon the very hem o' the sea.

Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

shak, 1. of A., v. of S. arch., the projecting spiral of the Ionic capital. [Raro or obsolete.]

hem¹ (hem), v. t.; pret. and pp. hemmed, ppr. hemming. [< ME. hemmen; < hem¹, n. The G. hemmen, stop, check, hinder, = OFries. hemma, hamma, hinder, obstruct (a limb), is not cognate, but comes from the same root as E. hamilian. ble and prob. hamper1: see hamble, hamper1.] To form a hem or border to; fold and sew down the edge of: as, to hem an apron.

The child . . . holding in her hands a shred of a hand-kerchief, which she was professing to hem, and at which she bored perseveringly with a needle.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, ii.

So . . . was it hemmed in by woody hilis. Sidney. Our habits, our established modes of thought and action, the manners and fashions of society, all hem us in.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 78.

To hem out; to shut out.

You can not hem me out of London.

hem² (hem), interj. [Sometimes written hum; a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by hm or h'm, being orig. the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort —a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur.]
An interjectional utterance, a sort of voluntary half-cough, intended to attract the attention of a particular person, to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation, etc. Also ahem.

I would try; if I could cry hem, and have him.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

Pris. Hem, hem!
Witty. He's dry; he hems: on qulckly!
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Wespons, i. 2.
"Hem!" coughed Miss Lillerton. Mr. Watkins Tottle
thought the fair creature had spoken. "I beg your perdon," said ho. Dickens, Sketches, Mr. Watkins Tottle, ii.

hem² (hem), v.; pret. and pp. hemmed, ppr. hemming. [< hem², interj.] I. intrans. To make the sound expressed by the word hem; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking: as, to hem and haw.

Hacking and hemming, as though our wittes and onr enses were a woll-gathering.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 109.

Excellent!—Tis Agamemnon just,—
Now play me Nestor—hem, and stroke thy beard,
As he, being 'dress'd to some oration.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Mr. Blckerstaffe etood up, and after having cast his eyes over the whole assembly, hemmed twice.

Addison, Trial of Punctilios.

II. trans. To remove or otherwise affect by coughing.

Ros. I could shake them off my cost; these burs are in

my heart. Cel. Hem them away. Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. hemapophyseal, hæmapophyseal (hem a-pō-

hem³†, pron. See he¹, I., D (c). hem-, hema-. See hemato-.

hemachate, hæmachate (hem'a-kāt), n. [〈L. hæmachātes, 〈 Gr. *αίμαχάτης, 〈 αίμα, blood, + άχάτης, agate.] A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper.

with spots of red jasper.

hemachrome, hæmachrome (hem'a-krōm), n.
[ζ Gr. εἰμα, blood, + χρῶμα, color.] The red coloring matter of the blood; hemoglobin.

hemachrosis, hæmachrosis (hem-a-krō'sis), n.
[NL. hæmachrosis, ζ Gr. αἰμα, blood, + χρῶσις, a coloring, tinting.] Reduess of the blood.

blood. hemacytometer, hæmacytometer (hem"a-si-tom'e-ter), n. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a$, blood, $+ \kappa \iota \tau \sigma \sigma$, hollow (cell), $+ \mu \iota \iota \tau \rho \sigma \sigma$, a measure.] An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood. hemad, hæmad (hē'mad), adv. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a$, blood, $+ ad^3$.] To or toward the hemal aspect of the body; ventrad: the opposite of neurad. hemadromograph, hæmadromograph (hem-a-tom) hematric, hæmastatic (hem-a-stat'ik), a. hemadromograph, a hemadromograph (hem-a-tom) hematric, hæmastatic (hem-a-stat'ik), a and a hematric, hæmastatic (hem-a-tom) to stand: see static.] I. a. 1. Relating to

running, course, $+\gamma\rho\dot{a}\phi\epsilon\nu$, write.] An instrument for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood dependent on the deviation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood-current.

Chauveau and Lortet first used their hamadromographEncyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hemadromometer, hæmadromometer (hem*-a-drō-mom'e-ter), n. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a$, blood, + $\delta \rho \delta - \mu o c$, running, course, + $\mu \epsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins, by means of the introduction of a large glass loop, when the rate can be seen and read off.

hemadromometry, hæmadromometry (hem"-a-drö-mom'e-tri), n. The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries

and veins.

hemadynamics, hæmadynamics (hem "a-di-nam'iks), n. [⟨Gr. ciμα, blood, + E. dynamics.] The hydrodynamics of the circulation.

2. To border; edge.

He goeth walkyng vp and downs in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries.

J. Udall, On Luke vi.

The snowy monntainous pass...

Hems in its gorges the bed (hem-a-dī-na-mom'e-ter), n. [< Gr. aiµa, blood, + E. dynamometer.] An instrument for measuring the blood-tension; a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

M. Arnold, The Future.

M. Arnold, The Future. determining the pressure in any blood-vessel.

3. To inclose; circumscribe; limit or confine by an environment of any kind: with in, about, or around.

See, see! he cries, where your Parthenis fsir, The flowr of all your army, hemm'd about, with thousand enemies, now fainting etands.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

hemagogue, hæmagogue (hem'a-gog), n. [
Gr. αἰμα, blood, + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing
forth, ⟨άγειν, lead.] A medicine which promotes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

hemal, hæmal (hē'mal), a. [⟨ Gr. aiµa, blood, +-al.] 1. Having the character of blood; sanguineous; bloody: as, the hemal fluid. Also hemic, hæmic.—2. Pertaining to or connected with blood, blood-vessels, or blood-circulation; vascular; circulatory: as, the hemal system.— 3. Situated on the side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, which contains the heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opposite of neural. In man the hemal sepect is the whole front of the hody, the opposite of the back. In other vertebrates the under side is hemsl. The epithet is chiefly used in this technical sense.—Hemal arch, that portion of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the vertebral axis, forming a hoop or ring to inclose and protect the heart and other viscera, as the neural arches inclose the main nervous system. The ribs and breast bone constitute a series of hemal arches. See cut under endoskelenn—Hemal cavity, the body-cavity or caloms; the thoracic-shdomical cavity in general, containing the heart, lungs, intestines, etc.: so called because it is on the hemal aspect of the body and formed or inclosed by hemal arches.—Hemal flexure. See flexure.—Hemal space, a cavity or space in which blood circulates.—Hemal spine.

(a) In Owen's terminology, the median ventral or hemal element of a hemal arch, as one of the segments or pieces of the sternum or breast-bone, articulated on either hand with a hemapophysis. (b) A median process of the hemal user and the process of the hemal apprace. heart and great blood-vessels; ventral: the opwith a hemspophysis. (b) A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra; a hypapophysis: a rare use.

In a balf-wild rabbit from Sandon Park, a hæmal spine was moderately well developed on the under eide of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and I have seen this in no other specimen. Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 127.

hemalopia, hæmalopia (hem-a-lō'pi-ā), n. [NL. hæmalopia, ζ Gr. aiμa, blood, + äλa6ς, blind, + ωψ, eye; cf. hemeralopia.] Hemophthalmia.

hemapoiesis, hæmapoiesis (hem a-poi-ē'sis), n. Same as hematopoiesis.

hemapoietic, hæmapoietic (hem a-poi-et'ik), a. Same as hematopoietic.

fiz'ē-al), a. Same as hemapophysial

hemapophysial, hæmapophysial (hem'a-pō-fiz'i-al), a. [< hemapophysis, hæmapophysis, +-al.] Pertaining to or resembling a hemapo-

physis.
hemapophysis, hæmapophysis (hem-a-pof'isis), n.; pl. hemapophyses, hæmapophyses (-sēz).
[NL. hæmapophysis, ζ Gr. alμa, blood, + ἀπόφυσις, a process, as of bone: see apophysis.]
The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra, situated between the pleurapophysis and the hemal spine, corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch. Thus, a costal cartilise, intervening between the bonypart of a rib and a segment of the sternum, is a hemapophysis. See cut under endoskeleton.
hemarthrus. hæmarthrus (hē-mär'thrus), n.

hemastatics.—2. In med., serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood; arresting hemorrhage;

styptic.

II. n. A remedy for stanching a flow of blood.
hemastatics, hæmastatics (hem-a-stat'iks),
n. [Pl. of hemastatic, hæmaslatic: see -ics.]
The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies.

hemat-. See hemato-. hematachometer (hem/a-ta-kom/e-ter), n. [< Gr. aiµa, blood, + E. taehometer.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs.

For . . . [measuring the velocity of the blood] Vierordt constructed the hæmatachometer.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 97.

hematangionosus, hæmatangionosus (hem "atan'ji-on'ō-sus), n. [NL. hæmatangionasus, \langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau^-)$, blood, + $a\gamma\gamma\epsilon io\nu$, a vessel, + voc, disease.] Disease of the blood-vessels. Also hematangionosos, hæmatangionosos. hematein, hæmatein (hem-a-tē'in), n. [\langle Gr.

 $\alpha_{\mu\alpha}(\tau_{-})$, blood, + -e-in.] An organic principle $(C_{16}H_{12}O_6 + 3aq.)$ derived from the coloring matter of logwood. It forms dark-violet crystalline scales, which show by reflected light a greenish hue, and are sometimes observable on logwood. Also hemateine, hemateine.

hematemesis, hæmatemesis (hem-a-tem'c-sis), n. [NL. hæmatemesis, \langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau$ -), blood, + $\dot{\epsilon}\mu\dot{\epsilon}i\nu$, vomit: see emetic.] In pathol., a vomiting of blood.

hematemetic, hæmatemetic (hem "a-tē-met' ik), a. [\(\lambda\) hematemesis, hæmatemesis, after emetic.]
Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis.

hematherm, hæmatherm (hem'a-thèrm), n. [< Hæmatotherma.] A warm-blooded animal; one of the Hamatotherma.

hemathermal, hæmathermal (hem-a-ther'-mal), a. [< hematherm, hæmatherm, + -al.] Pertaining or relating to the hematherms; hematothermal.

hemathermous, hæmathermous (hem-a-ther' mus), a. [\(\)\ hematherm, \(\)\ hematherm, \(\)\ + \(\)-aus.]
Same as \(\)\ hemathermal.

Same as nemathermat.

hemathidrosis, hæmathidrosis (hem/a-thi-dro'sis), n. [NL. hæmathidrosis, ζ Gr. αμα(τ-), blood, + ιδρως, sweat.] In pathol., the effusion on the skin of blood or blood-stained liquid without gross or evident lesions.

hemathorax, hæmathorax (hem-a-thō'raks), n. Same as hematothorax.

hematic, hæmatic (he-mat'ik), a. and n. [ζ Gr. αἰματικός, of the blood, ζ αἰμα(τ-), blood: see hemato-.] I. a. 1. In anat. and physiol., of or pertaining to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous; hcmal.

Again, who has not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender hæmatic changes, resulting in dangerone suemis?

Alten. and Neurol., VI. 543.

2. In med., effecting a change in the condition of the blood.

II. n. A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood.

hematics, hæmatics (he-mat'iks), n. [Pl. of hematic, hæmatic: see -ies.] That branch of physiological and medical science which is con-

cerned with the blood. hematidrosis, hæmatidrosis (hem a-ti-drō'-sis), n. Same as hemathidrosis.

hematin, hæmatin (hem'a-tin), n. [$\langle NL. h\alpha-matina; \langle Gr. ai\mu\alpha(r-), blood, +-in^2. Cf. Gr. ai\mu\alpha\tau\nuoc, of blood.]$ 1. A brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood, also forming scales of a bluish-black color with a metallic luster.

He [Mr. Sorby] has . . . shown how it [blood] may be detected under the most unfavourable conditions, provided that a trace of hæmatin has escaped decomposition or removal.

J. N. Lockyer, Spectroscope, p. 86.

2. Same as hematoxylin.

Also spelled hematine, hæmatine.
hematinic, hæmatinic (hem-a-tin'ik), a. [< hematin, hæmatin, +-ie.] A medicine, as a preparation of iron, which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematinometer, hematinometer (hem a-tinom e-ter), n. Same as hemoglobinometer.
hematinuria, hematinuria (hem a-ti-nū ri-ā),
hematinuria, hematinuria (hematina hematin, +

n. [NL. hæmatinuria, < hæmatina, hematin, + Gr. οὐρον, urine.] In pathol., the presence of hematin in the urine: a term once used specifically to designate what is now called hemoglobinuria.

a. hematite, hæmatite (hem'a-tit), n. [⟨L.hæma-ing tites,⟨Gr. αἰματίτης (se. λίθος, stone), red iron ore, to prop. adj., blood-like, ⟨αἰμα(τ-), blood.] Native

anhydrous iron sesquioxid, or red oxid of iron, hematography, hæmatography (hem-a-tog'Fe₂O₃. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called specular iron and iron-glance), also in thin tabular hematoid, hæmatoid (hem'a-toid), a. [⟨Gr. αἰμα(τ-), blood, + L. stibium, γράφειν, write.] A description of the blood. antimony, + -ite².] An antimoniste of mancorpositus or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (tron-mica or micaceous looking like blood, ⟨αἰμα(τ-), blood, + εἰδος, lis found in Sweden. anhydrous iron sesquioxid, or red oxid of iron, Fe₂O₃. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, and occurs in iron-black crystals with brilliant metallic luster (called epecular iron and iron-plance), also in thin tabular crystals or scales, often red by transmitted light. More commonly it is massive, with structure varying from compact to foliated and micaceous (iron-mica or micaceous iron ore), also to columnar and fibrous, and further to earthy (red ocher) and impure argillaceous (iron-stone) kinds. All varieties have a red streak. It is one of the most valuable orea of fron, and is mined in large quantities, as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior. It is sometimes called bloodstone and oligiste iron (fer oligiste): also often red hematite, to distinguish it from the related hydrated ore, brown hematite, or limonite, which has a brown streak. See cut under reniform.

nematitic, hæmatitic (hem-a-tit'ik), a. [
hematite, hæmatite, -ic.] I. Pertaining to or resembling hematite, —2. Of a blood-red color; also, dull-red with a mixture of brown.

Also called diadelphite.

chemato-, hemato-, hemo-, hemo-, hemo-, and these forms reduced to hemat, hemato-, hemo-, hematology, hematology (hem-a-tol'ō-ji), n. [⟨NL. hematologia, ⟨Gr. aiμα(τ-), blood, + -λο-, hemato-, hemato-, hematologia, hemato in E. and NL. compounds, repr. the Gr. word before a second element beginning with a consonant (as in hemachrome or hamachrome, hemastatic, etc.), is contrary to Gr. usage. The spelling of words containing this element wavers between hem- and hem-. Properly, it should be hem- in L. and NL. terms, and such E. forms as are not yet entirely naturalized; but hem- in E. words entirely naturalized.] An element in many compounds, chiefly scientific, meaning 'blood.'

hematobic, hæmatobic (hem-a-tō'bik), a.
hematobious, hæmatob-ious, + -ic.] Sam
hematobious.

hematobious, hæmatobious (hem-a-tō'bi-us),

nematorious, næmatorious (nem-a-to bi-us), a. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \alpha' \mu a(\tau-), \text{ blood}, + \beta' \iota o_{\zeta}, \text{ life.}]$ Living in the blood, as a parasite; sanguicolous. hematoblast, hæmatoblast (hem'a-tō-blåst), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \alpha' \mu a(\tau-), \text{ blood}, + \beta \lambda a \sigma \tau \delta_{\zeta}, \text{ germ.}]$ A form-element of the blood, different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles, being a color-less leutingly disk smaller than red blood, disks less lenticular disk smaller than red blood-disks

and without hemoglobin. Hematoblasts are identified by Hayem with the plaquettes described by Bizzozero in 1883. Also called blood-plate and blood-platelet. hematobranchiate, hematobranchiate (hem a-tō-brang ki-āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hamatobranchia.

having the characters of the Hamatobranchia. hematocele, hæmatocele (hem'a-tō-sēl), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \vec{a} \mu a(\tau), \operatorname{blood}, + \kappa \hat{\gamma} \lambda \eta, \operatorname{tumor}. \rangle$] A tumor filled with blood. Also called blood-swelling. hematochyluria, hæmatochyluria (hem'a-tō-kī-lū'ri-ā), n. [NL. hæmatochyluria, $\langle \operatorname{Gr.} a i \mu a(\tau), \operatorname{blood}, + \chi v \lambda \hat{c}_{\varsigma}$, juice (chyle), $+ \sigma i \rho o v$, urine.] In pathol., the admixture of blood with chylous urine.

urine.
hematocœlia, hæmatocœlia (hem″a-tō-sē'liä), n. [NL. hæmatocælia, ⟨Gr. alµa(τ-), blood, +
κοιλία, the belly.] In pathol., effusion or escape
of blood into the peritoneal cavity. Thomas.
hematocryal, hæmatocryal (hem-a-tok'ri-al),
a. and n. [⟨Hematocrya + -al.] I. a. Coldblooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the
Hæmatocrya: opposed to hematothermal.
II. n. A cold-blooded vertebrate; one of the

Hamatocrya.

hematocrystallin, hæmatocrystallin (hem″-a-tō-kris′ta-lin), n. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau)$, blood, + $\kappa \rho i \sigma \tau a \lambda \lambda o$; ice, crystal, + $-in^2$.] Same as hemo-

hematogenesis, hæmatogenesis (hem "a-tō-jen'ē-sis), n. [⟨Gr. οἰμα(τ-), blood, + Ε. gcne-sis.] The formation of blood.

hematogenic, hæmatogenic (hem/a-tō-jen'ik),

a. [As hematogen-ous, hæmatogen-ous, + -ic.]

Of or pertaining to hematogenesis.

Intense hæmatogenic icterus followed, with extensive ecomposition of the blood.

Medical News, LII. 409.

hematogenous, hæmatogenous (hem-a-toj'e-nus), a. [$\langle Gr. ai\mu a(\tau), blood, + \gamma e\nu \eta c$, producing: see -genous.] Arising in or from the

hematoglobin, hæmatoglobin (hem″a-tō-glōʻ-bin), n. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau)$, blood, + L. globus, globe, + $-in^2$.] Same as hemoglobin.

hematoglobulin, hæmatoglobulin (hem"a-tō-glob'ū-lin), n. [< Gr. aiµa(r-), blood, + L. globulus, globule, + -in².] Same as hemoglo-

γραφείν, write.] A description of the blood. hematoid, hæmatoid (hem'a-toid), α. [< Gr. αίματοειδής, contr. αίματώδης (see hæmatodes), looking like blood, < αίμα(τ-), blood, + είδος, form.] Resembling blood. hematoidin, hæmatoidin (hem-a-toi'din), ν. [< hematoid, hæmatoid, + -iν².] A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood, recombling hijirphin alcolutification of the blood.

substance often found in extravasated bloed, resembling bilirubin closely, if not identical with it. Also spelled hematoidine, hematoidine. hematolite, hæmatolite (hem'a-tō-līt), n. [ζ Gr. αἰμα(τ-), blood, + λίθος, stone.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, aluminium, and magnesium, occurring in small rhombohedral crystals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden. Also called diadelphite. hematological hæmatological (hem'a-tō-loi'-hematological hæmatological)

hematome, hematoma.
hematomatous, hæmatomatous (hem-a-tom a-tus),a. [(hematoma(t-),hæmatoma(t-),+-ous.] Having or resembling hematoma.

The durs was universally adherent on both hemispheres, and there were hamatomatous efflorescences in both dural sacs.

Medical News, XLIX. 536.

hematome, hæmatome (hem'a-tom), n. [(NL. hematome, hæmatome (hem' a-tōm), n. [< NL. hæmatoma: see hematoma.] Same as hematoma. hematometra, hæmatometra (hem''a-tō-mē'-trā), n. [NL. hæmatometra, ⟨ Gr. aiμα(τ'-), blood, + μίτρα, the womb (L. matrix).] In pathol., a collection of blood in the uterus. hematope, hæmatope (hem' a-tōp), n. [< Hæmatopus.] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as Hæmatopus. or stillegues. or of the Hæmatopus.

matopus.] A book-name of an oyster-catcher, as Hamatopus ostrilegus; one of the Hamato-

hematopedesis, hæmatopedesis (hem "a-tō-pē-dē'sis), n. [NL. hæmatopedesis, \langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau -)$, blood, + (δia) $\pi h \delta \eta \sigma i \sigma$, an oozing through: see

hematopericardium, hematopericardium (hem/a-tō-peri-kär'di-um), n. [NL. hematopericardium, chem/a-tō-peri-kär'di-um), n. [NL. hematopericardium, ζ Gr. αἰμα(τ-), blood, + περικάρ-διον, pericardium.] The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity. Also hemopericardium, hæmoperieardium

hematophilia, hæmatophilia (hem'a-tō-fil'-i-ä), n. Same as hemophilia.

hematophiline, hæmatophiline (hem-a-tof'ilin), a. [\(\lambda\) Hematophilina.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hematophilina.

having the characters of the Hamatophilina, hematophobia, hæmatophobia (hem"a-tō-fō'-bi-ä), n. [NL. hæmatophobia, \langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau-)$, blood, $+\phi o\beta ia$, fear.] An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood. Thomas. hematopoiesis, hæmatopoiesis (hem"a-tō-poi- \bar{b} 'sis), n. [NL. hæmatopoiesis, \langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau-)$, blood, $+\pi oi\eta \sigma ic$, a making.] The formation of blood, usually with especial reference to the cornuscles. corpuscles.

hematopoietic, hæmatopoietic (hem "a-tō-poiet'ik), a. [\langle Gr. αἰματοποιητικός, \langle αἰματοποιεῖν, make into blood, \langle αἰμα \langle τ-), blood, + ποιεῖν, make see poetic.] Pertaining to hematopoiesis.

hematorachis, hæmatorachis (hem-a-tor'ā-kis), n. [NL. hæmatorachis (prop. *hæmator-rhachis), Gr.aiµa(--), blood, + þáχις, the spine.] In pathol., an effusion of blood in, about, or be-

tween the spinal meninges. hematosalpinx, hæmatosalpinx (hem″a-tō-sal'pingks), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.al}\mu a(\tau-), \operatorname{blood}, + \sigma a / \pi v \rangle \xi$, a trumpet.] In pathol., the presence of blood in a Fallopian tube. Also hemosalpinx, hæmo-salpinx,

hematose, hæmatose (hem'a-tōs), a. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a(\tau-)$, blood, + -ose.] Full of blood. Thomas, Med. Dict.

hematosin, hæmatosin (hem-a-tō'sin), n. [As hematosis, hæmatosis, +-in².] The coloring matter of the blood, which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue. See hematin, 1. Also spelled hematosine, hæmatosine.

hematosis, hæmatosis (hem-a-tō'sis), n. [NL. hæmatosis, Gr. aiµaroïv, make bloody, $\langle aiµa(\tau),$ blood.] In physiol.: (a) The formation of blood; sanguinification. (b) The conversion of venous into arterial blood; arterialization.

hematothermal, hæmatothermal (hem "a-tō-thèr'mal), a. [As Hæmatotherma + -al.] Warm-blooded; specifically, of or pertaining to the Hamatotherma.

hematothorax, hæmatothorax (hem a-tō-thō raks), n. [NL. hæmatothorax, ⟨Gr. diμα(τ-), bloed, + θώραξ, breastplate: see thorax.] In pathol., the presence of blood in a pleural cavity. Also hemathorax, hemothorax.

hematozoan, hæmatozoan (hem'a-tō-zō'an), n. [As Hæmatozoa + -an.] One of the Hæma-

hematozoic, hæmatozoic (hem/a-tō-zō'ik), a. [As Hæmatozoa + -ic.] Living in blood, as a parasitic animalcule; hematobious.

hematozymotic, hæmatozymotic (hem″a-tō-zī-mot'ik), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} a!\mu a(\tau^-), \operatorname{blood}, + \operatorname{E.} zymot-$ ic.] Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood. hematuria, hæmaturia (hem-a-tū'ri- $\frac{1}{2}$), n. [NL. hæmaturia, \langle Gr. ai μ a(τ -), blood, + ovpov, urine.] In pathol., the presence of blood in the

urine.
hematuric, hæmaturic (hem-a-tū'rik), a. [< hematuria, hæmaturia, + -ic.] "Pertaining to or affected with hematuria.
hemble (hem'bl), n. [E. dial., also hammil; cf. ham³.] A hovel; a stable; a shed. [Prov. Eng.] hemelytrum, hemelytron, n. See hemielytrum. hemeralopia (hem'e-ra-lō'pi-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ημέρα, a day, + ἀλαός, blind, + ἄψ (ἀπ-), eye.] In pathol., a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artificial or dim light; day-blindness. The term is also used, however, to express exactly the op-

also used, however, to express exactly the opposite defect of vision. See nyctalopia.

hemeralopic (hem/e-ra-lop/ik), a. [< hemeralopia + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia. hemeralopia.

Hemeristia (hem-e-ris'ti-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. ημέρα, day.] A genus of fossil neuropterous insects, related to the ephemerids or May-flies. Dana, 1864.

Dana, 1864.

Hemeristiidæ (hem/e-ris-tī/i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hemeristia + -ida.] A family of fossil neuropterous insects, typified by the genus Hemeristia, from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois. They were of large size, with quadrangular prothorax narrower than the other thoracic segments and ample wings twice as broad beyond the middle as at the base, with the costal border convex in its outer half. When st rest the wings completely overlapped; they had numerous prominent cross-veins, but no reticulations. The type is Hemeristia occidentalis of Dana.

Hemerohaptist (hem/e-rō-bap/tist), n. [⟨Gr. ημεροβαπτισταί, pl., a Christian sect who were baptized daily (Epiphanius), ⟨ ημέρα, day, + βαπτιστής, baptist: see baptist.] A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremonial ablintions, or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism: little is known of either.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers alighted). *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 296.

hemerobian (hem-e-rō'bi-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hemerobiidæ.

Hemerobiidæ.

II. n. A neuropterous insect of the family Hemerobiidæ.

Hemerobiidæ (hem-e-rob'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., < Hemerobius + -ida.] A superfamily group of neuropterous insects, of the suborder Planipennia, chiefly represented by the family Hemerobiidæ, but also made by some to include the Myrmeleontidæ, etc.

Hemerobiidæ (hem/e-rô-bi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hemerobius + -idæ.] A family of net-veined Hemerobiidæ (hem"e-rō-bī'1-dc), n. pl. [NL., < Hemerobius + -ida'.] A family of net-veined neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and gauzy wings; the lace-winged flies. Their larvæ are terestrial, and very useful in destroying sphtds; they are known as aphis-tions. The eggs are laid in clusters, each mounted on a tootstalk. Chrysopa and Hemerobius are leading genera. (See cut under Chrysopa.) Groups more or less exactly conterminous are named Hemerobida, Hemerobidæ, Hemerobidæ, Hemerobidæ, Hemerobiinæ, Heme

robini.

Hemerobius (hem-e-rō'bi-us), n. [NL. (Linnæus), ⟨Gr. ημερόβιος, living for a day, ephemeral, ⟨ημερα, a day, + βίος, life.] A genus of lace-winged flies, typical of the family Hemerobiidæ. The species are numerous.

Hemerocalleæ (hem/e-rō-kal/ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Hemerocallis + -eæ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Liliaceæ, distinguished by the cylindrical, funnelform, or

tinguished by the cylindrical, funnelform, or campanulate perianth, and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem. The fruit is a capsule, generally loculicidally de-hlscent. The tribe includes 6 genera, of which Henero-callis is the type; they are perennial herbs, with large flowers in variously shaped clusters, raised on a tall, most-ly leafless scape, and are natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Phormium tenax, of New Zealand, yields the famous New Zealand flax.

the famous New Zealand flax. **Hemerocallideæ** (hem"e-rō-ka-lid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hemerocallis (-id-) + -eæ.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by Robert Brown in 1810, now included in the Liliaceæ. The tribe Hemerocalleæ and several other tribes are embraced in tt. Reichenbach (1837) proposed to extend it to include the Pontederiaceæ.

include the Pontederiaceæ.

Hemerocallis (hem e-rō-kal'is), n. [NL. (Linuæus, 1753), ζ Gr. ἡμεροκαλλίς, also ἡμεροκαλλές, a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day, ζ ἡμέρα, a day, + καλός, beautiful, κάλλος, beauty.] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Liliaceæ, tribe Hemerocalleæ, chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers, and by having the tube of the funnelshaped perianth shorter than the spreading lobes, and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of peren of the tube. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial herbs, natives of central Europe and temperate Asia, with large erect flowers in a panicle at the summit of the leafless scape, and long, narrow, radical leaves. H. fulva, with tawny-red flowers, is the common day-lily of the cardens.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.

'The hemerocallis is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty.

Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 183.

Hemerodromus (hem-e-rod'rō-mus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἡμέρα, a day. + δρόμος, a running.] Same

as Cursorius. Hemeroharpages (hem e-rō-har pā-jēz), n. p [NL., $\langle Gr. \eta \mu \epsilon \rho a, a day, + a \rho \pi a \xi, robbing, a robber: see$ *Harpax*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the diurnal birds of prey, as col-

lectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones, or owls, called Nyetharpages.

hemerologium (hem - e-το-lο΄ ji-um), n.; pl. hemerologia (-ä). [⟨Gr. ἡμερολόγιον, alsο ἡμερολογεῖον, a calendar, ⟨ἡμέρα, a day, + λόγος, a count.]

A comparative calendar.

hemi- (hem'i). $[=F, h\acute{e}mi-=Sp. Pg. hemi-$ = lt. emi-, $\langle L, hemi-$, $\langle Gr. \dot{\eta}\mu -$, in comp., half, = L. $s\ddot{c}mi-=Skt. s\ddot{a}mi$, half: see further under semi. The prefix demi-, half, is of different origin: see demi-.] Half: a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek. It is cognate with Latin semi-, and equivalent to French demi-.

hemiablepsia (hem'i-a-blep'si-ä), n. [ζ Gr. $\eta \mu$ -, half, $+ \dot{\alpha} \beta \lambda \epsilon \psi i a$, blindness.] Same as $h\epsilon$ -

mianansia.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al'bū-mōs), n. An intermediate product of the digestion of an albuminoid by gastric juice or trypsin. It is also formed by heating albumin with a mineral acid, and occurs in small quantity in the vegetable kingdom. Further action of trypsin converts it into hemispeptone, and finally into certain smido-compounds. It is distinguished from silied proteids by its behavior on heating and with acids. hemiambus (hem-i-am'bus), n.; pl. hemiambi (-bī). [⟨Gr. ἡμίαμβος, ⟨ἡμί-, half, + ἰαμβος, iambus.] In anc. pros., an iambic dimeter catalectic (= - - - | - - =). It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition. hemialbumose (hem-i-al'bū-mos), n.

of a hypermeter or system, but afterward was employed in linear repetition.

hemianæsthesia (hem-i-an-es-thē'si-ä), n. [NL., < hemi-, half, + anæsthesia, q. v.] In pathol., loss of sensation in one half of the body, right or left.

hemianalgesia (hem-i-an-al-jē'si-ä), n. [NL., < hemi-, half, + analgesia, q. v.] In pathol., insensibility to pain in one lateral half of the body.

hemianesthesic, hemianæsthesic (hem-i-an-es-thé'sik), a. [< hemianæsthesia + -ie.] Per-taining to or affected with hemianæsthesia.

taining to or affected with hemianæsthesia.

hemianopsia (hem"i-a-nop'si-ä), n. [NL... < Gr. ήμι-, half, + άν- priv. + όψις, sight.] In pathol., complete or partial loss of sight, affecting one half of the field of vision. The epithets right, left, temporal, nasal, etc., ss applied to hemianopsia, refer to the fields of vision, and not to the parts of the retina Involved. Hemiopia refers to the same condition, but relates to the vision which is kept rather than to that which is lost. Corresponding, equilateral, or homonymous hemianopsia involves corresponding—that is, right or left—parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes. Crossed or symmetrical hemianopsia is an obscuration of symmetrical halves of the fields of vision, as of the two temporal or two nasal halves. Also hemiablepsia, hemianopia.

hemianoptic (hem"i-a-nop'tik), a. [< hemianopsia (-opt-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia.

With hemianopsia.

Hemiaster (hem-i-as'ter), n. [⟨Gr. ημ-, half, + ὀστήρ, star.] A remarkable genus of hearturchins, of the family Spatangidæ and subfamily Brissinæ, having a brood-pouch in which the young are carried and developed. H. philippi inhabits Kerguelen Island. L. Agassiz,

1847.
hemiatrophy (hem-i-at'rō-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἀτροφία, atrophy.] In pathol., atrophy of one half: as, facial hemiatrophy.
hemiazygos (hem-i-az'i-gos), n. [⟨ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἀζνγος, unyoked: see azygos.] A left vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior carbol rain os in mon whose left azygous vein is val vein, as in man, whose left azygous vein is turned into the right azygous vein, and is called the vena azygos minor.

hemibranch (hem'i-brangk), a. and n. I. a. Same as hemibranchiate.

II. n. One of the Hemibranchii.

II. n. One of the Hemibranchin.
hemibranchiate (hem-i-brang'ki-āt), a. [
Gr. ἡμ-, half, + βράγχια, gills.] Half-gilled—that is, having the branchial apparatus incomplete: specifically said of the Hemibranchii.
Hemibranchii (hem-i-brang'ki-ī), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἡμ-, half, + βράγχια, gills.] An order of physoclistous teleocephalous fishes, having the pharyngeal bones and branchial arches reduced or deficient in some respects, and only one

or deficient in some respects, and only one bone connecting the shoulder-girdle with the some connecting the shoulder-girdle with the skull. Six families are referred to this order: the Gasterosteidæ or sticklebacks, Aulorhynchidæ, Fistulariidæ or tobacco-pipefishes, Aulostomidæ, Centriscidæ or snipefishes, and Amphistidæ. E. D. Cope, 1870.

hemic, hæmic (hē'mik), a. [\(\) Gr. ai\(\) ua, blood, +-ic.] Same as hemal, 1.

Puerperal mania . . . is often as much an Insanity of general hæmic and neuric exhaustion, anæmia and shock, as of reflex irritation.

Quoted in Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 533.

hemicardia (hem-i-kär'di-ä), n.; pl. hemicardia (-ē). [NL., ⟨Gr. ήμι-, half, + καρδία = Ε. heart.] 1. Either half of a four-chambered heart—the right, hemicardia dextra, or the left, hemicardia sinistra.—2. [eap.] A genus of mollusks. Klein, 1753.

hemicardiac (hem-i-kär'di-ak), a. [⟨ hemicardia-dia + -ae.] Pertaining to a hemicardia.
hemicarp (hem'i-kärp), n. [⟨ Gr. ημ-, half, + καρπός, fruit.] One of the two achenium-like carpels which constitute the fruit of the Um-helliferm. Also mariarn

 carpets when constitute that of the embelliferæ. Also moricarp.
 Hemicarpideæ (hem*i-kär-pid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + καρπός, fruit, + -id + -eæ.]
 A series of algæ belonging to the Ulveæ, establikaring stabling lished by Fries in 1846, embracing the Lemanieæ, Eetocarpeæ, and Batrachospermeæ.

hemicentra, n. Plural of hemicentrum. hemicentral (hemi-i-sen'tral), a. [< hemicentrum + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hemicentrum; pleurocentral.

trum; pleurocentral.
hemicentrum (hem-i-sen'trum), n.; pl. hemicentra (-trä). [NL., ζ Gr. ήμι-, half, + κέντρον, center: see centrum.] One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a vertebra; a pleurocentrum. Albrecht.
hemicerebra, n. Plural of hemicerebrum.
hemicerebral (hem-i-ser'ē-bral), a. [ζ hemicerebrum + -al.] Pertaining to either cerebral hemiserbere

hemicerebrum (hem-i-ser'ē-brum), n.; pl. hemi-eerebra (-brā). [NL., < hemi-, half, + cere-brum.] Either hemisphere, right or left, of the brain proper; a prosencephalic lobe; a hemisphere

Hemichlæna (hem-i-klē'nā), n. [NL. (Schrader, 1821), ζ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + χλαῖνα, a cloak.] A small genus of plants, of the natural order Cyperaceæ and tribe Scirpeæ, the type of Fenzl's subtribe Hemichlæneæ, having mauy-flowered

compressed spikes, and the flowers all herma-

compressed spikes, and the nowers an itermaphrodite. The plants of the genus are herbs, diffuse or
cespitose at the base, with long, narrow, grass-like leaves.
Only three species, natives of South Africa, are known.
Hemichlæneæ (hem-i-kle'ng-ë-0, n. pl. [NL.
(Fenzl, 1836), < Hemichlæna + -cæ.] A subtribe of the Cyperaceæ, embracing the genera
Hemichlæna at Plantachue.

Hemichlana and Pleurachne.

Hemichlana + -ide. In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a group or subtribe of the Cyperacea, embracing the genera Hemichlana, Acrolepis, and Pleurachne, the last two feels, and Acrolepis, and Pleurachne, the last two

of which are now referred to Ficinia, and all are included in the tribe Scirpea.

hemichordate (hem-i-kôr'dāt), a. and n. [< hemi-, half, + ehordate, q. v.] I. a. Partly chordate, as the anomalous genus Balanoglos

chordate, as the anomalous genus Balanoglossus. The true vertebrates and the ascidians being classed together as chordate animals, Balanoglossus is called hemichordate to indicate its supposed smuity.

II. n. A hemichordate animal.
hemichorea (hem'i-kō-rō'ā), n. [< hemi-, half, + ehorea.] In pathol., chorea affecting one lateral half of the body.
hemicircle (hem'i-sēr-kl), n. [< hemi-, half, + circle.] A half-circle; a semicircle. [Rare.]

Her browes two hemi-circles dld enclose, Of rubies ranged in artificial roes.

Sir J. Davies, An Extasic, p. 89.

Sir J. Davies, An Extaste, p. 89.

hemicrania (hem-i-krā'ni-ä), n. [= F. hémierānie (vernacular F. migraine, > E. megrim, q. v.)
= Sp. hemierānea = Pg. hemicranea = It. emicrania, emigrania, < L. hemierania, also hemieranium, < Gr. ἡμικρανία, a pain on one side of the head or face. < ἡμις, half, + κρανίον, the skull, cranium.] In pathol., headache on one side of the head; especially, megrim when confined to one side; also, megrim in any form.

hemicranic (hem-i-kran'ik), a. [= F. hémieraniac (hem-i-kran'ik), a. [= F. hémieraniac, < Gr. ἡμικρανικός, < ἡμικρανία, hemicrania: see hemicrania.] Pertaining to or afflicted with hemicrania.

hemicycle (hem'i-sī-kl), n. [= F. hémicycle = Sp. hemiciclo = Pg. hemiciclo = It. emiciclo, < LL. hemicyclus, L. hemicyclium, < Gr. ἡμικνκλον, ἡμικύκλιον, a semicircle, the front seats in a the-

ημικύκλιον, a semicirele, the front seats in a theater, a semicirellar dial, neut, of adj. ημικύκλος, semicireular, $\langle \dot{\eta}\mu$, half, $+ \kappa i \kappa \lambda o_{\zeta}$, a circle: see $eycle^{1}$.] 1. A half-cycle or a half-circle; a semicirele.

Besides, upon the right hand of her, but with some lit-tle descent, lu s hemiepele, was seated Esychia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.

B. Jonson, Klng's Entertalnment.

2. A semicircular arena; a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle; especially, such a room with scats in semicircular rows, or such an arrangement of seats in any room.

The collections will be displayed in the hemirycle of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadéro.

The Academy.

The Academy.

Hemicycle of Berosus, a kind of sun-disl, said to have been invented by the historian Berosus, and supposed to be of semicircular form.

hemicyclic (hem-i-sik'lik). a. [As hemicycle + -ic.] An epithet applied by Braun to spiral flowers in which the transition from one series of members to the succeeding series, as from solver to solve the succeeding series, as from solver to solve the succeeding series. calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, cairy to corona or from corona to standars, coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis. Sachs also applies the term to flowers that are part spiral and part cyclic, as, for example, in Rannacilus, where the calyx and corolla form two alternating whorls, followed by the stamens and carpels arranged spirally: opposed to

hemicylindrical (hem'i-si-lin'dri-kal), hemi-, half, + cylindrical.] Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis.

These two Images are by means of a hemicylindrical lens crushed up into two dots of light.

Encyc, Brit., XVI. 162.

hemidactyl, hemidactyle (hem-i-dak'til), a. and n. [⟨Gr. ἡμι-, half, + δάκτυλος, a finger.]

I. a. In zoöl., having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as some saurians; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus

Hemidactylus.

II. n. A gecko of the genus Hemidactylus.
hemidactylous (hem-i-dak'ti-lus), a. Same as

Hemidactylus (hem-i-dak'ti-lus), n. [NL: see hemidactyl.] A genus of geeko-lizards, having the toes dilated as is usual in Gecconidae, but covered below with transverse imbricated plates in two series, and the body and tail without appendages. It contains some of the com-monest species, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the globe, such as *H. maculatus*, an abundant Asiatlo spe-

kwā'ver), n. [< hemi-, half, + demi-, half, + semi-, half, + quaver, q. v.]

In musical notation, a note equal

in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver; a sixty-fourth note: written as shown at a. —Hemidemisemiquaver rest, in musical notation, a rest equal in direction to a hemidemisemiquaver; a sixty-fourth rest: written as shown at b.

Hemidesmese (hem-i-des'me-e), n. pl. [NL., (Hemidesmus + -ex.] A subdivision of the Ascleptadaceæ made by Reichenbach in 1837 to

Asclepiadaceæ made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus Hemidesmus.

Hemidesmus (hem-i-des'mus), n. [NL. (so called in allusion to the filaments), Gr. ήμι, half, + δεσμός, a band.] A genus of twining plants, natural order Asclepiadaceæ, having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenish flowers. H. Indicus yields the Indian sarsaparilla, a reputed alterative, diuretic, and tonic. hemidiapente (hem-i-dī-a-pen'tē), n. [⟨ Gr. ήμι-, half, + διάπεντε, a fifth in music: see diapente.] In Gr. music, a diminished or imperfect fifth.

hemiditone (hem-i-dī'tōn), n. [ζ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + δίτονος, of two tones: see ditone.] In Gr. music, a minor third. According to the Greek tuning, this was somewhat less than a modern

minor third, and dissonant. hemidiploïdion (hem-i-dip-lō-id'i-on), n.; pl. hemidiploïdia (-ä). [Gr. ἡμιἀπλοίδιον, ζ ἡμι-, half, + ὁπλοίδιον: see diploïdion.] In ane. Gr. costume, either a short form of the diploïdion or one covering only the front of the person. See also quotation.

See also quotation. A diploïdion worn only in front was called a hemidi-ploïdion. Encyc. Bril., VI. 454.

hemidomatic (hem'i-dō-mat'ik), a. [\(\) hemidome +-atie^2.] Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome.

hemidome (hem'i-dom), n. [< hemi- + dome: see dome¹, 5.] In crystal., an orthodome in the monoclinic system: so called because only two

monoclinic system: so called because only two planes belong to any given symbol. Corresponding forms are called minus or plus, according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle. hemidrachm (hem'i-dram), n. [$\langle hemi$ -, half, + drachm, q. v.] An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma; a half-drachm. hemidystrophia (hem'i-dis-trō'fi-\(\frac{a}{2}\)), n. [NL., $\langle Gr, \eta \mu \iota$ -, half, + $\delta \iota \sigma$ -, ill, + $\tau \rho \circ \phi \phi$, nourishment, $\langle \tau \rho \iota \phi e \iota v_{\downarrow} \rangle$ nourish.] In bot, the partial neurishment of trees, due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions, or from other causes. hemiedric (hem-i-ed'rik), a. Same as hemi-

hemielytrum. hemielytron (hem-i-el'i-trum, -tron), n.; pl. hemielytra (-trä). [NL., < Gr. ήμι-, half, + έλντρον, a sheath, shard: see elytrum.]

1. The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects, coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip, whence the name. Besides being thus divisible into two principal parts, the hemielytrum proper, or corium, and the terminal membrana, most hemielytra include two other recognizable portlons, called the clavus and the cunetw or appendix. The latter is often wanting. See cut under clavus.

2. In Vermes, one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along the back of certain scale-bearing marine annelids, as the sea-mice or Aphroditidæ. They are borne noon the

sea-mice or Aphroditide. They are borne npon the npper parapodia, subserve the purposes of protection and respiration, and are often very conspicuous, as in the genus Hermione.

Also hemelytrum, hemelytron.
hemiencephala, n. Plural of hemiencephalon.
hemiencephalic (hem'i-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), a. [< hemiencephalon + -ie.] Pertaining to the hemiencephalon.
hemiencephalon (hem'i-en-sef'a-lon), n.; pl.
hemiencephalo (-lia). [< Gr. ημι-, half, + εγκεσαλος, brain: see encephalon.] Half of an encephalon which has been hemisected, or longitudinally bisected. tudinally bisected.

Hemigale (hē-mig'a-lē), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γαλῆ, contr. form of γαλέη, a kind of weasel.] 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family Viverridæ, the type and only representative of a subfamily Hemigaleita beginning head group of Portra of Portra næ, based upon H. zebra of Borneo. Also written Hemigalea and Hemigaleus.—2. [t. c.] An animal of this genus.

Hemigale. They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercular ledge, the upper molars large and broad, the soles partly heiry, and a ringed tall moderate in length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures, to which these animals are closely related. Usually Hemigaline.

hemigamous (hē-mig'n-mus), a. [\langle Gr. $\eta\mu\nu$, half, $+\gamma \dot{a}\mu o$, marriage.] In bot., having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual, whether male or fe-

male: said of grasses. hemigeometer (hem"i-jē-om'e-ter), n. [< hemi-+ geometer: see geometer, 3.] In entom., one of certain lepidopterous larvæ of the family Noctuidæ. They have six prolegs, two ventral pairs and one anal pair, and when walking raise or loop a part of the body, thus somewhat resembling the true geometrids or

hemiglottidean (hem'i-glo-tid'ē-an), a. In ornith., specifically, of or pertaining to the Hemiglottides.

Hemiglottides (hem-i-glot'i-dēz), n. pl. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr.} \eta \mu \nu$, half, $+ \gamma \lambda \bar{\sigma} \tau \tau \sigma$, tongue, + -ides.] A superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoonbills, associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters. The group forms a part of the *Pelargomorphæ* of Huxley, and it exactly cor-responds to the *Ibides* of Cones.

I associate in this division [Pelargomorphæ] the Herodiæ, Pelargi, and Hemiglottides of Nitzsch, the last group including the genera Ibis and Platalea.

Huxley, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 461.

hemiglyph (hem'i-glif), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\eta}\mu\iota$, half, + γλυφη, a carving.] In arch., the half-groove or-glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Dorie

entablature.
hemignathous (hē-mig'nā-thus), a. [⟨Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γνάθος, jāw.] In ornith., half-beaked—that is, having either mandible much shorter than the other; hemirhamphine.
Hemignathus (hē-mig'nā-thus), n. [NL.: see hemignathous.] A genus of sun-birds, of the family Nectariniidæ, of the Sandwich Islands, having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one (whence the name), as H. lueida. Lichtenstein, 1838.
hemigyrust (hem-i-jī'rus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἡμι-, half, + γῦρος, a circle.] In bot., same as folliete.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), a. [< hemihedron + -al.] I. In mineral., exhibiting hemihedrism; having, as a crystal, only half the number of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry requires.—2. In math., substituting negative for positive signs

in regular alternation.

Also hemihedric, hemiedric.

hemielytra, n. Plural of hemielytrum.
hemielytral (hem-i-el'i-tral), a. [< hemielytrum hedral manner.
+ -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum, sa sheath, shard: see elytrum.]
-tron), n.; pl. hemielytra (-tra). [NL., < Gr. \$\psi \mu\$. hemihedrism (hem-i-he'drizm), n. [As hemihedrism (hem-i-he'dri only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry. See holohedrism. For example, it of the eight planes of an octahedron only four are present, the two opposite above and the alternates to these below, the resulting form is a tetrahedron; this, like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases, is designated as plus (+) or minus (-), according to which set of four alternate planes is present. Both plus and minus tetrahedrons may be present together, and an octahedron of a hemihedral species like sphalerite is regarded as made up of these two forms, the two sets of planes being unlike physically (for example, as shown by pyro-electrical phenomena), even when not distinguished geometrically. In the isometric system the type of hemihedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron in which all the parts belonging to half the octants are present (holohemihedral) is called inclined or tetrahedral hemihedrism; this yields independent forms also in the case of the two trisoctahedrons and the hexoctahedron. In the same system parallel or pyritohedral kemihedrism is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedral). The only other Independent form of this type of hemihedral) form of the tetrakishexahedron; in this, half the parts of all the octants are present (hemihedral). The only other Independent form of this type of hemihedrism is the diploid, the hemihedrism; thus, a cube of pyrites has only its alternate edges similar. There is also the rare gyroidal or trapezohedral hemihedrism, which, as applied to the hexoctahedron, yields plus and minus forms which are enantiomorphous. Sphenoidal hemihedrism of the tetrahedral hemihedrism of the isometric system; this is also the read all hemihedrism of the hexoctahedron, helds the rhombohedron from a lexisgonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a lexisgonal pyramid system, which yields the rhombohedron from a hexsgonal pyramid and the scalenohedron from a lexisded pyramid; per the parts

present are not those alternate to each other above and below, but each plane above has a corresponding one below, the adjacent pair above and below being absent. Hemihedral forms are themselves, in certain cases, subject to hemihedrism, the result being quarter- or tetartohedral forms. See tetarlohedrism and hemimorphism. Also called hemihedry, hemisymmetry.

hemihedron (hem-i-hle'dron), n. [⟨ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + ἐδρα, a seat, base.] "A hemihedral solid, as the tetrahedron.

hemihedry (hem'i-he-dri), n. [As hemihedron + -y.] Same as hemihedrism.

hemiholohedral (hem-i-hol-ō-hē'dral), a. [⟨ hemi-, half, + holohedral.] In crystal., having half the whole number of planes in all the octants: sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See hemiholohedral.

dral forms of the isometric system. See hemi-

draf forms of the isometric system. See hemihedrism.

Hemileia (hem-i-lī'ā), n. [NL., appar. ⟨Gr. ημι-, half, + λεῖος, smooth.] A genus of fungi, of which the principal species, H. vastatrix, is very destructive to coffee-plants in Ceylon plantations. The genus is a member of the Uredinea, and closely allied to Uromyces. It is described as forming little white patches on the under side of the leaves, and consists of mlaute tufts of flexnons threads surmounted by a single subreniform spore attached obliquely at the base. The npper side of the affected leaf has the appearance of being burnt.

Hemimetabola (hem "i-me-tab' ō-lā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. ημι-, half, + μεταβολη, transformation. Cf. hemimetaboly.] Insects which undergo incomplete or partial metamorphosis; a subclass or superorder of hexapod insects, including a series intermediate between Ametabola on the one hand and Metabola on the other. The group is sometimes used as conterminous with Hemiptera in a broad sense, and is then divided into Hemiptera, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera; or it is extended to cover the three nsnal orders Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Pseudoneuroptera. Also called Homomorpha.

hemimetabolic (hem-i-met-a-bol'ik), a. [< hemimetaboly + -ic.] Characterized by hemimetaboly; pertaining to hemimetaboly, or to the Hemimetabola; hemimetamorphic; homomorphic.

hemimetaboly (hem"i-me-tab' ō-li), n. [⟨ Gr. ημι-, half, + μεταβολή, transformation: see metaboly.] Incomplete metamorphosis; imperfect transformation, as of an insect.

hemimetamorphic (hem-i-met-a-môr'fik), a. [\(\) hemimetamorph-osis + -ic.] Exhibiting hemimetamorphosis; undergoing incomplete transformation; hemimetabolic.

hemimetamorphosis (hem-i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), n. [ζ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + μεταμόρφωσις, transformation.] Incomplete metamorphosis. It involves considerable although gradual changes from the new-born young to the adult, as in some

In some pelagic forms Hemimetamorphosis may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. xcl.

hemimorphism (hem-i-môr'fizm), n. [< hemimorph + -ism.] In crystal, the property of having the opposite extremities unlike in their planes or modifications. It is commonly observed in the case of crystals of tournalln, cslamin, and some other species. Such crystals usually show marked pyroelectrical phenomena. See pyro-electricity.

hemimorphite (hem-i-môr'fit), n. [< hemimorph + -ite².] Calamin, or hydrous silicate of zinc: a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals.

hemina. (hē-mī'nä), n.; pl. hemina. (nē). [L. hemimorphism (hem-i-môr'fizm), n. [< hemi-

hemima (hē-mī'nā), n.; pl. heminæ (-nē). [L., also emina, 〈 Gr. ἡμίνα, a Sicilian measure, half the ἐκτείς (L. sextarius), 〈 ἡμι-, half, ἡμισυς, a., half.] An ancient Roman and Greek measure, equivalent to the cotyle. It contained .271 liters, or .572 United States pints.

heminget, n. See hemming².
hemiobolion (hem'i-ō-bō'li-on), n.; pl. hemiobolio (-ä). [Gr. ἡμιωβόλιον, ζ ἡμι-, half, + ὀβολός, an obol.] A coin of ancient Athens, of the value of half an obol.

hemiolia (hem-i-ō'li-ā), n. [ζ Gr. ἡμιολία, sc. διάστασις, an interval one half more, also a verse consisting of a foot and a half, fem. of ἡμιόλιος, one and a half: see hemiolic.] In medieval music: (a) The interval or relation of the perfect fifth: so called because produced on the monochord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length. (b) A group of three notes

two; a triplet.

hemiolic (hem-i-ol'ik), a. [〈L. hemiolius (〈Gr. ἡμιόλιος, containing one and a half, half as much again, 〈ἡμι-, half, + ôλος, whole) + -ic.] In anc. pros., constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, orod

hemione (hem'i-ōn), n. [< hemionus.] The dziggetai, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, Equus hemionus or Asinus hemionus. See eut under

hemionus (hē-mi'ō-nus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἡμίονος, a. 'half-ass,' i. e. a mule, ⟨ ἡμι-, half, + ὁνος, an ass.] The specific name of Equus or Asinus hemionus, the hemione, half-ass, or dziggetai: used also as the English name of this animal. See cut under dziggetai.

A hybrid has been figured by Dr. Grsy (and he informs me that he knows of a second case) from the sas and the hemionus; and this hybrid, though the ass only occasionally has stripes on his legs and the hemionus has none and has not even a shoulder-stripe, nevertheless had all four legs barred.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 163.

legs barred. Darvin, Origin of Species, p. 163. Hemiophrya (hem-i-of'ri-ä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\mu$ -, half, + $\mathring{o}\mathring{\rho}\mathring{\rho}\mathring{v}_{\varsigma} = E.$ $\mathring{b}r\mathring{o}w$.] A remarkable genus of acinetans, or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, having both prehensile and suctorial processes. H. gemmipara is an example. hemiopia (hem-i-o'foi-ä), n. [\langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\mu$ -, half, + $\mathring{\omega}\psi$ ($\mathring{\omega}\pi$ -), eye.] Same as hemianopsia. hemiopic (hem-i-op'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\mu$ -, half, + $\mathring{\omega}\psi$ ($\mathring{\omega}\pi$ -), eye.] Same as hemianopsia. hemiopsia, hemiopsy (hem-i-op'si-ä, hem'i-opsi), n. [NL. hemiopsia, \langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\mu$ -, half, + $\mathring{\omega}\psi$; sight.] Same as hemianopsia. hemiorthotype (hem-i- $\mathring{o}r$ 'fiō-fip), a. [\langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\mu$ -, half, + $\mathring{o}p\mathring{o}g$, straight, + $r\mathring{v}\pi o_{\varsigma}$, type: see orthotype.] Same as monoclinia. hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), a. [\langle hemi-+

type.] Same as monoclinic.

hemipalmate (hem-i-pal'māt), a. [⟨ hemi-+
palmate.] Half-webbed; semipalmate.
hemiparaplegla (hem-i-par-a-plē'ji-ā), n. [NL.,
⟨ Gr. ἡμ-, half, + παραπλη/μα, paralysis; see
paraplegla.] In pathol., paralysis of one leg.
hemiparesis (hem-i-par'e-sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr.
ἡμ-, half, + πάρεσις, a blackening; see paresis.]
Paresis of one lateral half of the body.
hemiparetic (hem-i-pa-ret'ik), a. [⟨ hemiparcsis (-et-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with
hemiparesis.
hemiphractid (hem-i-frak'tid) at One of the

hemiphractid (hem-i-frak'tid), n. One of the

Hemiphractide.

Hemiphractide (hem-i-frak'ti-dē), n.pl. [NL., < Hemiphractus + -idæ.] A family of tailless amphibians, typified by the genus Hemiphractus. They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses, corscoids and precoracids parallel, an omosternum, opisthocelian vertebre, and the coccyx attached to two condyles.

The Hemiphractidæ include some forms in which the cranial ossification is remarkably developed. This forms a kind of helmet, which develops in some of the species into processes and crests. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 339.

Hemiphractus (hem-i-frak'tus), n. [NL., lit. 'half-mailed' (cf. cataphract), < Gr. ἡμίφρακτος, half-fenced, < ἡμι-, half, + φρακτός, verbal adj. of φράσσειν, fence, stop up.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family Hemiphractida.

tida.

hemiphrase (hem'i-frāz), n. [〈 Gr. ημι-, half, + φράσις, phrase.] In music, a half-phrase, usually occupying only one measure.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-ā), n. [NL., 〈 Gr. ημι-πλης (-πληγ-), also ημιπληγής, stricken on one side, 〈 ημι-, half, + πλησσειν, strike.] In pathol., paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body. Also hemiplegy, hemiplexia.

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'ik), a. [〈 hemiplegia + -ie.] Relating to or affected with hemiplegia.
hemiplegy (hem'i-plē-ji), n. Same as hemiple-

hemiplegy (hem'i-plē-ji), n. Same as hemiple-

pla.

hemiplexia (hem-i-plek'si-ä), n. [⟨Gr. ἡμιπλη-ξία, ⟨ἡμιπλήξ, stricken on one side: see hemiplegia.]

Same as hemiplegia.

hemipod (hem'i-pod), a. and n. [As Hemipodius.]

I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hemipodii.

II. n. One of the Hemipodii (or Turnicida); bird of the genus Hemipodius; an ortygan. Also heminode.

hemipodan (hệ-mip'ō-dan), a. Of or pertaining to the hemipods or Hemipodii.
hemipode (hem'i-pōd), n. Same as hemipod.

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two; a triplet.

hemiolic (hem-i-ol'ik), a. [⟨L.hemiolius (⟨Gr. ημιόλιος, containing one and a half, half as much again, ⟨ημιόλιος, constituting the proportion of 1½ to 1, or of 2 to 2: as, the hemiolic ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, hemiolic class of feet. The hemiolic class of feet. The hemiolic class of feet woo ther principal classes of feet being the diplaste, double, trochaic, or

and arsis: as, hemiolic rhythm; a hemiolic floot; the hemiolic class is the hemiolic class of feet. The hemiolic class is also sometimes called the Peconic, the two other principal classes of feet being the diplaste, double, trochaic, or ismble, and the isorrhythmic, equal, or dactylic. See themione (hem'i-ōn), n. [< hemionus.] The dziggetai, half-ass, or wild ass of Asia, Equus hemionus. See cut under dziggetai. hemionus. See cut under dziggetai. hemionus. N. [NL. (Gr. ημίονος, γμίονος, hemionus), n. [NL. (Gr. ημίονος, ημίονος, hemionus), n. [NL. (Gr. ημίονος, ημίονος ημίονος

Reinhardt, 1815.
hemiprism (hem'i-prizm), n. [<hemi-prism.]
In crystal., a prism in the triclinic system: so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other.
hemiprismatic (hem'i-priz-mat'ik), a. [<hemi-+prismatic, q.v.] Of or pertaining to a hemiprism: as, some feldspar crystals show hemiprismatic cleavage.
hemiprismatic r(hemip'ter), n. One of the Hemip-

hemipter (hē-mip'ter), n. One of the Hemip-

Hemiptera (hē-mip'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of hemipterus, half-winged: see hemipterus.]
An order of the class Insecta, founded by Linnæus in 1742, embracing a vast number of iusects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as seets of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure, widely different in mode of life, and collectively known as bugs. The metamorphosis is incomplete, except in the male coccids and related forms. The molt is usually repeated four times, the stage next to the last, preceding the imago, being called pupa. There are four, or two, or no wings in different cases, and rarely halteres. The thoracic aegments are either free or fused. The head is free or broadly united to the thorax, with or without faceted eyea. The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth-parts and associate modifications of the head and sternum, and in the wings. The month-organs are usually suctorial, the sucking-tube or haustellum being composed (in the higher forms) of two lateral half-channels or semicylindric pieces homologous with the labium and labial palpi. Thus the mouth-parts consist of a jointed tapering tube, arising from the front of the under side of the head, and inclosing four stiff bristles, which replace the mandibles and maxilles, this whole rostrum being adapted both for piercing and for sucking. There is no sucking-stomach. The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and characteristic rostrum. In the largest group of Hemiptera the wings are thick and leathery at the base and membranous at the end. The tarsi are generally three-or two-jointed, rarely having only one joint. Most hemipterous insects feed on plant-juices or the blood of finacets or animals, including man, but a few live on the moisture which collecta under decaying bark, and certain of the higher forms subsist indifferently upon sap or blood. The Hemiptera have more than once been separated into several different orders, but most entomologists continue to accept the order in its original broad sense, dividing it into several suborders. Three of these universally recognized are Heteroptera, the true bugs; Homoptera, the bark-lice, plant-lice, scale-inacets, leafhoppers, cicadas, etc.; and Porasita, the

hemipteran (hē-mip'te-ran), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Hemiptera: as, "the Hemipteran mouth," Huxley.

II. n. One of the Hemiptera.

That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug.
Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 512.

hemipterist (hē-mip'te-rist), n. [< Hemiptera + -ist.] One who studies or collects the Hemiptera.

hemiptera. (hē-mip'te-ron), n. [NI Hemiptera.] One of the Hemiptera.

I noticed a singular case of ants milking a winged Hemipteron, which of course could not be kept in captivity, as they do many species of the wingless aphides.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 251.

hemipterous (hē-mip'te-rus), a. [ζ NL. hemipterus, half-winged, ζ Gr. ήμ-, half, + πτερόν, wing.] Half-winged—that is, having the fore wings partly membranous and partly coriaceous or chitinous; specifically, of or pertaining to or having the characters of the Hemiptera; found in or characterizing the Hemiptera. Also hemipteral.

Also hemipteral.

hemipyramid (hemi-i-pir'a-mid), n. [< hemi+ pyramid.] In crystal., a pyramid in the
monoclinic system (see pyramid): so called
because it embraces in a given case only four
planes instead of eight. Corresponding forms are
distinguished as minus or plus, according as they lie opposite the obtuse or the acute axial angle.

Hemirhamphus (hem-i-ram'fus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἡμ-, half, + ῥάμφος, bill, snout.] A genus of fishes, of the family Scombercsocidæ, giving name to the subfamily Hemirhamphinæ; the halfbeaks. H. unifasciatus is a common representative on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of some value as a food-fish; there are acveral others. Usually written Hemiramphus. Cuvier, 1817. See cut under halfbeak.

hemisect (hem'i-sekt), v. t. [⟨ Gr. ήμι-, half. + L. sectus, pp. of sectare, cut: see secant, section.] To bisect; especially, to bisect longitudinally, or in equal right and left parts.

A hemisected skeleton [of a vertebrate], showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities.

hemisection (hem-i-sek'shon), n. [<hemisect + -ion, after section.] Bisection; especially, section of a part into right and left halves, or one of such halves.

Science, VI. 223. A hemisection of the whole body.

A hemisection of the whole body. Science, VI. 223.

hemisepta, n. Plural of hemiseptum.
hemiseptal (hem-i-sep'tal), a. [< hcmiseptum + -al.] Pertaining to a hemiseptum.
hemiseptum (hem-i-sep'tum), n.; pl. hemisepta (-tä). [NL., < L. hemi-, half, + septum, sæptum, a partition.] In anat., the lateral half of a partition; the right or left part of a longitudinal septum, as that in the heart and brain.—Hemiseptum auriculare, the lateral half of the sprum heddum of the brain.—Hemiseptum ventriculare, the lateral half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart.
hemisome (hem'i-sönn), n. [< Gr. ημ., half, + σωμα, body.] One half of an animal's body.

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal

The permanent retention of the radials in the abactinal hemisome of the body of Amphiura.

P. H. Carpenter, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 304.

hemispasm (hem'i-spazm), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\eta}\mu r$ -, half, $+ \sigma \pi \alpha \sigma \mu \dot{\phi}_c$, spasm.] Spasm of one lateral half of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfer), n. [ME. hemysperie, emyspire, etc.; in mod. E. according to the L.; = F. hemisphere = Sp. hemisferio = Pg. hemispherio = It. hemisferio, \langle L. hemisphærium, \langle Gr. $\eta\mu\nu\sigma\phi ai\rho\iota ov$, a hemisphere, \langle $\eta\mu\iota$, half, + $\sigma\phi ai\rho a$, a sphere.] 1. A half-sphere; one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center. Specifically—2. Half of the terrestrial globe; also, half of the celestial globe, or of the surface of the heavens.

Night with his mantel, that is derk and rude, Gan overaprede the hemysperie aboute. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 555.

Sterre is ther noone in alle oure emyspire:
Under whoos sight I gynne on November.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.
Milton, P. L., xi. 379.

3. A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere.—4. In anat., either of the two large convex and convoluted masses, one on each side, which together with the fornix, corpus callosum, thalamencephalon, mesencepha-

lon, and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum. See brain, cerebrum, and cerebral. Eastern and western hemispheres, the eastern and western hemispheres, the eastern and western hemispheres, alled the Old World, and their islands, called the Old World, and their islands, called the Wew World.—Magdeburg hemispheres, an instrument invented by Otto von Guericke, which filustrates the pressure of the atmosphere. It consists of two hollow brass hemispherea fitting nicely together and furnished with stout handles and with a vent and cock. When the ion, and olfactory lobes make





Magdeburg Hemispheres. Fig. 1, separated. Fig. 2, exhausted.

air is exhansted, great force is required to separate the hemispheres.—Northern and southern hemispheres, the halves of the globe north and south of the equator, or corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial globe. hemispheric (hemi-safer'ik), a. [= F. hémisphérique = It. emisferico, < NL. hemisphæricus, < L. hemisphærium, hemisphere: see hemisphere.] Same as hemispherical.

A purites placed in the excite of an hemispherical and the same as hemispherical.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemi-apherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. Woodward, Fossils.

hemispherical (hem-i-sfer'i-kal), a. [< hemi-spheric + -al.] Having the form of a hemi-sphere: as, a hemispherical body.

sphere: as, a hemispherical body.

That we call a fayrie stone, and is often found in gravelpits amongst us, being of an hemispherical figure, hath five double lines arising from the center of its basis, which, if no accretion distract them, do commonly concur and meet in the pole thereof. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte, covered hy a hemispherical portion of a vein, like a great umbrella, sufficiently large to shelter two persons.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 52.

than in an anatropous ovule.

hemispheroid (hem-i-sfe'roid), n. [< hemi-themispheroid] A solid whose figure is approximately but not exactly that of a hemisphere.

hemispheroidal (hem'i-sfe-roi'dal), a. [< hemispheroid + -al.] Having the form of hemispheroid.

For the minuter examination of the corneules, these must be separated from the hemispheroidal mass.

W. B. Carpenter, Micross, § 027. hemitypic, (hem-i-tip'ik), a. [< hemitype (hem'i-tip), n. [< hemitype (hem'i-tip), n. [< hemitype (hem'i-tip), n. [< hemitype (hem'i-tip'), n.

For the minuter examination of the corneules, . . . these must be separated from the hemispheroidal mass.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 627.

hemispherule (hem-i-sfer'öl), n. [\langle hemi-+spherule, q. v.] A half-spherule. hemistich (hem'i-stik), n. [\langle L. hemistichium, \langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\mu\nu\sigma\tau i\chi\iota\nu\nu$, a half-liue, \langle $\dot{\eta}\mu\nu$, half, $+\sigma\tau i\chi\iota\nu$, a row, line, verse. Cf. distich, acrostic¹, etc.] In pros.: (a) The exact or approximate half of a line or verse; one of the two commata or sections of a line divided by the cesura or dieresis. (b) Any group of words forming part of a line, and considered or cited by itself; an incomplete or unfinished line.

Virgil . . . will rather break off in an hemistich, than that the line should be lazy and languid.

Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Pref.

Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph, Pref.

(c) A colon, comma, or group of feet of less extent than the average line, or than the other lines of the same poem or stanza, standing metrically by itself, or so written, as, for example, an epodic line, ephymnium, or refrain. hemistichal (hem'i-stik-al), a. [< hemistich + -al.] Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs: as, a hemistichal colon or line; a hemistichal division of a verse.

The reader will observe the constant return of the heart of the heart of the least of the same and the same and the same are same as a least of the same and the same are same as a least of the same and the same are same as a least of the same are same as

The reader will observe the constant return of the hemistichal point, which I have been careful to preserve and to represent with exactness.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, 1., Additions.

hemisymmetry (hem-i-sim'e-tri), n. [ζ Gr. ημι-, half, + συμμετρία, symmetry.] Same as ήμι-, half, + hemihedrism.

hemihedrism.

Hemitelia (hem-i-tē'li-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἡμιτε-λής, half-finished, ⟨ ἡμι-, half, + τέλος, end.] A genus of tree-ferns, of the suborder Polypodia-eee, with large pinnate or decompound fronds.

The sori are solitary, globose, situated below the apex of a lateral vein or veinlet, generally near the margin. About 20 species are known, all natives of the tropics, and mostly of South America. II. Brunoniana, of the mountainous districts of India, is a handsome feru, often attaining a height of 40 feet. II. Smithii, Smith's tree-fern, of New Zealand, is a hardy species adapted to cultivation. Sometimes incorrectly written Hemitelia. Robert Brown, ISIO.

Hemiteliae (hem/i-tē-lī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hemitelia + -ee.] A division of the polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe Cyatheæ, established by Preal in 1839, and typified by the genus Hemitelia.

mitelia.

mitten. hemitone (hem'i-tōn), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\eta}\mu\tau\dot{o}\nu\iota\sigma v, a \text{ half-tone}, \langle \dot{\eta}\mu\tau, half, +\tau\dot{o}\nu\sigma c, a \text{ tene.}]$ In Gr. music, the interval of a half-tone; a perfect fourth less two tenes, represented by the ratio 256: 243:

less two tones, represented by the ratio 256: 243: not exactly equivalent to a modern semitone. hemitrichous (hē-mit'ri-kus), a. [⟨ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + θρίζ (τριχ-), hair.] In bot., half covered with hairs. [Not used.]

Hemitripteridæ (hem "i-trip-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hemitripterus + -idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Hemitripterus alone. It embrace Catteria with nus Hemitripterus alone. It embraces Cottoides with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and shortarthropterous portion, incomplete subjugular or thoracic ventrals with one spine and three soft rays, inflated

head with prominent orbits, branchial apertures confluent, but with the branchial membrane broad and continuous helow, the trunk antrorsiform, and the vertebræ numerous (for example, 16 abdominal + 23 candal).

Hemitripterus (hem-i-trip'te-rus), n. [NL., < Gr. ήμι-, half, + τρεῖς (τρι-), = E. three, + πτερόν, wing, fin, = E. feather.] The typical genus of the family Hemitripteridæ.
hemitropal (hem'i-trō-pal), a. [As hemitrope + -al.] Same as hemitropous.

nemitropal (nem'i-tro-pal), a. [As hemitrope + -al.] Same as hemitropous. hemitrope (hem'i-trop), a. and n. [ζ Gr. ἡμι-, half, + τροπή, a turning.] I. a. Half-turned: specifically applied in mineralogy to a compound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves, one of which is turned half round upon the other.

round upon the other.

II. n. 1. Anything that is hemitropous in structure.—2. A twin crystal.

hemitropic (hem-i-trop'ik), a. [As hemitrope + -ic.] Half-turned; hemitropous.

In a good deal of the felspar, however, the edges of the hemitropic lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken.

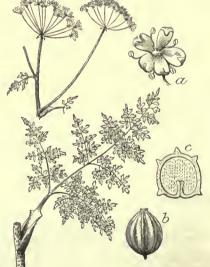
F. W. Rudler, Geol. Mag., N. S., III., Dec. iii. 267.

hemitropous (hē-mit'rō-pus), a. [As hemitrope + -ous.] Turned half round; half-inverted: specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an apartment of the nucleus is more curved.

than in an anatropous ovule.

Hemitropous Seed ch, chalaza; h, hilun r, raphe; o, orifice. hemitypic (hem-i-tip'ik), a. r, raphe; o, orifice.
[As hemitype + -ic.] In zoöl., only partly typi-

[As hemitype + -ie.] In zool., only partly typical of a given group, in consequence of partaking of the characters of some other group. Thus, a hemitypic bird is one which, as those of the genius Archæopterux, shares many characters of the reptilian type, and by so much departs from the avian type. hemlock (hem'lok), n. [< ME. hemlok, also written humlok, humloke, homelok, irreg. < AS. hemlic, hymelic (gen. hemlices), also hymlice (gen. hymlican), oldest form hymblice, hemlock; appar. (hem-, hym-, of unknown origin, + -lie, -liee, a termination supposed to be identical with that in AS. cerlic, E. charlock, and late AS. bærlie, E. barley: see barley! 1. 1. A poisonous plant. Conium maculatum, of the natural order Umbelliferæ. It is a tall, erect, branching biennial, with a smooth, shining, hollow stem (usually marked with purplish spots), elegant much-divided leaves, and white flowers in compound umbels of ten or more rays, surrounded by a general involucre of from three to seven leaflets. It is found



Flowering Umbels and Leaves of Hemlock (Conium maculatum), a, flower; b, fruit; c, hemicarp cut transversely.

throughout Europe and temperate Asia in waste places, on banks, and under walls. It is said to he fatal to cows, while horses, goats, and sheep may feed upon it without danger. The poison administered to Socrates, and in common use for the execution of criminals in ancient Athens, is supposed to have been a decoction of it, though some think that this potion was obtained from water-hemlock (Cicuta virosa). Hemlock is a powerful sedative, and is used medicinally. The extract is considered the best preparation. It is often serviceable as a substitute for or an accompaniment to opium. It has heen found very useful in chronic rhenmatism and in whooping-cough, and in allaying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers.

The virtues of hemlock reside in an alkaline principle termed conine or conia, which is most abundant in the fruit and seeds. See conine.

fruit and seeds. See conine.

Round about the caldron go;
In the poison'd entrails throw,
Root of hemlock digg'd I' the dark.

As touching hemlocke, it is also a ranke poyson, witnesse the publike ordinance and law of the Atheniana, whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were forced to drinke that odious potion of hemlocke.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotims, teaching him that died
Of hemlock.

Tennyson, Princess, Ill.

2. The hemlock-spruce.—Hemlock stork's-bill, the stork's-bill, Erodium cicutarium: so named because the disaccted leaves resemble those of the hemlock.
hemlock-dropwort (hem'lok-drop" wert), n.
Soc Enamble.

See Enanthc.

hemlock-parsley (hem'lok-pärs'li), n. An umbelliferous plant, of two species, Conioselinum Fischeri and C. Canadense, resembling hemlock,

but not poisonous. hemlock-pitch (hem'lok-pich), n. A pitch obtained from the hemlock-spruce, Pix Canaden-

sis of the apothecaries.

hemlock-spruce (hem'lok-sprös), n. An American fir, the Tsuga Canadensis: so called from ican fir, the Tsuga Canadensis: so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock, Conium maculatum: commonly called simply hemlock. The bark is much used in tanning; combined with that of oak, it is thought to make the best leather. Leather tanued with the bark of hemlock alone has a red color, and is inferior. The Californian hemlock is Tsuga Mertensiana; that of the Southern States is T. Caroliniana. The ground-hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America (Taxus baccata, var. Canadensis), a straggling bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

bush with flat distichous leaves resembling those of the hemlock-spruce.

hemmel (hem'l), n. A Scotch form of hemble. hemmer (hem'er), n. [<hem'l, v., +-cr!.] One who or that which hems; specifically, an attachment or adjunct to a sewing-machine by means of which a hem is made.

hemming¹ (hem'ing), n. [Verbaln. of hem!, v.]

1. The process of making a hem, as in sewing a garment.—2. The stitch by which a hem is secured; the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself; collectively, the hem or hems: as, the hemming was decorated with embroidery.—German hemming, a method of the hem or hems: as, the hemming was decorated with embroidery.—German hemming, a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together, and the fold so produced is sewed to the piece of stuff, against which it comes as in ordinary hemming.

hemming², himming (hem'-, him'ing), n. [< ME. heminge, < AS. hemming (once in a gloss), a rough shoe: cf. Icel. hemingr, hömungr, the skin of the shanks of a hide: see under hamble.] A shoe or sandal made of rawhide. Simmonds.

shoe or sandal made of rawhide. Simmonds. nemo-. See hcmata-.

hemo-. hemocœle, hæmocœle (hem'ō-sēl), n. [⟨ Gr. aiμa, blood, + κοιλία, the large cavity of the body.] The general body-cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mellusks, analogous to the cœloma of a vertebrate.

The main vascular tracts, therefore, are five in number, or, to put it in another way, the hæmoeæle is divided into five main chambers. Jour. of Micros. Science, XXVIII.384.

hemocyanin, hæmocyanin (hem-ō-sī'a-nin), n. [$\langle Gr. a \mu a, b lood, + \kappa i a voc, b lue, + -i n^2.$] The coloring matter of the blood of various invertebrates. It contains copper. It is blue when oxidized, and colorless in the deoxidized state. hemodrometer, hæmodrometer (hem-o-drom'e-ter), n. [\langle Gr. $ai\mu a$, blood, $+\delta\rho\dot{\rho}\mu_{0}$, course, $+\mu\dot{\epsilon}\tau\rho\sigma\nu$, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the velocity of the movement of the blood.

hemodromograph, hemodromograph (hem-ō-drom'ō-grāf), n. [ζ Gr. αἰμα, blood, + δρόμος, a running, course, + γράφεω, write.] A self-registering instrument which records the velocity of the blood.

hemodromometer, hæmodromometer (hem"o-drō-mom'e-ter), n. Same as hemodrometer.

hemogastric (hem-ō-gas'trik), a. [< Gr. alua, blood, + E. gastric.] Pertaining to the blood and the stomach.—Hemogastric fever. See fever. hemoglobin, hæmoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), n. [< Gr. alua, blood, + L. globus, a ball, + -in².]

The red substance which forms about nine territorite the stomach.—In the stomach.—In the substance which forms about nine territorite stomach. tenths of the dry constituents of the red bloodtenths of the dry constituents of the red blood-corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation. It is crystallizable, and can be resolved into hematin and a proteid residue. It has the property of combining loosely with oxygen, and this compound is called oxyhemoglobin, while physiologists reserve hemoglobin for the deoxydized substance. Also called hemoglobulin, hematoglobin, hematoglobin, chromatin, and cruorin.

hemoglobinemia, hemoglobinæmia (hemoglobinemia, 'creation's), n. [NL. hemoglobinemia, 'creation's).

hemoglobin, q. v., + Gr. a'ua, blood.] In pathol., the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood.

hemoglobiniferous, hæmoglobiniferous (hemō-glō-bi-nif'e-rus), a. [\(\text{hemoglobin} + \text{L.} \text{ferre} \) = E. \(bear^1. \) Containing hemoglobin.

Whether in the Hoplonemertines, where the blood fluid is often provided with hamoglobiniferous disks, the chief function of the side organs may not rather be a sensory one must be further investigated.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 329.

hemoglobinometer, hæmoglobinometer (hem-ō-glō-bi-nom'e-tèr), n. [< hemoglobin + Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] Au instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. Also hematinometer, hæmatinometer.

hemoglobinuria, hæmoglobinuria (hem-ō-glō-bi-nū'ri-ä), n. [NL. hæmoglobinuria, \ hemoglobin + Gr. οὐρον, urine.] In pathol., the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine.

hemoglobulin, hæmoglobulin (hem-ō-glob'ū-lin), n. [⟨ Gr. aiua, blood, + L. globulus, a globule, + -in².] Same as hemoglobin.

hemolymph, hæmolymph (hem'ō-limf), n. [⟨

hemolymph, hæmolymph (hem o-limf), n. [< Gr. aiµa, blood, + E. lymph, q. v.] The nutritive fluid, comparable to blood or lymph,

which occupies the body tebrates, as polyzoans.

In Eupolyzoa (excepting the Entoprocta) the cœlom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymph in which float cellular corpuscles.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.
hemospastic, hæmospastic (hem-ō-spas'tik), a. and n. [⟨ Gr. alμa, blood, + σπάειν, draw.]

I. a. Drawing or attracting blood to a part, as audone in the bast his property or hemolymphatic, hemolymphatic (hem "ō-limfat'ik), a. [{ Gr. aiµa, blood, + lymphatie.] Pertaining to blood and to lymph; noting a circulatory or vascular system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphotic systems. phatic systems.

phatic systems.

hemolytic, hæmolytic (hem-ō-lit'ik), a. [⟨Gr. aiμa, blood, + λυτικός, able to loose, ⟨λίειν, loosen.] Destructive of the blood, especially of the blood-corpuscles.

hemometer, hæmometer (hō-mom'e-tèr), n. [⟨Gr. aiμa, blood, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as hemadynamometer.

hemopericardium, hæmopericardium (hemō-per-i-kär'di-um), n. Same as hematoperieardium.

dium.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ō-fil'i-ä), n. [NL. hæmophilia, ζ Gr. aiμa, blood, + φίλος, loving.] In pathol., a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoderately from any insignificant wound, or even spontaneously. Also called hematophilia, hemophilia, and hemorrhapic diathesis.

hemophilia, hæmophilia (hem-ō-fil'ik), a. [ζ hemophilia, hæmophilia, + -ic.] Having a tendency to spontaneous bleeding.

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-hemophilia)

hemophthalmia, hæmophthalmia (hem-of-thal'mi-ā), n. [⟨Gr. aiμa, blood, + ὁφθαλμός, eye: see ophthalmia.] Effusion of blood into the eye.

hemoptic, hæmoptic (hē-mop'tik), a. Same as hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz'i-kal), a. [\(\lambda\) hemoptysical, hæmoptysical (hem-op-tiz'i-kal), a. [\(\lambda\) hemoptys-is, hæmoptys-is, + -ic-al.] In pathol., affected with or pertaining to hemoptysical.

moptysis. hemoptysis, hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), n. [NL. hæmoptysis, \langle Gr. aiµa, blood, $+\pi\tau bav$ c, a spitting, $\langle \pi\tau bav$ c, spit.] In pathol., spitting of blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood

blood: usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs. Also hamoptoë. hemorrhage, hæmorrhage (hem'o-rāj), n. [= F. hémorragie = Sp. hemorragia = Pg. hemorrhagia = It. emorragia, < L. hamorrhagia, < Gr. alμορραγία, a violent bleeding (esp., according to Galen, from the nose), < alμορραγία, \ break, burst, = L. frangere = E. break.] A discharge of blood from blood-vessels: usually applied to flux, either external or internal, from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting when considerable

a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound, and constituting, when considerable and unchecked, an immediate danger to life.—Bronchial hemorrhagie. Same as bronchohemorrhagia. hemorrhagic, hæmorrhagic (hem-o-raj'ik), a. [\(\) hemorrhage, hemorrhage, + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hemorrhage.—Hemorrhagic diathesis, a constitutional tendency to profuse hemorrhagic from slight causes.—Hemorrhagic fever. See fever!

See fever!
hemorrhagy† (hom'o-rā-ji), n. [< L. hæmorrhagia: see hemorrhage.] Hemorrhage.

That the maternal blood flows mest copionaly to the placenta uterina in women, is manifest from the great hemorrhagy that succeeds the separation thereof at the birth.

Ray, Works of Creation, 1.

hemorrhaphilia, hæmorrhaphilia (hem/o-rā-fil'i-ā), n. [NL. hæmorrhaphilia, ζ Gr. alμορρα-176

(γία), hemorrhage, + φίλος, loving.] Same as hemophilia.

(γία), hemorrhage, + φίλος, loving.] Same as hemophilia.

hemorrhoid¹, hæmorrhoid¹ (hem'ō-roid), n.

[In earlier E. form emerod (see emerod¹); = F. hemorroidc = Sp. hemorroide, hemorroida = Pg. hemorrhoida = It. emorroide = G. hämorrhoide = Dan. Sw. hemorroide, ⟨ L. hæmorrhoida | (fem. sing.), ⟨ Gr. alμορροίς, pl. alμορροίδες (sc. φλέβες, veins), veins liable to discharge blood, esp. piles, ⟨ alμόρροος, flowing with blood, ⟨ alμα, blood, + ρόος, a flow, flux, ⟨ ρεῖν, flow.] A tumor in the anal region, either within the anus (internal hemorrhoid) or without (external hemorrhoid), formed of dilated blood-vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connective tissue. See piles.

hemorrhoid²†, hæmorrhoid²† (hem'ō-roid), n. [⟨ L. hæmorrhois (-id-), ⟨ Gr. alμορροίς (-id-), also alμόρροος, a serpent (see def.), ⟨ alμόρροος, flowing with blood: see hemorrhoid.] In anc. zoöl. (Pliny), a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body.

the body.

hemorrhoidal, hæmorrhoidal (hem-ō-roi'dal), a. [k hemorrhoid], hæmorrhoid], +-al.] Per-taining to, affected with, or caused by hemor-rhoids: as, a hemorrhoidal tumor or flux; a hem

hemostasia, hæmostasia (hem-ō-stā'si-ä), n. [NL. hæmostasia, ζ Gr. aμα, blood, + στασις, a standing.] In pathol., stagnation of blood in

a standing.] In pathoti, stagnation of blood in a part; also, any operation for arresting the flow of blood, as the ligation of an artery. hemostatic, hemostatic (hem-ō-stat'ik), α. and n. [⟨ Gr. alμa, blood, + ατατικός, ⟨ ιστάναι, cause to stand: see static.] I. α. Stopping or preventing hemorrhage; styptic.

Ergot and digitalis, and probably also the acetate of lead, exert their hæmostatic action by causing a contraction of the arterioles. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 477.

II. n. A medicine designed to stop hemorrhage; a styptic.

hemothorax, hæmothorax (hem-ō-thō'raks), n. Same as hematothorax.
hemotrophyt (hē-mot'rō-fi), n. [ζ Gr. alμa, blood, + τροφή, nourishment.] Excessive hematopoiesis.

matopoiesis.
hemp (hemp), n. [⟨ ME. hemp, contr. and assimilated (like hamper² ⟨ hanaper) ⟨ AS. henep, hænep = D. hennep = MLG. hennep = OHG. hanaf, hanof, MHG. hanef, hanf, G. hanf = Icel. hampr = Sw. hampa = Dan. hamp (Goth. not recorded) = Gr. κάνναβες (⟩ L. cannabis, ⟩ It. cannabis = Sw. hampa = Sw. nape = Sp. cáñamo = Pg. canhamo, canamo = Pr. eambe, eambre = F. chanvre, dial. canve, chambe, cambe = (prob.) Ir. canaib, cnaib = Bret. canib cambe = (prob.) Ir. canaib, cnaib = Bret. canib = Ar. Pers. qinnab) = OBulg. konoplya = Serv. konoplje = Bohem. konope = Pol. konop = Russ. konoplya, konopeli, konop = OPruss. konapios = Lith. kanapes = Lett. kanepe, hemp. The Rom., Ar., etc., forms are from the L., the L. from the Gr., and the Gr., Teut., and Slav. forms are supposed to be independently derived from an ancient "Scythian" or Caspian source. The Skt. cana. hemp. appears to be connected. From cana, hemp, appears to be connected. From the L. cannabis come ult. E. canvas, canvass,



Male (1) and Female (2) Plants of Hemp (Cannabis sativa).
α, male flower; δ, female flower; ε, embryo.

cannabic, cannabine, etc.] 1. A plant of the genus Cannabis, natural order Urticaeeæ, of which C. sativa is the only known species, C. Indica being only a variety. It is an annual herbaceous plant, the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce. It is a native of western and central Asla, but has been long naturalized in Brazil and tropical Africa, and is extensively cultivated in many countries. The Indian variety, often cailed Cannabis Indica, is the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish. (See bhang.) A valuable oil is expressed from the seeds.

Heer fatali Hemm, which Denmark doth afford.

Heer fatali Hemp, which Denmark doth afford, Doth furnish vs with Canvasa, and with Cord.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i. 3.

Hemp when required for cordage is generally sown in drills, when for weaving purposes it is scattered broadcast.

A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 142. 2. The fiber of this plant, obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses. It is tough and airong, and peculiarly adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sail-cloth, and twisting into ropea and cables. As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging, it is the subject of humorous allusion.

What, you speak of Hempe? mary, you terme it with manie pretie names. I never heard the like termes ginen to any simple, as yeu gine to this; you cal it neckwede.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free, And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate, Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epi-3. One of various plants of other genera yielding similar fibers, distinguished by specific epithets.—African hemp. See Sansevieria.—Bastard hemp, Datisca cannabina, a plant allied to the Cactacea, a native of Asia Minor and Crete.—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or Sunn hemp, Crotalaria juncea, a papilionaceous shrub, a native of those countries.—Bowstring hemp, of India, Calatropis gigantea, a plant belonging to the milkweed family (Asclepiadacea).—Brown Indian hemp, Hibiscus cannabinus, a plant of the mallow family.—Holy hemp, See holy.—Indian hemp, (a) Cannabis Indica.

1. See Cannabis. (b) Apocynum cannabinum. See Apocynum—Jubbulpore hemp, Crotelaria tennifolia, a legininous plant.—Manila hemp, afibrous material obtained from the Musa textilis. See manila and Musa.—Ramile hemp. Same as ramie.—Sisal hemp, the fiber of species of Agave, especially A. Ixtli. See henequen.—Virginian hemp, or water-hemp, Acnida cannabina, an smarantacous plant, a native of the eastern United States near the coast, grewing in marshes and along the banks of rivers. hemp-agrimony (hemp 'ag 'ri-mo-mi), n. A plant of the genus Eupatorium, especially E. eannabinum, which has a wide distribution and is often cultivated. See Eupatorium.—Bastard hemp-agrimony, Ageratum conyzoides, a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countries.

hemp-hrake (hemp' brāk), n. 1. A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks. Also hemp-break.

The commen hemp-break will clean two hundred nounds

Also hemp-break.

The common hemp-break will clean two hundred pounds er day. New Amer. Farm Book, p. 252.

per day.

New Amer. Farm Book, p. 252.

2. In her., same as bray⁵, 2 (b).
hemp-bray (hemp'brā), n. In her., same as bray⁵, 2 (b).
hemp-bush (hemp'būsh), n. A malvaceous plant, Plagianthus pulchellus, native of Australia and New Zealand, where it is also cultivated. See Plagianthus. Sometimes called the Victorian hemp hash

Vietorian hemp-bush.

About his neck an hempen rope he weares.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 22.

With hempen cord it's better
To stop each poor man's breath.

Lord Delaware (Child's Ballads, VII. 314). Somany lamentahie hempen Tragediea [hanginga] acted at Tiburne. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sina, p. 44.

2. Resembling hemp; fibrous. [Rare.] The fermer of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hempen state. Cook, Voyages, IX. iv. 3. Hempen caudlet, a hangman's noose: in silusion to a caudle or warm drink taken just before going to bed.

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the pap ef hatchet. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Ye shall have a nempen caudle then, and the pap of hatchet. Shak, 2 Hen. VI, iv. 7.

Hempen collar, the noose of the hangman's rope placed round the neck.—Hempen widow, the widow of a man who has been hanged. Hatlivell. [Prov. Eng.] hempie (hem'pi), a. and n. See hempy. [Scotch.] hemp-nettle (hemp'net'l), n. A coarse, bristly annual weed, Galeopsis Tetrahit, of the labiate family, resembling hemp somewhat in appearance, the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle. It is common throughout Europe, and introduced into the northern United States. Also called hemp dead-nettle. hemp-palm (hemp'päm), n. The dwarf palm or palmetto, Chamærops humilis, of the Mediterranean region; also, the palmetto of China and Japan, generally known as Chamærops excelsa, now called Trachyearpus. Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value.

hemp-resin (hemp'rez"in), n. The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India: same as churrus.

hemp-seed (hemp'sēd), n. The seed of hemp. It is used as food for birds, and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes.

In the same were four Turtle Doves, and many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our hempseede birds in England. Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

[In the following passage hemp-seed is usually supposed to be an intended blunder for homicide.

Do, do, thou rogus! do, thou hemp-seed ! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., li. l.]

To have hemp-seed sown for one, to be destined for the gallows. [Colloq.] hempstring; (hemp'string), n. One who deserves or is likely to be hanged; a crack-

hemp.

Vau. A perfect young hempstring ! Van. Peace, least he overhears you. Chapman, Monsleur D'Ollve, v. 1.

Chapman, Mousieur D'Oilve, v. 1.

hemp-tree (hemp'trē), n. The chaste-tree, Vitex Agnus-eastus, of the Mediterranean region.
See Vitex, and agnus castus, under agnus.
hempweed (hemp'wēd), n. 1. The hemp-agrimony, Eupatorium cannabinum.—2. Seaweed; kelp. [Scotch.]—Climbing hempweed, Mikania scandens, a climbing vine of the United States and tropical America, allied to Eupatorium.
hempwort (hemp'wert), n. Lindley's name for a plant of the order Cannabinacea, equivalent, to the tribe Cannabinace of Bentham and

lent to the order Cannabinacea, equivalent to the tribe Cannabinew of Bentham and Hooker—that is, the hemp and the hop. hempy (hem'pi), a. and n. [< hemp + -y¹.] I. a. 1. Like hemp. [Rare.]

"Twist the rind and the Tree [called magnais] there is a Cotton, or hempy kind of moss, which they wear for their Clothing.

Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

2. Roguish; riotous; romping. [Scotch.]

I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. Scott, Old Mortality, xlti.

II. n.; pl. hempies (-piz). 1. One for whom the hemp grows; a rogue; a giddy young person of either sex: used jocularly. [Scotch.]

When I was a hempie of nineteen or twenty, it wasna my fault if I wasna at the merrymakings time about.

Scott, Monastery, iv.

2. The hedge-sparrow, Aecentor modularis. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
hemselft, hemselvet, hemselvent, pron. pl. [ME., < hem, obj. pl. of he, + self, selve, pl. adj.: see he!, I., D (a), and self, and himself. Themselves is a different form.] Themselves.

Charlotte Brontë was brought up in old-fashioned days of work-bag and hem-stitch. New York Weekly Witness, Sept. 30, 1886.

hemstitch (hem'stitch), $v.\ t.\ [$\langle$ hemstitch, n.$]$ To ornament with a hemstitch.

Cousin Delight looked up; and her white ruffling, that she was daintily hemstitching, fell to her lap.

Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, 1.

hemuset, heymuset, n. [Origin not ascertained.] The male of the roe deer in its third year. Bailey, 1731.

The roebuck is the first year a ktd, the second year a girl, the third year a hemuse.

Return from Parnassus (1606), il. 5.

hemysperiet, n. A Middle English form of

nemysperiet, n. A middle English form of hemisphere.
hen¹ (hen), n. [Early mod. E. also henne; < ME. hen, pl. hennes, < AS. henn, hænn, hæn (also once henne), a hen (= MD. henne, D. hen = MLG. henne, hinne = OHG. henna, MHG. G. henne, a hen; equiv. to D. hoen = MLG. hön = OHG. hūn, huon, MHG. huon, G. huhn = Icel. hæna (for hæna) = Sw. höna = Dan. höne, a hen; ef Dan Sw. höns poultry! fem of mese AS. ef. Dan. Sw. hons, poultry); fem. of mase. AS. hana (not in E.) = OS. hano = D. haan = MLG. hane = OHG. hano, MHG. hane, han, G. hahn = Icel. hani = Sw. Dan. hane = Goth. hana, a cock, lit. the 'singer' (so chanticleer, q. v.), < root of L. canere, sing, > ult. E. chant, chanticleer, cant2, canticle, accent, etc. This verb (L. canere), like E. sing, had orig. a general meaning, being often used of the cries of birds and other ani-1. The female of the domestic fowl: opposed to eoek.

In thys yle ys . . . Plente of lambes, Gotys, motons, and also hennys, and capons.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

"Boys!" shrick'd the old king, but vainller than a hen
To her false daughters in the pool.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Any female bird; especially, used attributively, equivalent to female: as, hen canary, hen sparrow, etc.

I have no pheasant, cock nor hen. Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 3. In a general sense, the common domestic or barn-yard fowl (Gallus domesticus), or any specimen of this fowl, in all its varieties and without regard to gender; a chicken. See Gallus¹.

He'll find you out a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach, a strangs furmety
Will feed ye up as fat as hens i' the foreheads.

Fletcher, Bonduca, 1. 2.

4. A bivalve mollusk of the family Veneridæ
and genus Tapes. At Hereford in England the
name is given to two species, T. decussata, the
purr, and T. aurea. See hen-clam.—Blue Hen's
Chicken. See chicken!.—Our Lady of Heaven's hent,
or Our Lady's hent, the wren.

Mallsons, Mallsons, mair than ten,
That harry our Lady of Heaven's hen!
Old Scotch rime.

Pharaoh's hen. See Egyptian vulture, under vulture.—Port Egmont hen, a sallors' name of the great skua of the Falklands, Stercorarius antarcticus.—Potterton hen, the black-headed gull, Chroicocephalus ridibundus, named from a loch near Aberdeen.—Where the hen scratches, the gist of a difficulty; that on which the rest depends or turns. [Colloq.] hen? (hen), adv. [Also dial. hine; < ME. henne, heonne, hinne, abbr. of henene, heonene, and without adv. suffix -e, henen, < AS. heonan, hionan, and with adv. suffix -e, heonane, heonone, hence, = OS. hinan = OHG. hinnen, hinān, hinana, MHG. hinnen, G. hinnen, hence; adverbial formations binnen, G. hinnen, hence; adverbial formations with suffix -an, -ana, \ AS. heona, in comp. hin-, hence (= OHG. hina, MHG. hine, hin, G. hin, there, thither, = Dan. hen, away, further, on); with the suffix -na (cf. Goth. hina, AS. hine, acc. masc., him: see hel), from the pronominal stem by second or in F. he and in I. his this and him. hi, seen in E. he, and in L. hic, this, and hine, hence: see he^1 .] Hence: the more original form. [Now only prov. Eng.]

If you have in another londs,
And helde my boke in my houds,
And tau3t men of my sermoun,
I ne wote how I cam to this toun.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

Many a yeer as tt is passed henne Syn that my tappe of life bigan to renne. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 35.

Damysell, seyde Befyse then, Speke on, and go hen.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 102. (Halliwell.)

selves is a different form.] Themselves.

That yeveth hem ful ofte is many a gyse
Wel bettre than thel can hemself devyse?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 396.

hemstitch (hem'stich), n. The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics, produced by drawing out a few threads running parallel to the hem and catching together in groups those running the other way.

Challet Bronti was brought up in old fashboard days.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, 1. 102 (Halliwell.)

hen³ (hen), v. t.; pret. and pp. henned, ppr. henning. [< hen², adv. (cf. hence, v.), or else a var. of henchl.] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

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hen³ (hen), v. t.; pret. and pp. henned, ppr. henned, pr. henning. [< hen², adv. (cf. hence, v.), or else a var. of henchl.] To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

hen³ (hen), v. t.; pret. and pp. henned, ppr. henned,

peta Gleehoma.

henbane (hen'bān), n. [< ME. henbane, hennebane (> F. hanebane) (cf. Dan. hönsebane = Sw.
hönsbane); < hen¹ + bane¹. The AS. name was
henne-belle, hænne-belle, lit. 'hen-bell.'] A plant
of the genus Hyoseyamus, natural order Solanaceæ. Common henbane is H. niger, a native of Europe and northern Asia, and adventitions in the United States.



Henbane (Hyoscyamus niger). a, fruit; b, capsule, cut transversely

It is a coarse, erect biennial herb, found in waste ground and loose dry soil, having soft, clammy, hairy foliage of a disagreeable odor, pale yellowish-brown flowers streaked with purple veins, and a five-toothed calyx. The leaves are used in medicine, and resemble belladonna in their

action. They yield hyoscine and hyosciamine. When taken in any considerable quantity, the herb acts as a deadly poison to man and most animals, and is especially destructive to domestic fowls (whence the name). Swine are said to eat it with impunity. Also called stinking nightshade and hog's-bean.

hade and nog s-vean.

That to which old Socrates was curst,
Or henbane juice, to swell 'em till they burst.

Dryden.

The henbane or insane-root, which the Ganls used for their poisoned arrows.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

the lesser or small henbit.

The seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

Derham, Physico-Theology.
hen-blindness (hen'blind'nes), n. Inability to
see in a dim light: same as nyetalopia.
hen-buckie (hen'buk'i), n. The whelk. [Scotch.]
hen-cavey (hen'kā"vi), n. A hen-coop. [Scotch.]
hence (hens), adv. [With false spelling -ce, as
in thence, whence, once, twice, thrice, and in pl.
pence, mice, etc., for orig. -s; < ME. hens, contr.
of hennes, this, with adverbial gen. suffix -cs,
for earlier henne, mod. E. dial. hen: see hen?.]
1. From this place; from or away from here.
[By ellipsis of go, depart, or an equivalent verb, hence is
often used with the effect of a verb, especially in command or entreaty, like away.

Early to-morrow will we rise, and hence.

Early to-morrow will we rise, and hence,
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.
I know you not: what are ye? hence, ye base besognlos!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.]

2. From this time; in the future.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year hence he may.

Their names shall give fresh offence many ages hence,
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

3. For this cause or reason; as a consequence of, or an inference or a deduction from, something just stated.

Spight and favour determin'd all: hence faction, thence treachery, both at home and in the field.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On different senses different objects strike;

Hence different passions more or less inflame,
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;
And hence one master-passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest,
Pope, Essay on Man, it. 129.

When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until
P coincides with P, D being fixed, PD coincides with P'D,
and consequently the angle PDC with the angle P'DC.

Hence the angles PDC and P'DC are equal.

Chauvenet, Geometry, i. 5.

4. From this source or original.

Atergate and Derceto, that notorions Syrian Goddesse, happily borrowed the name hence.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

All other faces borrowed hence Their light and grace.

Hence, like thence and whence, though containing in itself the notion 'from,' is often pleonastically preceded by from. From hence we might descerne the mayne land and very high mountaines Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 110.

hence (hens), v. [\(\text{hence}, adv. \] I. trans. To send away; despatch.

Go, bawling cur, thy hungry maw go fill
On you foul flock, belonging not to me.
With that his dog he henc'd, his flock he curs'd.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. intrans. To go hence; go away; depart. Herewith the Angell henc't, and bent his flight Towards our sad Citie. Sylvester, Panareths, i. 1281.

henceforth(hens'forth'), adv. [\lambda ME. hens forth, hennes forth, earlier heonne forth, \lambda AS. heonan forth, also forth heonan: see hen2, hence, and forth1.] From this time forth; from now on: often with a pleonastic from.

Thanne seythe the Emperour, Now undirstondethe wel, that my woord from hens forthe is scharp and bytynge as a Swerd.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 254.

Hitherto he [Clive] had been merely a soldier carrying into effect . . . the plans of others. Henceforth he is to be chiefly regarded as a statesman. Macaulay, Lord Clive.

henceforward, henceforwards (hens'fôr'-wärd, -wärdz), adv. [\(\lambda \) hence + forward\(\lambda \), forwards.] From this time forward; henceforth.

Henceforward all things shall be in common. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

She would willingly afford him [the French king] all the assistence she conveniently could, lest the adversaries kence-forward, as heretofore, could resp advantage by his necessity.

Canden, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

hencemeant (hens'ment), a. Intended or plotted from this place.

Henry, as if by miracle preserved by foreigns long
From hencemeant treasons, did arrive to right his natives'
wrong.

Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33,

footman; a page.

He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hinch-bys. B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

oys. Call me your shadow's hench-boy. Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys Of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside. Sir W. Davenant, Wits.

hencher (hen'cher), n. One who haunches.

Being a dextrous hencher of stones, it required great nimbleness on the part of the youthful tormentors to avoid his sim. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 336.

henchman (hench'man), n.; pl. henchman (-men). [Early mod. E. also hencheman, henseman, hensman, haunsman (as a surname existing in the forms Henchman, Hensman Hinchman, Hincksman, Hinxman), < late ME. hencheman, henshman, hensman, henseman, hens man Hinchman, Hincksman, Hinxman), < late ME. hencheman, henshman, hensman, heynceman, henxman, a groom, a page or attendant, prob. contr. from "hengest-man, lit. 'horse-man,' i. e. groom (= G. hengstmann = Ieel. hestamaahr, a groom), < ME. hengest, a horse, recorded but once, namely, as hængest, in Layamon, l. 3546 (about A. D. 1200), but prob. surviving much later, or renewed in the compound through Scand. influence, < AS. hengest, hengst, a horse, steed (also in compound local names, as Hengestes-brōc, now Hinxbrook, Hengestesgeat, now Hinxgate, Hengestesrigc (for "Hengesteshryeg), now Henstridge), = OFries. hengst = D. hengst = OHG. hengist, MHG. hengest, G. hengst, a horse (in OHG. also a gelding) (> ODan. hengst, Dan. Sw. hingst, a horse, stallion: the Scand. forms being prop. contracted and the sense more general), = Dan. hest = Sw. häst = Icel. hestr, a horse (Goth. not recorded), + man. For the sense, cf. Icel. hestvördhr (lit. 'horse-ward'), a mounted guard, Sw. hingstridare (lit. 'horse-rider'), a groom of the king's stable who rides before his coach, a forespurrer, a jockey (= MHG. hengestritter, a rider); so the OHG. forms repr. by ML. hengistfuster, a groom (lit. 'horse-feeder': see foster'), and hengistnotus, a groom (OHG. nōt, need). The usual explanation of henchman as 'haunchman,' an invented compound defined as 'a man who stands at one's haunch,' is erroneous.] 1. A groom; a footman; a male attendant; a follower. [Archaic.]

To John Cheyne, Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henzmen, for thapparalls of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges Henzmen syenst the feste of Midsomer, etc.

Wardrobe Accounts of Edv. IV., quoted in N. and Q.,
[7th ser., III. 213.

And every knight had after him riding Three hensh-men on him awaiting. Flower and Leaf, 1, 252.

Her highnes [Queen Eltzabeth] hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the Henchemen.

E. Lodge, Illustrations, F. Alen to Earl of Shrewabury, [Dec. 11, 1565.

I do but beg a little changeling boy To be my henchman. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Thou shalt obey my servants when they call, And walt upon my henchmen in the hall! Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Hence -2. A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding

A henchman of his [Tweed's], who had a place on the police force, . . . besought the great man's intercession to save him from dismissal.

N. A. Rev., CXX, 127.

to save him from dismissal.

N. A. Rev., CAA. 121.

Twenty-five years ago, if you spoke to an American of a Henchman, he would have understood that you were making an historical allusion. . . At this moment, however, the term designates a very familiar figure in American politics. . . The Henchman is, in fact, a necessity of what is called machine politics, or, in plainer language, of the present mode of getting and keeping high office. . . . It is the Henchman who corresponds with the chief, and goes on to Washington or elsewhere to see him when any emergency arises,

The Nation, XXX. 398.

hen-clam (hen'klam), n. [So called as being mistaken for the hen or female of some other kind of clam.] 1. The sea-clam, Mactra or Spisula solidissima, of the Atlantic coast of North America. The flesh is edible, and much used for soups and chowders; the large deep shells are used for various domestic purposes, as for scoops, skimmers, etc.

Mactrs solidissima and the closely allied M. ovalis are known along our northern coasts as hen-clam, sea-clam, and surf-clam.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 278.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States,

hench¹ (hench), v. t. A variant of haunch.
hench² (hench), v. i. [Cf. hench¹.] To halt or
limp. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
henchboy† (hench'boi), n. [Also hinehboy; < hen-coop (hen'köp), n. A coop, pen, cage, or
hench-as in henchman + boy.] A follower; a
feethers to reserve the reserve the set of the United States,
Pachyderma crassatelloides.
hen-coil (hen'köp), n. Same as coil³. [Prov.
Eng.] hen-coop (hen'köp), n. A coop, pen, eage, or erib of any kind for confining poultry.
hen-cotet, n. [ME. hen-cote; \(\lambda \text{hen}^1 + \cote^1 \). Cf.
dove-cote.] A hen-coop.
hen-curlew (hen'ker"\(\vert \

U. S.]
hend¹† (hend), v. t. [< ME. henden (pret. hende),
< AS. ge-hendan (only once), take hold of, =
OFries. henda, handa, take hold of, seize, = Icel.
henda, seize, also (mod.) fling, lit. 'take hold
of with the hand,' < AS. hand = OFries. hand
= Icel. hönd, etc., hand. The verb is thus a
doublet of hand, v., in which there is a reversion to the orig. vowel. Cf. hendy, now handy.
A different word from hent¹, q. v.] To seize;
lay hold on: grasp. lay hold on; grasp.

They . . . toke the temple of Apolyn;
Thei felde it down and hende Mahoun,
And al the tresore of the toun.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 4032.

She flew at him like to an hellish feend,
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might,
As if that it she would in peeces rend,
Or reave out of the hand that did it hend.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xl. 27.

hend²†, a. and n. [\langle ME. hend, hende, heende, hinde, heynde, hynd, hynde, \langle AS. gehende (= OHG. gehende, gehente), at hand, near, \langle ge- accollective prefix (see i-1), + hand, hand: see hand. This word, in the var. hendi, hendy, became in later E. handy: see hendy, handy.] I. a. 1. At hand; near at hand; near; nigh; convenient: in this sense generally in the prediction. venient: in this sense generally in the predicate, and equivalent to the adverb. See hend²,

Hi funden hem so hende To the lond ther his lemman is, Him thugte he was in parais. King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

They boden clerkes forth to wende To every kyrke fer and hende. Richard Coer de Lion, l. 1205.

2. Handy; dexterous; clever; accomplished. This clerk was cleped hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 13.

3. Civil; courteous; polite; gracious; kind; gentle; noble; excellent; good: much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise.

4. Good: excellent: used of things.

In that mynster that ys so hende,
Fowr dores shalt thou fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.
Come, brother Csyme, I wolde we wente, with hert ful
York Plays, p. 36.

A gentle, noble, excellent person.

II. n. A genuc,
[Poetical.]

For sorowe my selffe I schende,
When I thynke hartely on that hende,
I fande hym ay a faithfull frende.

York Plays, p. 452.

hend²t, hendet, adv. [ME.; < hend², a.] 1. At hand; near at hand. See hend², a.—2. Civilly; courteously; kindly; honorably.

courteously; kindly; honorably.

Of this hert & this hinds hends now listenes.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2713.

To restore szen that y took mys,
And to pale my dettis fair and hends.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

hendecacolic (hen-dek-a-kol'ik), a. [\ \(\text{LGr.}\) \(\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}\) \(\frac{

figure of eleven sides and as many angles. Also endeeagon.

Also enacetagon.

hendecagonal (hen-de-kag'ō-nal), a. [< hen-decagon + -al.] Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon. Also endecagonal.—Hendecagonal number, a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(9n-7)$. Such are

nal number, a number of the form 1/2 (9n-7). Such are 1, 11, 30, 58, 95, etc.
hendecagynous (hen-de-kaj'i-nus), a. [〈 Gr. ἐνδεκα, eleven, + γννή, female (mod. bot. a pistil).] In bot., having eleven pistils. [Rare.] hendecahedron (hen-dek-a-hē'dron), n. [NL., 〈 Gr. ἔνδεκα, eleven, + ἔδρα, a seat.] A solid having eleven plane faces. hendecandrous (hen-de-kan'drus), a. [〈 Gr. ἔνδεκα, eleven, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (mod. bot. a stamen).] In bot., having eleven stamens. hendecaphyllous (hen-dek-a-fil'us), a. [〈 Gr. ἔνδεκα, eleven, + φίνλον, leaf.] In bot., having eleven leaflets: applied to a pinnate leaf. hendecasemic (hen-dek-a-sē'mik), a. [〈 LGr. ἔνδεκα, eleven, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημείον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora: see disemic, dodecasemic.] In anc. pros., containing or amounting to eleven moræ or semeia; having a magnitude of eleven units of time or normal shorts. hendecasyllabic (hen-dek a-si-lab'ik), a. and a. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\epsilon}\nu \delta \epsilon \kappa a \sigma i \lambda \lambda a \beta o c$, eleven-syllabled, $\langle \dot{\epsilon}\nu \delta \epsilon \kappa a$, eleven, $+ \sigma \nu \lambda \lambda a \beta \eta$, syllable.] I. a. Consisting of eleven syllables: as, a hendecasyllabic line or verse.

The strambotto, . . . one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry, consists of a single atrophe of from four to eight endecasyllabic verses with alternate rhyme in the south of Italy, and rhyme in couplets for the rest of the country, both schemes sometimes occurring in the longer strambotti.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 517.

II. n. In pros., a line or colon (series) con-

 \tilde{O} yoû | chôrûs ôf | Indô | lênt rê | viêwërs, . . . Loôk, I | côme tổ thể | têst, ă | tinỳ | pôem All côm | pôsed in ă | mêtrê | ốf Că | tullus. Tennyson, Hendecssyllabica.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'a-bl), n. [〈Gr. ἐνδεκασύλλαβος, eleven-syllabled; accom. in term. to E. syllable: see hendecasyllabic.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.
hendelaykt, n. [ME., 〈hend, hende, civil, courteous, + -layk (〈 Icel. -leikr), equiv. to -lock in wedlock.] Civility; courtesy.

Your honour, your hendelayk is hendely praysed With lordez, wyth ladyes, with alle that lyf here. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 1228.

Praise.

Ours hoost tho spak, "A, sire, ye sholde be hende And curteys, as a man of youre estaat."

Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, I. 22.

I hesu Crist, holi and hende, That beerde was blessid that bare thee.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Sir Oluf the hend has ridden sae wide, All unto his bridal feast to bid.

Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IL 299).

Sir Oluf and the side of the consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive complex idea; especially, substitution of two substantives so coordinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting geniwith its attributive adjective or limiting genitive. Thus Virgil (Georgics ii. 192) says 'pateris libamus et auro,' we pour out (wine) in libation from pateree and gold—that is, 'from golden paterse'; Cteero (II. Verr. V. xiv. 36) speaks of 'jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritateuque prodendæ,' the right of transmitting one's portrait to memory and posterity, 'or 'to the memory of posterity.' Verbs can be used in the same way: as, 'fundi fugarique,' to be overthrown and put to flight—that is, to be utterly routed.

hendly†, a. [ME. hendlic, hendelich; '\ hendl² + -ly¹.] Same as hend², 3 and 4. Layamon.

hendly†, adv. [ME. hendly, hendely, hendeli, hendlich, hendeliche, hindely, hyndly, etc.; 'khend² + -ly².] Conveniently; easily; skilfully; eleverly; courteously; graciously.

I knelid & pullid the berer me fro,

I knelid & pullid the brere me fro, And redde this word ful hendeli, Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

hendness, n. [ME. also hendeness; < hend², a., + -ness.] Civility; courtesy. hen-driver; (hen'dri*vèr), n. A kind of hawk, perhaps the same as hen-harrier. I. Walton. hendy; (hen'dl), a. [< ME. hendi, hendy, var. of hende: see hend². Cf. handy.] Same as hend².

So loveth she this hendy Nicholas. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 3386.

And he is curteys and hendy, Thi God him lete wel endy. MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon., 1. (Halliwell.)

nenet, v. t. [ME. henen, < AS. hānan, stone, < hān, a stone; see hone¹.] To stone; throw stones at.

Our Giwes [Jews] him Isdde withthouts [the] tonn, and henede him with stones,
And to stronge [dethe] him brogte inoug.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

And to stronge [dethe] him brogte inoug.

**Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

henent, adv. See hen2.

henequen, henequin (hen'ē-ken,-kin), n. [Also heniquin; \langle Sp. jeniquen or geniquen.] A fiber known as Sisal hemp, obtained principally from Agwe Ixtli of Yucatan; also, the plant itself.

Undoubtedly ceveral species of Agave furnish this fiber, but they have been so long in cultivation that it is difficult or impossible to identify them. These plants yield a return of lesves when four or five years old, and with proper mansgement may last as long as fifty or sixty years. The fiber is especially valuable for use in ship's cables, since it resists dampuess better than hemp.

henfaret (hen'far), n. [Appar. \ ME. henne, hence (see hen2), + fare, fare, going. Skinner has hincfar or heinfar, explaining it as the flight or desertion of a servant (hind).] A fine for flight imposed upon one accused of murder.

hen-fish (hen'fish), n. The pomfret, Brama rayi, a fish of the family Bramidæ. [Ireland.]

hengt. Middle English present and preterit of

henget, n. 1. A Middle English form of hinge.—
2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
Ord. and Reg., p. 96. (Halliwell.)—3. See the

The present name [Stonehenge] is Saxon, though the work is beyond all comparison older, signifying so hanging rod or pole, i. e. a Gallows, from the hanging parts, srchitraves, or rather imposts; and pendulons rocks are still in Yorkshire called Henges.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, 1. 305.

hengelt, henglet, n. See hingle.
hengent, n. [AS., prison, confinement (orig.
in stocks or pillory), also a cross, gibbet, and
abstractly hanging (= OS. hanginna, cross), < hon, pp. hangen, hang: see hang. Cf. hangwite.] Prison: an Anglo-Saxon word occurring in the (Latin) laws ascribed to Henry I.

hengwitet, n. Same as hangwite.
hen-harm (hen'harm), n. The hen-harrier.
hen-harrier (hen'har"i-er), n. A bird of prey
of the genus Circus, especially the European
marsh-hawk, C. cyancus: so named from their depredations in the poultry-yard. See harrier2, 2, and cut under Circinæ.

A hen-harrier bore in his talons a chicken to his young. S. Judd, Margaret, 1. 16.

hen-hawk (hen'hâk), n. Any hawk that preys upon poultry. Also called chicken-hawk. Specifically—(a) The hen-harrier. (b) The goshswk. (c) Some species of Buteo or bnzzard proper, as the red-stated (B. boreatis), the red-shouldered (B. lineatus), the broadwinged (B. penusylvanicus), and others. See cut under Buteo—Blue hen-hawk, the sdult American goshswk, Aster atticapillus

hen-hearti (hen'härt), n. [ME. henne-harte.]
One who has, as it were, the heart of a hen; a chicken-hearted fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Be the denyllis nese, 3e ar doggydly diseasid,
A! henne-harte! ill hsppe mot 3ou hente.

York Plays, p. 326.

hen-hearted (hen'har"ted), a. Timid; cowardly; dastardly; chicken-hearted.

She is hen-hearted, shee dares not looke Truth in the ace.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 74. One puling hen-hearted rogue is sometimes the ruin of set.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 119.

hen-house (hen'hous), n. A house, coop, or shel-

ter for fowls.

hen-huzzy (hen'huz'i), n. A man who meddles in women's affairs; a cotquean. Halliwell.

Henicuridæ (hen-i-kū'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Henicurus + idæ.] A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi, long, deeply forked tails, each feather tipped with white, and 10 primaries; the forktails. They have some superficial resemblance to the wagtails of the family Motacillidæ. There are only three genera and less than a dozen species, of Asia and Isnds further east. Also written Exteuridæ.

Henicurus (hen-i-kū'rus), n. [NL., also improp. Enicurus (C. J. Temminck, 1838), < Gr. evikôc, single (in zoōlogical use implying 'singular'), + ovpá, tail.] 1. In ornith, the typical genus of the family Henicuridæ.—2. In entom.:

(a) A genus of beetles, of the family Malaco-

(a) A genus of beetles, of the family Malacodermidæ, founded by Stephens in 1830. There are many European and a few South American

henkt, n. An obsolete form of ink. Henlean (hen'lē-an), a. Pertaining to the German anatomist Henle (1809-85).—Henlean mem-

brane, the fenestrated membrane of Henle, the third or outer layer of the inner coat of an artery, consisting of a network of elastic fiber.

hen-mold (hen'möld), n. A kind of black

spongy soil.
henna (hen'ä), n. [= F. henné, hinné, \ Ar. hennä, name of the plant. Cf. alcanna, alkenna, alkenna na, and alkanet.] 1. The Egyptian privet or flow-

er of Paradise, Lawsonia inermis, of the natural order Lythrarieæ, a shrub bearing bearing opposite entire leaves and nu-merous small and fragrant white flowers. It was called by Mohammed "chief of the flowers of this world and the next." It is cultivated

next." It is cultivated extensively in Egypt. The powdered leaves form a large article of export to Persis and the Turkish possessions, where they are used as a dye, and in the form of a paste as a cosmetic. (See def. 2.) They produce a reddish-brown color, and in Enrope are employed in dyeing leather. Henna is considered the best hedge-plant in India. 2. A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with eatechu, used in the East by

by mixture with eatechu, used in the East by women to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyewomen to stain their nails, finger-tips, and eyelids, and by men to dye their beards. The reddish-orange color it imparts is not permanent. It is often deepened to black by the addition of other ingredients. hennet, adv. A Middle English form of hen2. hennery (hen'ér-i), n.; pl. henneries (-iz). [(hen1 + -cry.] A place where fowls are kept; a poultry-yard.

hennest, hennesfortht. Middle English forms of hence, henceforth.
hennin (hen'in), n. [OF.] A head-dress worn by Frenchwomen from 1430 to 1465 or later, high and conical in form, but differing in shape

at different times. henny (hen'i), a. [$\langle hen^1 + \cdot y^1 \rangle$] Of or pertaining to a hen; particularly, hen-feathered, or feathered like a female in hackle, saddle, tail, and color: said of a cock. This condition is characteristic of the males of some breeds of chikeness as the Schright hantams. chickens, as the Sebright bantams.

There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of henny game [fowls] are known.

Encye. Brit., XIX. 644.

henotheism (heu'ō-thē-izm), n. [< Gr. ɛiç (ev-), one, + θεός, god, + -ism.] A name given to an asserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu religion (of the Vedas), as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn: hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistic religions.

Henotheism, not the henotheism of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical henotheism, i. e. the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monothelsm, like that of the ancient Israelites, the worship of an absolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 367.

henotheistic (hen "ō-thē-is'tik), a. [\ henothe-

ism + ·ist-ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism. Max Müller.

henotic (he-not'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ἐνωτικός, serving to unite, ⟨ἐνοῖν, unite, ⟨εἰς (ἐν-), one.] Tending to make one; unifying; tending to unite or reconcile; harmonizing: as, "henotic teaching," Cladetone

ing. [Rare.]

ng. [Tearc.]
Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck.

Cartyle, Misc., III. 208.

species. H. hirtus is an example. (b) A genus of flies. Walker.

henkt, n. An obsolete form of ink.

Henlean (hen'lē-an), a. Pertaining to the German anatomist Henle (1809-85).—Henlean mem
henpecked (hen'pekt), p. a. [Formerly also henpeckt; < henl + pecked, pp. of peckl. The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submission of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle-, saddle-, and even breast-

feathers.] Governed or controlled entirely by one's wife; domineered over.

A step-dame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rnles my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 49.

Socrates, who is by all accounts the undoubted head of the sect of the hen-pecked, owned and acknowledged that be owed great part of his virtne to the exercise which his nacful wife constantly gave it. Steele, Spectator, No. 479.

He [Rip Van Winkle] was . . . an obedient, hen-pecked husband. . . . Those men are most spt to be obsequious and conciliating abroad who are under the discipline of shrews at home.

Irving, Rip Van Winkle.

henpeckery (hen'pek"er-i), n. [<henpeck+-ery.]
The condition of being henpecked. [Rare.]

He had fallen from all the height and pomp of headle-ship to the lowest depth of the most ambbed hen-peckery. Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxxvii. hen-plant (hen'plant), n. The rib-grass, Plan-tago lanceolata; also, the door-yard plantain,

P. major.

Henrician (hen-rish'an), n. and a. [\langle ML. Henricianus, \langle Henricus, Latinized form of MHG. Heinrih, Heimrich, OHG. Heimarih, Heimrich, G. Heinrich, E. Henry, a proper name.] I. n. 1. One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzerland and southern France in the twelfth century, followers of Henry of Lausanne.—2. A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV. who connected Gregory VII. in favor of the

IV., who opposed Gregory VII. in favor of the antipope Clement III.

II. a. Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII. of England; supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII.

Already had Doctor Richard Smith, reader of Divinity in Oxford, a versatile and unfortunate man, been compelled by the Archbishop to retract the chief srticles of the Henrician settlement of religion.

R. W. Dixon, Hist, Church of Eng., xv.

Henriquezia (hen-ri-kwē'zi-ä), n. [NL. (Richard Spruce, 1854), (Henriquez, a proper name.] Agenus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Rubiaceæ, and belonging to the natural order Rubiuceæ, and giving name to a tribe Henriquezieæ. The 4-eleft limb of the calyx is decidnons by a transverse section; there are 5 skinder stamens in the throat of the corolla; the capsule is large, woody, 2-celled, 2-valved, and shaped like s bean; and the cells are 4-seeded. The genus includes four species of handsome trees, natives of northern Brazil and Venezuels, with stont branches and verticillate, leathery, oblong or obovste, entire leaves. The rose-colored flowers are in dense terminal panicles.

Henriquezieæ (hen *ri-kwē-zī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Henriquezia + -eæ.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamonetalous plants, of the natural order

nous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Rubiaceæ, distinguished by having a 2-lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly winged seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule. The tribe contains two geners, natives of tropical South America, trees with opposite or verticillate leaves and entire stipules.

hen-roost (hen'rost), n. A place where poultry rest at night.

hen's-bill (henz'bil), n. The sainfoin, Onobrychis sativa, a papilionaceous plant common in Europe; also, any of the species of Onobrychis.

hen's-foot (henz'fut), n. [A translation of the Latin pes pulli, the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw (Theophrastus, p. 812).] An umbelliferous plant, Caucalis daucoides, found growing in European corn-fields in a chalky soil.

ing in European corn-fields in a chalky soil. Also called bur-parsley and hedgehog-parsley. Hensloviaceæ (hen-slō-vi-ā/sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Henslowia + -aceæ.] An order of plants proposed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus Henslowia of Wallich (not of Blume), subsequently placed by him in the Hydrangeacew. The genus is now referred to Crypteronia, of the natural order Lythrarieæ. Henslovian (hen-slō'vi-an), a. [\(\) Henslow (see def.) + ian.] Pertaining to J. S. Henslow (1796-1861), an English botanist. — Henslovian membrane, the cuticle of plants, of which Henslow was one of the discoverera.

hen-paidle (hen'pā'dl), n. The lump-usn, or clopterus lumpus. [Scotch.]
henpeck (hen'pek), v. t. [< henpecked.] To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of will or assaults of ill temper; domineer over: said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

But—Oh! ye lords of Isdies intellectual, But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, bave they not hen-peck'd you all?

But—Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, with monecious or discious flowers, the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to inferior overy, the staof the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk, an inferior ovary, the sta-mens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base mens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth-lobes, and drupaceous I-seeded fruit. The genus includes 12 species of shrubs, often parasitic on trees, with alternate petioled leaves and small greenish flowers: the species are natives of India, China, and the Malay srchipelago. Blume, 1850.

2. A genus of plants, of the natural order Lythrariew, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus Creaternaic of the same order. Walthe genus Crypteronia of the same order. Wallich, 1832.

hepatorrhea

Henslowieæ (hen-slō-ī'ē-ē), n. pl. [< Henslowia + -cæ.] A family of plants introduced by Reichenbach in 1841 for the genns Henslowia of Blume, and placed by him in the Fagineæ, as related to the beech, oak, etc.

hensmant, n. An obsolete variant of henchman. hent¹ (heut), v. t. [< ME. henten (pret. hente, pp. hent), also hinten (spelled hyntyn, Prompt. Parv.), seize, snatch, eatch, < AS. gehentan, seize (tho simple form only thrice, in legal formula implying 'pursue and seize,' i. e. arrest), prob. akin to hunt, q. v. A different word from AS. ge-hendan, ME. henden, E. hend, take hold of, with which it has been confused, but the two words may be ult. connected: see but the two words may be ult. connected: see hend¹, hand. See also hint¹, orig. a mere var. of hent.] 1†. To seize; snatch; eatch; grasp; take.

Bulbes smale uppe from her moder hent, Let putte in oth'r lande to multiplie.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80. Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

2t. To take; receive.

My nece Eglentine to wife shal ye hent, With all rewme and that to it longing. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2411.

Then wext he wroth, and to the Duke he sent,
And complained that auch harme was hent.

To throw Hakluyt's Voyages, L 190.

3t. To throw.

The brannches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree, And brere, and roote, and alle impediment, In haast is from the delver to been hent. Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

4. To plow up the bottom of (a furrow). Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
hent¹+ (hent), n. [< hent¹, v. Cf. hint¹, n.] 1.
Grasp.—2. Opportunity or occasion seized.
hent²+. Preterit and past participle of hend¹.
henter+ (hen'tèr), n. [ME. hentere; < hent¹ + -cr¹.] A seizer; a grasper; a pursuer.

Ravynerea and henteres of fowleste thinges.

Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge. Crabb. [Prov. Eng.] Also hinting. henware (hen'war), n. A seaweed, Alaria esculenta. See Alaria and baderlocks. henwife (hen'wif), n.; pl. henwives (-wīvz). A woman who has charge of poultry.

A half-witted lad, of very small stature, who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old hen-wife.

Scott, Old Mortallty, ii.

Pressure on the heads of hens, which the practical hen-wife employs before any operation of minor surgery on her restless brood. F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. [Research, Oct., 1886, p. 146.

henwoman (hen'wum'an), n.; pl. henwomen (-wim'en). Same as henwije.
henwoodite (hen'wud-īt), n. [After W. J. Henwood (1805-75), an English mining engineer.] Ahydrous phosphate of aluminium and

neer.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, occurring in spherical forms of a bright-blue color in Cornwall, England.

henxmant, n. An obsolete variant of henchman. Holland.
heot, pron. See hel.
he-oak (hē'ōk), n. [Cf. she-oak, a tree of the same genus.] A somber-looking Australian tree, Casuarina stricta, having thread-like, jointed, furrowed, pendent branches, without leaves, but with small toofted sheaths at the joints.

but with small toothed sheaths at the joints. **Heopitheci** (hē"ō-pi-thō'sī), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\ell \omega \varsigma$, Attic form of $\ell \omega \varsigma$, dawn (the east: see $\ell \omega s$), $\ell \omega \varepsilon$, an ape.] The catarrhine or old-world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine: all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere, where none of the lat-ter are found: thus distinguished from Hespero-

heopithecine (hē'ō-pi-thē'sin), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heopitheci.

heoret, pron. See hel. heorotaire (Audebert and Vieillot, 1802-7), appar. a Frenchified form of some supposed native name.] One of several small sickle-billed sun-birds of the of several small sickle-billed snn-birds of the family Dicwide which are peenliar to the Sandwich Islands, as Drepanis pacifica, and especially Vestiaria coccinea, Himatione sanguinea, and H. virens, the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the manufacture of articles of clothing. See cut under Drepanis. hep1, n. See hip2, hep2, n. An obsolete form of heap. hepar ($h\ddot{e}$ 'pär), n. [NL, in LL the liver, Lakind of fish, hip3, hip3, hip4, hip4,

struction.
hepatic (hē-pat'ik), a. and n. [= F. hépatique
= Sp. hepático = Pg. hepatico = It. epatico, ζ
LL. hepaticus, ζ Gr. ἡπατικός, of the liver, ζ ἡπαρ
(ἡπατ-), the liver.] I. a. 1. In anat. and physiol., of or pertaining in any way to the liver.

The bile is of two sorts, the cystick, or that contained a the gall-bladder, which is a sort of repository for the all, and the hepatick, or what flows immediately from twee.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, p. 10.

2. In zoöt., liver-colored; dark brownish-red; hepaticons: as, the hepatic tanager, Pyranga hepaticons: as, the hepatic tanager, Pyranga hepatica.—Hepatic airt or gast, aulphureted hydrogen gas.—Hepatic aloes. See aloes, 1.—Hepatic artery, an artery applying the liver. It arises from the celiac axis.—Hepatic canal, duct. See duct.—Hepatic colie, flexure, flux, etc. See the nouna.—Hepatic lobe of the carapace of a brachyuroua crustacean, a small lateral division bounded behind by the cervical groove, and internally by the protogastric lobe. See cut under Brachyura.—Hepatic mercurial ore, cinnabar.—Hepatic pyrites, iron disulphid; marcasite.—Hepatic tubes, the enteric canal and liver of Crustacea. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 275, fig. 143.—Hepatic veins, the veins returning the blood from the liver. In man they naually discharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava.

II. n. 1. A medicine acting on the liver.—

2. One of the Hepaticæ.

Hepatica (hē-pat'i-kā), n. [NL., lit. liver-colored, fem. of Ll. hepaticus, ⟨ Gr. ἡπατικός, of the liver: see hepatic. Cf. Gr. ἡπατικός, of the liver: see hepatic. Cf. Gr. ἡπατικός, liverwort.] 1. The liverleaf, Anemone Hepatica (He-



Liverleaf (Anemone Hepatica), a, fruit cut longitudinally,

patica triloba). The old genns Hepatica of Dil-

patica triloba). The old genns Hepatica of Dil-lenins may be regarded as a subgenus of Ane-mone.—2. [l.c.] Any liverwort; a cryptogamic plant of the family Hepatica. Hepatica (hē-pat'i-sē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of He-patica.] A family of small moss-like or thal-loid plants of lax cellular texture, usually pro-eumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; ioid plants of lax cellular texture, usually procumbent and emitting rootlets from beneath; the liverworts. They have the capsule irregularly dehiacent or indehiacent, with aporea mixed with thin thread-like cells and containing elaters. The sexual reproductive organs are of two kinds, antheridia and archegonia, the matured archegonium forming the capsule. Asexual reproduction occurs under three forms: by innovations, by gemme, and by runners. The liverworts and mosses together form the series Bryophyta. The liverworts differ from the mosses in having their atems bilateral, leaves 2-ranked and without mid-vein, capsule never dehiscent by a special lid, and elaters mixed with the aporea. They grow for the most part in moist places upon the ground, upon rocks, or the bark of trees, and a few are even aquatic. They are all chlorophyl-bearing, and green or brownish-green in color. The family Hepatice, which was first proposed by Adamson in 1763, is now divided into five orders: Ricciacee, Marchantiaceee, Anthogoretaceee, Monocleaceee, and Jungermanniacee.

hepatical (hē-pat'i-kal), a. [⟨ hepatic + -al.] Same as hepatic. [Rare.]

hepaticell (hē-pat'i-kal), a. [⟨ hepatic + -al.]

same as hepatic. [Rare.]

hepaticology + -ist.] One interested in or an authority upon the Hepaticee.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jist), n. [⟨ NL. Hepaticology + -ist.] One interested in or an authority upon the Hepaticee.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jis), n. [⟨ NL. Hepaticology + -ist.] One interested in or an authority upon the Hepaticee.

hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jis), n. [⟨ NL. Hepaticology + -ist.] One interested in or an authority upon the Hepaticee.

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hepaticology (hē-pat-i-kol'ō-jis), n. [⟨ NL. Hepaticology + -ist.] One interested in or an authority upon the Hepaticology.

hepaticology

hepatorrhea

for various compounds of sulphur with the metals, having a brown-red or liver color.

hepatalgia (hep-a-tal'ji-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. or in the liver, the liver, + ἀλγος, pain.] Neuralgia of the liver.

hepatemphraxis (hop-a-tem-frak'sis), n. [< Gr. *ήπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver, + ἐμφραξις, stoppage, < ἐμφράσσειν, stop up, obstruct, < ἐν, in, + φρασιον, fence in, stop up.] In pathol., hepatic obstruction.

hepatite (hep'a-tit), n. [< L. hepatites, liver-stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, hepatitis, an unknown precious stone, to st

in a liver-like solidification.

The changes advance unequally [in pneumonia], so that, whilst one portion of the lung is in the stage of red hepatisation, another may be in the grey stage—hence the mottled marble appearance of the consolidation.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 875.

The act of impregnating with sulphureted

hydrogen gas.
Also spelled hepatisation.

Also spelied nepatisation.

Gray hepatization, in pathol., the second stage of infiltration of the lung in pneumonia.—Red hepatization, the first stage of consolidation of the substance of the lung in pneumonia. The change from the red color to the gray is due to diminished congestion, and to loss of color on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscies.

on the part of the extravasated red blood-corpuscies.

hepatize (hep'a-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hepatized, ppr. hepatizing. [< Gr. ἡπατίζειν, be like the liver or liver-colored, < ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver: see hepatic.] 1. To convert by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver: as, a hepatized lung, in pneumonia.—2†.

To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen.

On the right of the river were two wells of hepatised ater.

Also spelled hepatise. hepatocele (hep'a-tō-sēl), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\mathring{\eta}\pi a\rho$ ($\mathring{\eta}\pi a\tau$ -), the liver, $+ \kappa \mathring{\eta} \lambda \eta$, a tumor.] In pathol., hernia of the liver.

hepatocystic (hep'a-tō-sis'tik), a. [⟨Gr. ἦπαρ (∱πατ-), the liver, + κύστις, bladder.] In anat., pertaining jointly to the liver and the gallbladder.

bladder.
hepato-enteric (hep"a-tō-en-ter'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\pi a \rho (\dot{\eta}\pi a \tau^-)$, the liver, $\dot{+} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \epsilon \rho a$, the intestines.] In anat., pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine; passing from the liver to the intestine: applied to the bile-dnet.
hepatogastric (hep"a-tō-gas'trik), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\pi a \rho (\dot{\eta}\pi a \tau^-)$, the liver, $\dot{+} \gamma a \sigma \tau \dot{\eta} \rho$, the stomach.] In anat., relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach as the hepatogastric

liver and the stomach: as, the hepatogastric omentum or epiploön.

hepatogenous (hep-a-toj'e-nus), a. [ζ Gr. ηπαρ (ηπατ-), the liver, + -γενής, producing: see -genous.] Arising in or produced from the liver. hepatography (hep-a-tog'ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ηπαρ (ηπατ-), the liver, + -γραφία, ζγράφειν, write.] A description of the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep"a-tō-li-thī'a-sis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr.} map (mar-), \text{the liver,} + \lambda tbiaorc, \text{the stone}$ (a disease): see lithiasis.] In pathol., the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver.

hepatologist (hep-a-tol'ō-jist), n. [< hepatology + -ist.] A student of hepatology; a specialist in diseases of the liver.

Dr. Harley, the English hepatologist and nephrologist. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV111. 98.

hepatology (hep-a-tol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ηπαρ (ηπατ-), the liver, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of or a treatise on the

hepatopancreas (hep a-tō-pang krō-as), n.; pl. hepatopancreates (-pang-krō-ā'tōz). [⟨Gr. ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver, + πάγκρεα, the pancreas.] In zoöl., a glandular organ of many invertebrates, the so-called liver, supposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function.

In the Invertebrata the accretions of many glanda, which are generally called "liver," but which would be more appropriately termed hepato-pancreas, exercise a digestive action upon starch and albumen, and at the same time secrete bye-products and colouring matters similar to those found in the bile of vertebrates.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 59.

Claus, Zoòlogy (trans.), p. 59.

hepatophyma (hep"a-tō-fi'mä), n.; pl. hepatophymata (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ηπαρ (ηπατ.), the liver, + φνμα, a suppurating tumor, lit. a growth, ⟨ φνειν, produce, pass. φνεσθαι, grow.] In pathol., a suppurative swelling of the liver. hepatoportal (hep"a-tō-pōr'tal), a. [⟨ hepat-(iē) + portal.] In anat., of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system; portal, in an ordinary sense: distinguished from reniportal. hepatorrhea, hepatorrhœa (hep"a-tō-rē'ä), n. [NL. hepatorrhæa, ⟨ Gr. ηπαρ (ηπατ-), the liver,

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos 'kō-pi), n. [< LGr. ηπατοσκοπία, an inspecting of the liver, < ηπατοσκόπος, inspecting the liver, seothsaying, < Gr. ηπαρ (ήπατ-), the liver, + σκοπείν, inspect, view.]

iπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver, + σκοπεῖν, inspect, view.] Among the ancients, divination by inspection of the livers of animals.

hepatotomy (hep-a-tot'ō-mi), n. [⟨ Gr. ἡπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver, + τομή, a cutting, ⟨ τέμνευν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In surg., an incision into the liver. hepato-umbilical (hep-a-tō-um-bil'i-kal), a. [⟨ Gr. ἡπαρ (ἡπατο-), the liver, + L. umbilicus, the navel.] Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus: applied to the fibrous cord, the so-called round ligament of the liver, which passes from the liver to the navel, and is the remains of the numbilical vein.

of the umbilical vein.

hep-bramble (hep'bram"bl), n. [Not found in ME.; \langle AS. he\(\delta p\)-bremel, he\(\delta p\)-brymel, \langle he\(\delta p\)hip, + bremel, bramble: see \(\hat{hip}\) and \(\delta ramble\).

The dogrose, Rosa canina.

hep-brier (hep' bri * er), n. [*Hip-brier not found; < hep, hip2, + brier.]

Same as hep-bramble.

who became assimilated to him. He was the creator of all that was beantiful and mechanically wonderful in Olympus. Volcanoes were held to be his smithies, and the Cyclopes were his journeymen. In art he was represented as a beanded man, usually with the short sleeveless or one-sleeved tunic (exomis) and the conical cap, and holding the smith's bammer and tongs.



Hephthænura (hef-thē-nū'rä), n. [NL.] Same

hephthamura (hef-thē-mim), u. [\langle hephthe-mimeres.] Same as hephthemimeres.
hephthemimeral (hef-thē-mim'e-ral), a. [\langle hephthemimeres + -al.] In pros., of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; per-

eompound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'seven.'

heptace (hep'ta-sē), n. [⟨Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + άκή, a point.] Ä summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces. Kirkman. heptachord (hep'ta-kôrd), n. [⟨Gr. ἐπτά, γορόος, seven-stringed, ⟨ἐπτά, = E. seven, + χορόη, string, chord, eord.] In Gr. music: (a) A diatonic series of seven tones, containing five whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). (b) The interval of the major seventh. (c) An instrument with seven strings.

heptachronous (hep-tak'rō-nus), a. [⟨LL. heptanchus (hep-tangdy. Heptanchus (hep-tangdy. Heptanchus (hep-tangdy. Heptanchus (hep-tangdy. Heptanchus of the family Notidanidæ or Hexanchidæ, having seven gill-sacs, whence the name. H. indicus is a widely distributed Pacific species. heptander (hep-tan'der), n. [NL. keptandrus: see heptandrons.] In bot., a plant of the Linnean class Heptandria. Heptandria. Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see heptandrons.] The seventh class in the Linnean class characterized

seven strings.
heptachronous (hep-tak'rō-nus), a. [〈 LL. heptachronus (Marius Victorinus), 〈 Gr. ἐπτά-χρονος (Draeo), 〈 ἐπτά, = E. seven, + χρόνος, time.] ln anc. pros., having a magnitude of seven primary or fundamental times; heptasemie.
heptacolic (hep-ta-kel'ik), a. [〈 Gr. ἐπτάκωλος, of seven verses or members, 〈 ἐπτά, = E. seven, + κῶλον, member: see colon¹.] In anc. pros., consisting of seven cola or series: as, a heptacolic neriod

+ $\dot{\rho}$ oia, a flow, flux, $\langle \dot{\rho} \dot{\epsilon} \bar{\nu} v$, flow.] A morbid flow of bile.

hepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'k $\ddot{\phi}$ -pi), n. [\langle LGr. $\dot{\phi}\pi a \tau \sigma c \kappa \sigma \kappa \sigma \dot{\alpha}$, an inspecting of the liver, $\langle \dot{\tau} \pi a \tau \sigma c \rangle$, the number seven. $\langle \dot{\tau} \pi \tau \dot{\sigma} c \rangle$, the number seven. Cf. mohepatoscopy (hep-a-tos'k $\ddot{\phi}$ -pi), n. [\langle LGr. $\dot{\tau} \kappa \sigma \sigma c \dot{\tau} v \dot{\tau} v \sigma c \dot{\tau} v \sigma c \dot{\tau} v \dot{\tau$ In music, in the duedenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones, formed by uniting two duodenal cells of four tones. A hoptad based on C would be Eb G-Ab C E-F A, and would contain all the tones that can enter into consonant trisds with the tonic of the heptad, C. See duodene.

heptadecad (hep-ta-dek'ad), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi r\dot{\alpha}$, = E. seven, + $\dot{\epsilon}\epsilon\kappa\dot{\alpha}$; ($\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\dot{\alpha}$ -), a decad.] In music, in the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of twenty-four tones, formed by uniting seven decads whose tonics are the tones of a given heptad. See heptad and duodene.

heptaglot, heptaglott (hep'ta-glot), n. and a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi r\dot{\alpha}$, = E. seven, + $\gamma\lambda\ddot{\omega}\tau\tau a$, the tongue, a language.] I, n. A book in seven languages. It was in connection with this polyacist [Walton's] that In music, in the duedenal system of analysis, a

It was in connection with this polygiott [Walton's] that E. Castie produced his famous Heptaglott Lexicon (London, 2 vols. folio, 1669).

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 417.

same as heptagynous.

heptagynous (hep-taj'i-nus), a. [$\langle \text{Gr.} \epsilon \pi \tau \alpha, = \text{E. seven}, + \gamma vv \eta$, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).]

Having seven styles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Heptagynia.

or having the characters of the Heptagynia. heptahedral (hep-ta-hē'dral), a. [\langle heptahedron + -al.] Having seven sides. heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\dot{\alpha}$, \equiv E. seven, $+\dot{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha$, seat, base, \equiv E. settle¹.] A solid figure with seven faces. heptahexahedral (hep-ta-hek-sa-hē'dral), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\dot{\alpha}$, \equiv E. seven, $+\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\gamma}$, \equiv E. six, $+\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\partial\rho\alpha$, a seat, base, \equiv E. settle¹.] Having or presenting seven ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

each range containing six faces.
heptal (hep'tal), a. [ζ Gr. ἐπτά, = Ε. seven, +
-al.] Same as hebdomadal.—Heptal cycle. See

hephthemimeres + -al.] In pros., of or pertaining to a group or series of seven half-feet; pertaining to or eonsisting of three feet and a half. Hephthemimeral essura, a sceura after the thesis or metrically accented syllable (called by many the arisis) of the fourth foot. This cesura is not infrequent in the dactylic hexameter, especially in combination with the trithemimeral cesura. hephthemimeres (hef-thē-mim'e-rēz), n. [LL., α and α and α arising of seven half-feet. Also hephthemim. Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Hepialidæ, Epialus. Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Hepialidæ, Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Hepialidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Heptalever, in the daction of seven parts; spectalidæ, Hepialus. See Epialidæ, Epialus. Heptalever, in the daction of seven parts. Heptameron of *heptameron, 'Gr. ἐπτάμερος, of seven days, 'Eπτάμερος, in the "Heptameron" of Margaret of Angoulème, Queen of Navarre (1492-1549), is a collection of stories supposed to have been related during seven days, modeled on the "Decameron" of Boccaccio. Heptamerous (hep-tam'e-rus), a. [⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + μέρος, a part.] In bot., consisting of seven members or parts; having the parts in sevens.

Heptandria (hep-tan'dri-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see heptandrons.] The seventh class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, characterized by seven stamens.

| Linear Lineary | Lineary

heptandrous.
heptandrous (hep-tan'drus), a. [⟨ NL. heptandrus, ⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man (in mod. bet. a stamen).] In bot., having seven stamens; specifically, belonging to the Linnean class Heptandria.
heptane (hep'tān), n. [So called as containing seven parts of carbon; ⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + -ane.] A paraffin having the formula C₇H₁₆. Normal heptane, a mobile colorless liquid, is contained in petroleum. It is also obtained from the resin of Pinus Sabiniana, which yields nearly pure heptane when subjected to dry distiliation.
Heptanesjan (hep-ta-nē'si-an), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eπτά-Heptanesjan (hep-ta-nē'si-an), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eπtanesjan (hep-ta-nē'si-an), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eπtanesjan (hep-ta-nē'si-an), a. [⟨ Gr. 'Eπtanesjan

Heptanesian (hep-ta-në'si-an), a. [$\langle Gr. `E\pi\tau a-\nu v \sigma c$, Heptanesus (see def.), lit. 'seven islands,' $\langle \dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau \dot{a}, = E. seven, + \nu \bar{\eta}\sigma c$, island.] Pertaining to the Heptanesus, a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands, a group consisting of seven islands.

Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been in-corporated with the kingdom of Greece, Encyc. Brit., XIII. 205.

heptangular (hep-tang'gū-lär), a. [$\langle Gr. \epsilon \pi r a,$ = E. seven, + L. angulus, an angle.] Having seven angles.

heptarch (hep'tärk), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\epsilon}\pi\tau\dot{a}, = E. seven, + \dot{a}\rho\chi\dot{o}\varsigma$, a ruler: see heptarchy.] A heptar-

heptarchic (hep-tär'kik), a. [\(\lambda\) heptarchy + -ic.]
Pertaining to a sevenfold government; constituting or consisting of a heptarchy; specifically, in Eng. hist., of or pertaining to the heptarchy. See heptarchy.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire.

T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 69.

heptarchist (hep'tär-kist), n. [< heptarchy + -ist.] A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; especially, in Eng. hist., one of the heptarchie

In 752, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.

T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 48.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), n.; pl. heptarchies (-kiz). [$\langle NL. heptarchie \rangle$, $\langle Gr. as if *\epsilon \pi \tau a \rho \chi ia$, $\langle \epsilon \pi \tau a \rangle$, = E. seven, $+ \dot{a}\rho \chi \dot{\eta}$, rule, $\langle \dot{a}\rho \chi \epsilon u$, rule.] A government by seven persons; also, a group of seven kingdoms or governments: in the latter sense used only in English history, of the seven principal Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Suscer Wessey Freez Northymbria. Fact Anglish sex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mereia. There was no formal division into seven kingdoms, but their number varied at different times, and frequently a particular kingdom, as Northumbria or Mercia, obtained the preponderance. The period of the heptarchy is regarded as ending in 829, when Egbert, king of Wessex, became overlord of the other kingdoms.

This Heptarchy, or Division of this Island into seven Kingdoms, came not in all at once.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 5.

heptasemic (hep-ta-sē'mik), a. [< LL. hepta-semos, < Gr. ἐπτάσημος, < ἐπτά, = Ε. seren, + σημεῖον, a sign, mark, mora, < σήμα, a sign, mark. Cf. disemic, dodccasemic, etc.] In anc. pros., containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time; having a magnitude of seven normal shorts. normal shorts. An epitrite (---, ----), or an irrational trochaic or lamble dipody of epitritic form, is really or apparently heptasemic. heptasepalous (hep-ta-sep's-lus), a. [\langle Gr. $\ell \pi \tau \dot{a}$, \equiv E. seven, + NL, sepalum, a sepal.] In

heptastich (hep'ta-stik), n. [$\langle Gr, \epsilon\pi\tau\acute{a}, \pm E. seven, + \sigma\tau\acute{t}\chi oc, a line.$] In pros., a line consisting of seven feet.

seven, + στίχος, a line.] In pros., a line consisting of seven feet.

heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), a. [⟨Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + στίχος, a row.] In bot., having the leaves arranged in seven spiral rows, the eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.

heptastrophic (hep-ta-stref'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ἐπταροφος, ἐπτά, = Ε. seven, + στροφή, a strophet: see strophec.] In anc. pros., consisting of or containing seven strophes or stanzas: as, a heptastrophic song or peem.

heptasyllabic (hep*ta-si-lab'ik), a. [⟨ LL. heptasyllabic, Gr. ἐπταστλλαβος, ⟨ ἐπτά, = Ε. seven, + συλλαβή, syllable: see syllable.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is always heptasyllabic.

Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), n. [⟨ NL. heptateuchus, ⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + τεῦχος, a toel, implement, later also a book. Cf. Pentateuch.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The last two (Joshua and Judges) centsin the history of the Jews in the premised land under the theocratic gevernment historically developed in the preceding five, or the Pentateuch. heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + ἄπομος, an atom.] Same as hep.

heptatomic (hep-ta-tem'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \ell \pi \tau \acute{a}, = \text{E. } seven, + \check{a} \tau \circ \mu \circ \varsigma$, an atom.] Same as heptavalent.

Fluorine (mon- and heplatomic).

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Amér. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.

Heptatrema (hep-ta-tre'mā), n. [NL., <Gr. ἐπτά,
= Ε. seven, + τρῆμα, hele.] The typical genus
of Heptatremidæ, centaining myzents which
have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Alse called
Bdellostoma. Duméril.

Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,
< Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.,
< Heptatrema + -idæ.] A family of hyperotretous myzents, represented by the genus Heptatrema, with seven or six pairs of lateral
branchial apertures. Also called Bdellostomidæ.

heptavalent (hep-tav'a-lent), a. [ζ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + L. valen(t-)s, ppr. of valere, have power: see valid.] In chem., equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substi-tuted for replaced by seven atoms of hydro-

tuted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also heptatomic.
heptene (hep'tēn), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + -ene.] Same as heptylene.
heptyl (hep'til), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐπτά, = E. seven, + ὖλη, matter.] The hypothetical radical (C₇H₁₅) of heptylic alcohol and its derivatives.
heptylene (hep'ti-lēn), n. [⟨ heptyl + -ene.]
A hydrocarbon (C₇H₁₄), homelogous and polymeric with ethylene, existing in three isomeric forms. That obtsined by the distillation of Beghead coal is a colorless mobile liquid having a peculiar alifaceous odor, and is soluble in sicehol. Also heptene.
heptylic (hep-til'ik), a. Containing heptyl, or related to or derived from it.—Heptylic alcohol, C₇H₁₅Olf, a colorless liquid having an agreeable smell, belifing at 347° F.
hepwort (hep'wert), n. [⟨ hep + wort¹.] The degrose, Rosa canina.

degrose, Rosa canina. her (her), pron. See under hel. her. An abbreviation of heraldry.

and inferier in power to him alone. She was the type of virtueus womanhood, and of the wife and mother. In art she is represented as a majestic woman, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brew, and bearing a long scepter. By the Remans Hera was early identified with their June, originally a distinct divialty; and the Latin name is now commonly given to the Greek goddess.

Here comes to-day.

Here comes to-day,
Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming
each
This meed of fairest.
Tennyson, (Econe.

Heraclean, Heracleian (her-a-kle 'an), a. [< l. Hera-Statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples. Heracleus, < Gr. Ἡράκλειος, pertaining to Heracles: see Hercules; Hereulean to Heracles or Hercules; Hereulean to Heracleum. Heraclean stone (Latin Also spelled Heraklean.—Heraclean stone (Latin lapis Heracleus, Greek λίθος 'Πρακλεία'), the magnet: so called from ita power of attraction.

The power of the *Heracleian stone* was well known to the ancients as a matter of curlosity.

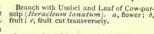
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 266.

Heracleidan, a. and n. See Heraelidan. Heracleonite (hē-rak'lē-e-nīt), n. [< Heracleon (see def.) + -itc².] Eccles., a follower of Heracleon, a Valentinian Gnestic of the second century, neted as a commentator on the Gospel of Jehn.

Heracles, n. See Hercules.

Heracleum (her-a-klē'um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ήρακλεία, a plant se called, fem. of Ἡράκλειος, Ἡρακλείος, Ηercules.] A genus of dicoty-

ledoneus poly-petalous plants founded by Linnæus, longing to the natural order Umbelliferæ, tribe Teach daneæ, charac-terized by its breadly obo-Peuccbreadly obovate, strengly compressed e o m pressed wing-margined fruit. The geous embraces about 80 species of perennial or biennial herbs, with alternate leaves, and generally white flowers in compound umbels. They are chiefly natives of the temperate regions of



natives of the temperate regions of the old world. H. lanatum is the only American species. It is known as the con-parsnip or hogweed, and is eaten by some of the native tribes of North America. A Kamchatkan species yields, when properly treated, a sweet exudation which is employed in the preparation of a distilled spirit. H. Sphondylium, a European species, is used for feeding pigs and sometimes as a demestic remedy.

Heraclidee, \(\text{Gr. 'Hpakleidye}, \text{pl. Heraclidee}, \text{pl. Heraclidee}, \(\text{Gr. 'Hpakleidye}, \text{pl. Heraclidee}, \(\text{Theraclidee}, \text{Theraclidee}, \) \(\text{Theraclidee}, \text{Theraclidee}, \) \(\text{Theraclidee}, \text{Theraclidee}, \) \(\text{Theraclidee}, \text{Theraclidee}, \) \(racy of Sparta, who claimed descent from Hercules through his son Hyllus. Also Heraklid.

Heraclidan, Heracleidan (her-a-klī'dan), a. and n. [\(\xeta\) Heraclid + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of

Gu Sull's rock, and Parga's shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore;
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
The Heracleidan blood might own.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. S6 (song, st. 18).

II. n. A Heraclid. Also Herakleidan.

Heracles (Hercules).

Heraclitan (her-a-kli'tan), a. and n. [(Heraclitus (see Heraclitcan) + -an.] Same as Hera-

her. An abbreviation of heraldry.

Hera, Here? (hē'rā, -rē), n. [LL., ζ Gr. 'Hρα, chitean.

Ionic 'Πρη, Hera.] In Gr. myth., the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferior in power to him alone. She was the type

Cutus (see Heraclitean.), n. [ζ Heraclitean.

Heraclitanism (her-a-kli'tan-izm), n. [ζ Heraclitan + -ism.] Same as Heracliteanism.

Heraclitean (her"a-kli-tē'an), α. and n. [ζ L. Heracliteas, Gr. 'Πρακλείτεως, pertaining to Heraclitus (pl. 'Πρακλείτεως, the disciples of Heraclitus.)

Litter (γ Heracliteanism), n. [ζ Heracliteanism]

Heracliteanism (her-a-kli'tan-izm), n. [ζ Heraclitanism (heraclitanism (heraclit clitus), ("Hpakketto," L. Heraclitus.] I. a. Pertaining to the philosopher Heraclitus of Ephesus (who lived about 535-475 B.C.). His work, of which fragments are preserved, was in a prose so sententious, and his opinious were so paradoxical, that the Greeks compisined much of his obscurity. He placed great stress upon the element of medistion and continuity in things, especially in time, saying that nothing is or is not, but that all things are in a state of flux—that is, are just in the passage between existence and non-existence, at once going out of being and coming into a new being. The physics of Heraclitus formed the basis of the corresponding part of the Stoical doctrine. Heraclitus maintained the relativity of knowledge in an extreme form, holding that we know nothing of the being of things but only their appearances. His merality was sober, carnest, and a little misanthropical. Also Heraclitus.

II. n. A follower of Heraclitus.

The extreme Heraclitans, as Cratylus, rejected the

The extreme Heracliteans, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Also Heraclitan. Heracliteanism (her"a-klī-tē'an-izm), n. [< Heraclitean + -ism.] The philosophical doc-trine of Heraclitus. Also Heraclitanism. Reading the Ephesian doctrine with the eyes of a Cynic, and the Cynic ethics in the light of Heracliteanism, he [Zene] came to formulate his distinctive theory of the universe far in advance of either. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 562.

Heraclitic (her-a-klit'ik), a. [\langle Heraclitus (see Heraclitean) + -ic.] Same as Heraelitean.

The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found.

Eucyc. Erit., XIV. 784.

many, is truth to be found. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 784.

Heræon, Heræum (hē-rē'on, -um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. 'Ηραίον (sc. leρόν), a place sacred to Hera, ζ 'Πρα, 'Πρη, Hera: see Hcra.] In Gr. antiq., a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).

Heraion (hē-rī'on), n. Same as Heræon.

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See Heraclean, Heraclidan

Heraklean, Herakleidan. See Heraclean, Heraclidan.
herald (her'ald), n. [Early mod. E. also herault, heraut, harrot, \(ME. herald, herauld, heraud, harawd, herood, herod, harrold, etc., = D. heraut = late MHG. heralt, herolt, erhalt, G. herold \(\) Sw. härold = Dan. herold, \(\) OF. heralt, heraut, F. héraut = Sp. haraldo, heraldo, also faraute = Pg. arauto, also faraute = It. araldo, \(\) ML. haraldus, heraldus, a herald; of OHG. origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. Haraldr, late AS. Harald, Harold, E. Harold (ult. of G. origin: tho reg. AS. form would have been *Hereweald; it occurs reversed in Waldhere) = OS. Hariolt (Diez, etc.), in ML. Chariovaldus, answering to an OHG. *Hariwalt (or *Hariwalto), *Heriwalt (the alleged OHG. Heriold, Hariold, Arioald, Arioald, are later reflections); \(\) OHG. hari, heri (= AS. here, Icel. herr, etc.), army (see harry), +-walt (= AS. -wealda, ruler), \(\) waltan (= AS. wealdan, etc.), rule, have power: see wield. The same first element occurs in harbor¹, harborough, harbinger, heriot, etc.; see harber! etc. The natient records eigen to the same first element occurs in harbor¹, harborough, harbinger, heriot, etc.; see harber! etc. The natient records eigen to the same first element eccurs in harbor? in harbor, harborough, harbinger, heriot, etc.: see harbor, etc. The particular sense given to herald may have been influenced by OHG. foraharo, a herald, \(\) forhar\(\tilde{e}\), proclaim, \(\) fora, forc, \(+ \thera \tilde{e}\), or yout. \(\) 1. An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly with \(\tilde{e}\). ity to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or employed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from early historical times; but as still maintained, as in Great Britain, it is merely nominal or restricted to subsidiary functions. In the middle ages the herald was an important adjunct of armies and courts. His person was involeable. His costume was emblazened with the armorial bearings of his chief, and constituted an official dress which it was a high offense for another person to assume. As armorial bearings became a matter of careful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting and blazening of achievements, and with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by those who were entitled to them and their prohibition to others, and hence with the genealogy of noble families and the descent of titles. At times questions of precedence, and of the marshaling of ceremonial processions and the like, were referred to heralds. Compare pursuivant and king-at-arms. See Herald's College, below.

An hawrawde hyes before, the beste of the lordes.

An hawrawde hyes before, the beste of the lordes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1, 3014.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3014.

The next Day after the Battel, French Heralds came to ask leave to bury their Dead, and had it.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 171.

As I watched the gates,
Lodged on my post, a herald is arrived
From Cæsar's camp.

Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

The heralds then proclaimed silence until the laws of the tourney should be rebearsed.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, especially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like.

—3. A proclaimer; a publisher; a crier; an announcer of important tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various powerpapers.] of various newspapers.]

Shall the loud *Herald* our Success relate, Or mitred Priest appoint the solemn Day? *Prior*, Gde to the Queen, st. 26.

The image of the world is the herald of the divine power and wisdom.

Bacon, Fable of Pan.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

4. A forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

Now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry The morn's approach. Milton, P. R., ii. 279.

She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The herald of her triumph, drawing nigh
Half-whisper'd in his ear. Tennyson, Enone.

5. The red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator, more fully called herald-duck. See carl-duck harle. Rev. C. Swainson, 1885. [Shetland

Isles.]-6. A noctuid moth, Gonoptera libatrix: 4. Pomp; ceremony. [Poetical.] An English collectors' name. See Gonoptera.— Herald-at-arms, in the middle ages, the herald or pursuivant when acting as regulator of a just or tourney, or when deciding upon the bearings allowed to be worn by any person; hence, a general term for a herald.

There was a *Herald at Arms* sent lately from Paris to Flanders, who by Sound of Trumpet denounced and proclaimed open War against the King of Spain. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Heralds' College, or College of Arms, a royal corporation in England, instituted in the fifteenth century. Its members are the earl marshal, three kings-at-arms, six heralds, and three purshivants; and its chief business is the grant-

and three pursivants; and its chief business is the granting of rearings or costs of arms, and the tracing and preservation of genealogies. In Scotland the corresponding functions belong to the Lyon Court. See Lyon king-at-arms, under king-at-arms.

herald (her'ald), v. t. [<OF. herauder, heraulder, herald; from the noun.] To proclaim; give things of see herald. That the heraldy of hem that usen for to lye.

Gover, Conf. Amant., I. 178.

heraud; n. An obsolete variant of herald. tidings of as a herald; announce.

We are sent
To give thee, from our royal master, thanks;
Only to herald thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

She smiled, but something in her smile Was like the heralding of tears, When lonely pain the grieved heart bears. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 52.

herald-crab (her'ald-krab), n. A species of crab, Huenia heraldica, so called because its carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the

carapace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shield and mantle.

heraldic (hē-ral'dik), a. [< F. héraldique = Sp. heráldico = Pg. heraldico; as herald + -ic.] 1.

Pertaining to heralds or heraldry, and especially to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings: as, a heraldic lion; the heraldic lion; the heraldic lion; the heraldic lion. raldic representation of birds, beasts, etc.; heraldic blazonry.

As for the heraldic question, although he had not assumed the arms of Clarence, he might have assumed them, or even those of Edward III. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 354.

2. In herpet., giving warning; monitory, as a lizard: as, the heraldic varan, Varanus or Monitor heraldicus, of India.—Heraldic chapter, heraldic college, the Heraldis College, or College of Arms.—Heraldic French, a barbarons sort of French used in heraldic blazonry.—Heraldic shield, a shield charged with heraldic bearings.

heraldical (hē-ral'di-kal), a. [< heraldic +-al.]

Of a heraldic character; relating to heralds or heraldry. [Bare.]

heraldry. [Rare.]

Making a considerable progress in *heraldicat* and anti-quarian studies under his inspection, he published a book. Wood, Athenæ Oxoo.

heraldically (hē-ral'di-kal-i), adv. In a heraldic manner; in accordance with the rules of

heraldry.

heraldize (her'al-dīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. heraldized, ppr. heraldizing. [< herald + -ize.] To blazon. [Rare.]

herald-moth (her'ald-môth), n. Same as herald-moth (her'ald-môth)

heraldry (her'ald-ri), n.; pl. heraldries (-riz). [< OF. heraulderie, < heralt, heraut, herald: see herald.] 1. The office or duty of a herald; spenerata. I. The omee or duty of a herale; specifically, the art and science of genealogy and precedence; the science of honorary distinctions, and especially of armorial bearings. In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of armoral delineation, blazonry, and the right of certain persons to certain bearings, except when, as in England, it has to do with marshaling processions, and with the rare ceremonies at which heraldic proclamations are made.

The law of heraldry in war is positive, Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

To woo a wench with empty hands
Is no good heraldry; therefore let's to the gold,
And share it equally; 'twill speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry, and the marshalling of badges, crests, coat-armonr, peanons, helmets and other devices of distinction grew into an important branch of knowledge.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 471.

Heraldry is snother element by means of which archæology provides trustworthy canons of criticism in relation to written and unwritten mediæval records.

Encyc. Brit., II. 343.

A heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms. [Poetical.]

And in the midst, 'mong thousand heraldries, . . . A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings.

Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

gs. Heaps of living gold that dally grow, And title-scrolls and gorgeons *heraldries*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

3. Heraldic symbolism.

He, whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble, . . .
Hath now this dread and black complexton smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot
Now is he total gules.

Shak., Hamlet, il. 2.

He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere Enter'd the world now bleeds to give us ease. Mitm, Circumcision, 1. 10.

Allusive heraldry, canting heraldry. Same as allusive arms (which see, under arm2).—False heraldry.

heraldship (her'ald-ship), n. [< herald + -ship.]
The state of being a herald; the office of a herald.

heraldyet, n. [ME., < OF. heraudie, hiraudee, a coat, frock; appar. orig. a herald's coat, \(\hat{he} \) herald; herald; see herald. Habit; figur-

Chaucer.

herb (erb or herb), n. [The initial h, as reg. in words coming from L. through OF., was silent in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now in ME. and is prop. silent in mod. E., but is now sometimes proneunced, in conformity to herbaceous, herbarium, and other forms in which the h is properly prenounced, as being recently taken from the L.; early mod. E. also hearbe, erbe (cf. mod. E. dial. arb, yarb), < ME. herbe, pronounced and often spelled erbe, < OF. herbe, ierbe, erbe, F. herbe = Pr. herba, erba = Sp. yerba = Pg. herva, era = It. erba, < L. herba, grass, green stalks or blades, herbage, an herb; supposed without much probability to be consupposed, without much probability, to be connected with OL. forbea, food, Gr. $\phi o \beta \eta$, pasture, fodder, forage, $\langle \phi \ell \rho \beta \epsilon v, \text{feed.} \rangle$ 1. A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least: thus distinguished from a shrub or tree, which has a woody stem or trunk.

On a thursday at even in the moueth of Aprille, in the tyme that these erbes and trees he-gynna to florissh.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 242.

No flower was nigh, no grass, herb, leaf, or weed, But stole his blood and seem'd with him to bleed, Shak., Venns and Adonis, 1. 1055.

It [a garden] belongeth especially to the Physitians, and is famoused over most places of Christendome for the soveraigne vertue of medicinable hearbes. Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

Specifically—2. A herbaceous plant used offi-cinally.—3†. That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification, including the stem or stalk, the leaves, etc.—Herb mastic, a labiste plant and species of thyme, Thymus Mastichina, growing in Europe. The Syriao herb mastic is a germander, Teucrium marum, of the Levant. Also called cat-thyme.—Herb of friendship, a species of stonecrop, Sedum Anacampseros, of continental Europe, not very abundant. Also called evergreen or pine.—Herb of Paris. Same as herb-paris.—Herb of St. Martin, a tropical plant, Sauvagesia erecta, belonging to the natural order Violariea, ranging from Peru to the West Indies, and found in western Africa, Madagascar, and Java. In Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies (where it is also called tron-shrub) as a diuretic.—Herb of the cross, the vervain, Verbena officinalis, which when gathered with a certain formula is imagined to be efficient in curing wounds. T. F. Thisileton Dyer, Folklore of Plants, 1889, p. 259.—Herb terrible, the allvery-leafed daphne, Thymeleca Tartonraira, a chrub of the Mediterrancen region and Asia Minor.—Holy herb. See holy.—Syn. 1. Plant, Shrub, etc. See vegetable, n.
herbaceous (hér-bā/shius), a. [= Sp. Pg. herbaceo = It. erbaceo, < L. herbaceus, grassy, grass-colored, < herba, grass: see herb.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of herbs.—2. Feeding on vegetables; herbivorous. fructification, including the stem or stalk, the

ing on vegetables; herbivorous.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables. Derham.

to gathering and comminution of vegetables. Derham.
Herbaceous plants, plants which perish annually down to (sometimes including) the root; soft, succellent vegetables. Of herbaceous plants, some are annual, perishing stem and root every year; some are blennial, the roots subsisting two years; others are perennial, being perpetuated for many years by their roots, a new stem springing up every year.—Herbaceous stem, a soft, not woody stem. herbage (er' or her'bāj), n. [< F. herbage (= Pr. erbatge = Sp. herbage = Pg. hervagem = It. erbaggio), < herbe, herb: see herb and -age.] 1. Herbaceous growth in general; vegetation; hence, pasturage: pasture-plants, as grass and hence, pasturage; pasture-plants, as grass and clover.

The influence of true religion is mild, soft and noiseless. The influence of true rengion is find, soft and housevess, and constant, as the descent of the evening dew on the tender herbage.

Vines, clives, herbage, forests disappear, And all the charms of a Sicilian year.

Comper, Heroism, 1. 23.

2. In Eng. law, the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man. herbaged (ér'- or hèr'bājd), a. [\lambda herbage + -ed^2.] Covered with herbage or grass.

Delicions is your shelter to the soul,
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,
Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling aides
Laves, as he floats along the herbag'd brink.
Thomson, Summer, 1. 475.

herbal (her'bal), a. and n. [< OF. herbal, of grass or herbs (as a noun, the month of June, also a place covered with grass, herbel, a meadow), < ML. *herbalis, < L. herba, herb: see herb.] I.† a. Pertaining to or consisting of herbs.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that herball dinner and leane repast.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. and leane repast.

The herbal savour gave his sense delight.

Quarles, Hist. Jonah.

II. n. 1. A book in which plants are classified and described; a treatise on the kinds, qualities, uses, etc., of plants; a book of systematic and officinal botany. [Obsolete except historically.]

The new Herball and such Bookes as make shew of herbes, plants, trees, fishes, foules and beasts of these regions.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 441.

An ignorant physician, though possibly he may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an herbal, yet neither knows its virtue nor its operation, nor how to prepare it for a medicine.

Bates, On the Fear of God.

2t. A herbarium.

Others made it their business to collect in voluminous herbals all the several leaves of some one tree.

Spectator, No. 455.

herbalism (her'bal-izm), n. [< herbal + -ism.]

The knowledge of herbs.

herbalist (her'bal-ist), n. [< herbal + -ist.] 1.

One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants, or makes collections of them.

He was a curious florist, an accurate *herbalist*, throughly vers'd in the book of nature.

J. Mede, Works, Author's Life.

2. A dealer in medicinal plants, or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only.

herbart, n. [Appar. a var. of herber, an esrly form of arbor², used by Spenser as equiv. to herb. Cf. OF. herbor, erbor, erbour, grass, herbage, < herbc, grass.] An herb.

The roofe hereof was arched over head, And deckt with flowers and herbars daintily. Spenser, F. Q., H. ix. 46.

herbaria, n. Latin plural of herbarium. herbarian (her-bā'ri-an), n. [\(herb + -arian. \) herbarium.] A herbalist. barist, n. See herborist.

herbaristt, n. See herborist.
herbarium (her-bā'ri-um), n.; pl. herbariums, herbaria (-umz, -ä). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. herbarium = Sp. herbario = Pg. hervario = It. erbario, \(\Ll. \) herbarium, neut. of L. herbarius, \(\) herbaries, herbarius, \(\) herbarius, \ dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siecus. In the United States a standard herbarium-sheet has been adopted, and all plants are prepared to fit this. The sheets are 164 inches long and 114 inches wide, and the paper, which is white, smooth, and stiff, weighs about 28 pounds to the ream. For many European herbariums a smaller stze was originally adopted, which it is loexpedient to change. The plants are attached to these sheets either by small gummed strips of paper or by gluing one side of the specimen. The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheets of heavy manila paper called genus-covers. Each genus-cover contains a single genus, unless this is too large. Where the species of a genus are very numerons, they are placed in thin covera, called species-covers. The name of the genus or species is written in the left-hand lower corner of the cover. The specimens are kept in cases, which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep, 12 inches wide, and 5 or 6 inches high, the case having dust-tight doors.

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving

2. A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—3. An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botanical purposes.

herbarizet, v. See herborize. Herbartian (her-bär'ti-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), or to Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), or to his system of philosophy. The philosophy of Herbart is characterized by a view of formal logic which holds the conception of continuity (as well as various other fundamental notions) to be self-contradictory. He maintained that the metaphysically real is a plurality of simple beings connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction. He sought to express the fundamental priociples of ontology and psychology by means of algebraical formulæ, whence his philosophy is sometimes called exact realism. The Herbartian philosophy has exerted considerable inflaence upon the development of psychology in Germany.

II. n. One who accepts the philosophical doctrines of Herbart.

herbary (her 'ba-ri), n.; pl. herbaries (-riz).

trines of Herbart.

herbary (her'ba-ri), n.; pl. herbaries (-riz).

[Also herbery; in part \(\) herb + -ery, but ult.

\(\) LL. herbarium: see herbarium. Cf. OF. herberie, botany.] A garden of herbs.

herbary An herbary, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note.

fem. of benedictus, blessed: see benedict. The ML. form is also given as herba Benedicti, i. e. '(St.) Benedict's (Bennet's) herb.' The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons, and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept.] 1. A European plant, Geum urbanum, also known as avens. It is aromatic, tonic, and astringent, and has been used in medicine and as an ingredient in some ales. See Geum.
2†. The common valerian, Valeriana officinalis.
— 3†. The hemlock, Conium maculatum.
herb-carpenter (erb'kär'pen-ter), n. The self-heal or heal-all, Brunella vülgaris. See carpenter's per herb.

heal or heal-all, Brunous very ter's-herb.

herb-christopher (erb'kris'tō-fer), n. [ML. herba Christophori, i. e. '(St.) Christopher's herb.'] A name of several different plants.

(a) A specles of baneberry, the Actea spicata. (b) Osmunda regatis, the royal flowering fern. (c) Puthcaria dysenterica, the fleabane. (d) Spiras ulmaria, the meadow-sweet. (e) Filago Germanica, the herb implons. (f) Stachys Betonica (Betonica officinalis), the wood-betony. See betony. (g) Victa Cracea or V. sepium, two common Enropean species of vetch. Also called christopher.

herb-doctor (erb'dok*tor), n. One who practises healing by means of herbs or simples. [Colleq.]

Con herblet.

herbelett, n. See herblet. herber 14, n. A Middle English form of harbor 1. herber 24, n. A Middle English form of arbor 2.

That litel herber that I have,
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave,
I bad men ahulde me my couche make.
Chaucer, Good Women, 1. 203.

Scho lede hym in till a faire herbere,
Whare frwte was 'growyng ln gret plentee.
Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 108). herbergaget, n. A Middle English form of har-

herberget, v. A Middle English form of har-

herbergeourt, herberjourt, n. Middle English forms of harbinger.

herberwet, n. and v. A Middle English form of harborough.

herbery (her'ber-i), n. Same as herbary.
herbescent (her-bes'ent), a. [\(\) L. herbescent (her-bescent), herbescent (herbescent), herbescent

masterwort.
herb-grace (érb'grās'), n. See herb-of-grace.
herbicarnivorous (hér"bi-kär-niv'ō-rus), a. [<
L. herba, herbage, + caro (carn-), flesh, +
vorare, eat.] Herbivorous and carnivorous;
feeding on both vegetable and animal food.
Herbicolæ (hér-bik'ō-lē), n. pl. [NL., < L.
herba, grass, + colere, dwell.] In entom., a group
of insects which live in grass or herbage. (a) A
group of beetles. Latreille, 1807. (b) A group of files.
Deswoity, 1830.
herbicology (hér-bik'ō-herbicology)

herbicolous (her-bik'ō-lus), a. In mycology, growing on herbaceous plants. Berkeley, 1860. [Rare.]

[Rare.]
herbid (her'bid), a. [\lambda L. herbidus, full of grass or herbs, grassy, \lambda herba, grass, herb: see herb.]
Covered with herbs. [Rare.]
herbiferous (her-bif'o-rus), a. [= F. herbifere
= Sp. herbifero, \lambda L. herbifer, producing grass or herbs, \lambda herba, grass, herb, + ferre = E. bear^2.] Bearing herbs.
herbist (her'bist), n. [\lambda OF, herbiste; as herb + -ist.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist. Cot-grave.

arave.

herb-ive, n. See herb-ivy. Herbivora (her-biv'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of herbivorus: see herbivorus.] 1. A group of

2799 animals, especially mammals, which feed on herbage. The term has no specific implication, but la a common collective name of hoofed quadrupeds.

Also spelled herborise.

Also spelled herborise.

herborizer (her borizer), n. One who searches

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 231, note. herb-bane (èrb'bān), n. The broom-rape, Orobanche major: probably so called from its injurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic. herb-barbara (èrb'bār'ba-rā), n. Barbarea vulgaris, a winter cress indigenous to both Europe and America. herb-bennet (èrb'beu'et), n. [< ME. herbe beneit, < OF. herbe beneit, < ML. herba benedicta, it. blessed herb: L. herba, herb; benedicta, fem. of benedictus, blessed: see benedict. The

tables: distinguished from carmworous, insectivorous, etc.—Herbivorous eetaceans, the sirenians, as the manatee, dugong, and halicore.—Herbivorous marsupials, the kangaroos and their allies.

herb-ivy (erb'ī'vi), n. [Formerly also herb (herbe, hearb, hearbe) ivie, also herb-ive, herb-eve; \(herb + ivy^2 \). See ivy^2 .] An umbelliferous plant of the genus Ajuga (A. Iva or A. Chamæpitys), otherwise known as ground-pine, field-curress, and gout-ivi. The name is also sometimes cypress, and gout-ivy. The name is also sometimes given to the hartshorn-plantain, Plantago Coronopus, or the swine's-cress, Senebiera Coronopus.

herb-john (erb'jon'), n. Some tasteless pot-

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of herb-John in our pottage.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.

You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so
These herblets shall, which we upon you strow.
Shak., Cymbellne, iv. 2.

herb-lily (erb'lil'i), n. A name given by florists to species of the genus Alstræmeria, tuberous-rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse-plants of tropical America. A. psittacina is called partopical formula in the property of t rot-flower.

herb-louisa (erb'lö-ē'zā), n. The lemon-verbena, Lippia citriodora, a shrub from Chili with lemon-scented leaves.

herb-margaret (erb'mar'ga-ret), n. The English daisy, Bellis perennis. Also called bruisewort and marguerite.

wort and marguerite.

herb-of-grace, herb of grace (erb'ov-grās'), n.

[Formerly also herb-a-grace; also by contraction herb-grace; so called in allusion to its other name, rue (rue²), associated with rue, repent (rue¹).]

1. The common rue, Ruta graveolens. Also called herb-of-repentance, herb-repentance.

The first herbarist and apothecarie, renowned for the knowledge of simples and composition of medicines, was Cheron, son of Saturne and Phyllira.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

herborization (her bō-ri-zā'shon), n. [< F. herborisation (> Sp. herborizacion, Pg. herborizacion, Pg. herborizacion), < herborizacion, herborize: see herborize.

1. The act of seeking plants in the field; botanizing.—2. The impression or figuration of plants in mineral substances.

Also smalled herborization.

Also spelled herborisation. Also spened heroorisation.

herborize (her'bō-rīz), v.; pret. and pp. herborized, ppr. herborizing. [Formerly also herbarize; \F. herboriser(\> Sp. Pg. herborizar), formed appar. in imitation of arboriser, arboriste (see arborize, arborist), \ herbe, herb: see herb.] I. intrans. To search for plants for botanical purposes, betwiere.

poses; botanize. Little mattocks, plckaxes, grubbing hooks, cabbies, (bèches) pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for herborising.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelals, 1. 23.

The Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast. Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water (1784), p. 27.

He herborized as he travelled, and enriched the Flora Sueclea with new discoveries.

Tooke.

II. trans. To form the figures of plants in, as minerals. Also arborize.

Danbenton has shown that herborized stones contain ry fine mosses. Fourcroy (traus.).

herbous (her'bus), a. [= F. herboux = Pr. erbos = Sp. herboso = Pg. hervoso = It. erboso, < L. herbosus, full of herbs, grassy, < herba, herb: see herb.] Abounding with herbs.

herb-paris (erb'par'is), n. A liliaceous herb, Paris quadrifolia, common in England and on the continent, related to Trillium, the wake-robin. It is the only greater of the grant and in the continent.

the continent, related to Irritium, the Wake-robin. It is the only species of the genns, and has several other names, such as herb-tructove, fox-grape, leopard's-bane, four-leafed grass, one-berry, etc. The roots and berries are considered poisonous, though the latter have been used for inflammation of the eyes. The leaves and stems were also formerly used in medicine. Also called herb of Paris.

herb-peter (érb'pē'tèr), n. The common European cowslip or primrose, Primula veris: said to be so called from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys.

herb-repentance (erb're-pen'tans), n. Same

as herb-of-grace, 1.

herb-robert (erb'rob'ert), n. [< ME. herbe robert, < OF. herbe Robert, < ML. herba Roberti, Robert's herb.] An abundant species of geranium, Geranium Robertianum, of both Europe and America; soid to be so called heaves it.

and America: said to be so called because it



Herb-robert (Geranium Robertianum). a, fruit.

was used to cure a disease known as Robert's plague, from Robert, Duke of Normandy. Its reddish stems have given tithe names redshanks and dragon's-blood, while a certain unpleasant odor has carned for it the name of stinking crane's-bill. In West Cumberland, England, there is a superstition that if it is plucked mis-fortune will follow, and it is there called death-come-

herb-sophia (erb'sō-fī'ä), n. The fine-leafed hedge-mustard, flixweed, or fluxweed, Sisymbolic fine fluxweed, Sisymbolic fine fluxweed, Sisymbolic fluxweed, brium Sophia.

herb-trinity (erb'trin'i-ti), n. 1. The pansy, Viola tricolor: so called in reference to the three colors in one flower.—2. The liverleaf, Anemone Hepatica: so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf. See cut under He-

herb-truelove (érb'trö'luv), n. Same as herb-

herb-twopence (erb'tö'pens), n. The money

wort, Lysimachia nummularia: so called in reference to the paired coin-shaped leaves.

herbulent; (her'bū-lent), a. [< L. herba, herb, + E. -ulent as in opulent, corpulent, etc. Cf. L. herbula, dim. of herba.] Same as herbous. Bailey.

herb-william (erb'wil'yam), n. umbelliferous plant, Ammi majus, common in central and southern Europe, growing in sandy places. The parlicular origin of the name is nnknown; it occurs in Turner's "Bolanologia" (1664), p. 45. Also called bullwort and bishop's-weed.

herbwoman (erb'wum'an), n.; pl. herbwomen (-wim'en). A woman who sells herbs.

Your herb-woman; she that sets aceds and roots.

Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

herby (èr'bi er hêr'bi), a. [< herb + -y1.] Pertaining or relating to herbs; abounding with or affected by herbs; herbaceous.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yleideth any moss or herby substance.

Bacon.

For the cold, lean, and emaciated, such herby ingredients should be made choice of as warm and cherish the natural hest.

Evelyn, Acetaria.

natural hest. Evelyn, Acetaria.
The roots of hills and herby valleys then,
For food there hunting. Chapman.
The open sir of the barton, isden with hay scents and the
herby breath of cows. T. Hardy, Interiopers at the Knap, iii.

Hercoceras (hėr-kos'e-ras), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἐρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + κέρας, hern.] The typical genus of the family Hercoceratidæ.

Hercoceratidæ (hèr-kos-e-rat'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Hercoceras(-rat-)+-idæ.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus Hereogeards. They are discoidal forms having the whord trapezoldal in cross-section, and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides; the apertures are more or less flattened dorsabdominally, and extended above into two lateral sinuses. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist, XXII. 232.

hercogamous (her-keg'a-mus), a. [As hercogamy + -ons.] Characterized by hereogamy,

as a flower.

hercogamy (her-kog'a-mi), n. [⟨Gr. ξρκος, a fence, wall, barrier, + γάμος, marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities. A term sppiled to those flowers in which obstructions, such as protuberances, etc., have been developed, which prevent fertilization by their own poilen without external aid, as that of insects. The rostellum of orchids is one of the best examples of this condition, where the natural access of poilen is, in most species, completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber. Also herkogamy.

Herculanean (her-kū-lā'nē-an), a. [⟨I. Herculaneus, ad]., ⟨Herculaneum, Herculaneum, (Gr. 'Ηράκλειον'), prop. neut. adj., ⟨Herculas, Hercules: see Hercules.] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city near Naples, buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site

Naples, buried at the same time with relined by the cruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79. The site of Herculaneum was forgotten, but it was discovered in the early part of the eighteenth century under the town of Resins, and many remarkable works of art and other remains have since been obtained from it by excavation.

Elevations, drawings, plans, Models of *Herculanean* pots and pans. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 398.

Herculanensian (hėr kū-lā-neu si-an), a. [<L. Herculanensis, < Herculaneum, Herculaneum.] Same as Herculanean.

Herculanensian manuscripts.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

Herculean (her-kū'lē-an), a. [< L. Hereuleus, of or pertaining to Hercules, < Hercules, Hercules: see Hercules.] 1. Of or relating to Hercules: as, the twelve Herculean labors; the Herculean myth.—2. [cap. or l. c.] Resembling Hercules in size, strength, or courage; appropriate to the attributes of Hercules: as, a herculean athlete; a herculean fist.

So rose the Danite strong,

Herculean Samson, from the hariot-lap
Of Philistean Dalilah. Milton, P. L., ix. 1060.

An herculean robustness of mlnd, and nerves not to be broken with labour.

Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

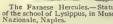
3. [eap. or l. e.] Very difficult or dangerous: in allusion to the Herculean labors: as, a hercu-

But what's the end of thy

Herculean labours?

B. Jonson, Masques
[st Court.

Hercules (her'kū-lēz), n. [L.; in voc., as a familiar oath, hercules, hercule, her-ele, meherele; Etruscan Herele, accom. of Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, earlier Ἡρακλέης, lit. having or showing Hera's glory, $\langle "H\rho a, \text{Hera}, \text{H$ and Rom. myth., a mighty here, originating in Greek legend, but adopted by the Remans, and worshiped as the god



of physical strength, courage, and related of the school of Lysippus, in Musco
Nationale, Naples.

Qualities. According to
the mythical account, his
father, Zeus (Jupiter), destined him to the sovereignty of
Tiryns by right of his mother, Alcmene, granddaughter

of Perseus, but was thwarted by Hera (Juno). After Hercules had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of Thebes, his hirthplace, Hera consented to his being made immortal on condition of his accomplishing certain superhuman feats for his rival Eurysthems of Tiryns, in which he succeeded. These feats, called the twelve iabors of Hercules, were as follows: (1) the strangling of the Nemean lion; (2) the killing of the Lerucan hydra; (3) the capture of the Ceryneian stag; (4) the capture of the Erymanthian boar; (5) the cleaning of the Augean stables; (6) the slaughter of the Stymphallan birds; (7) the capture of the Cretan bull; (8) the capture of the man-eating marcs of Diomedes; (9) the securing of the gridle of Hippolyta, queen of the Amazons; (10) the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones; (11) the procuring of the golden apples of the Hesperides; (12) the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberns, guardian of Hades. The subject of this most famous of the Herculean legends (of comparatively late date) is distinguished as the Tirynthian Hercules from other personifications of Hercules worshiped in different places and countries (as the Cretan or the Egyptian Hercules, etc.), under the same or other names, the attributes of these various personifications being essentially the same, but their legendary history being different. Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular, with broad shoulders, generally naked, or draped merely in the skin of the Nemean lion, the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet. He is usually armed with a club, sometimes with a bow and arrows.

Leave that labour to great Hercules;
And let it be more than Alcides' twelve.

Leave that labour to great Hercules;
And let it be more than Alcides' twelve.

Shak., T. of the S., 1. 2.

My Eustace might have set for Hercules; So muscular he spread, so broad of breast. Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

One of the ancient constellations, between Lyra and Corona Borealis, representing a man



The Constellation Hercules,

upon one knee, with his head toward the south, and with uplifted arms. The ancients did not identify the constellation with Hercules; the moderns place a club in one hand, and a branch of an apple-tree, with the three heads of Cerucrus, in the other. The constellation contains one star of the second magnitude (3), nine of the third, and twelve of the fourth.

3. A form of drop-hammer. See the extract.

The Hercules, a ponderous mass of Iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight.

Encyc. Bril., XI. 425.

4. Same as Hercules-beetle .- Hercules' allheal 4. Same as Hercules-beetle.—Hercules' allheal, a perennisi umbelliferous plant, Opppanax Chironium, a native of southern Europe. The roots and seeds are said to be similar in flavor and quality to the parsalp. Also called poundwort.—Hercules' club, a weapon mentioned in the seventeenth century as consisting of a heavy head of wood with nails driven into it and furnished with a handie: apparently a weapon extemporized for the defense of a fortified place.—Hercules' Pillars. See pillar.

Hercules-beetle (her'kū-lēz-bē"tl), n. A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle, Megasoma or Dynastes hercules. A large horn projects from the head of the male, and there is a smaller similar projection



Hercules-beetle (Dynastes hercules), about one third natural size.

from the thorax, so that the animal resembles a pair of pincers with the body for the handle. This beetle is the largest true insect known, attaining a length of about 6 inches. See *Dynastes*.

Hercules'-club (her'kū-lēz-klub), n. Same as

angelica-tree.

Hercynian (her-sin'i-an), a. [ζ L. Hercynius, ζ Gr. Ἑρκύνιος, pertaining to the region (L. Hercynia silva er Hercynius saltus, the Hercynian Forest, ζ Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρίμιος) called in mod. Gr. der Harz or das Harzgebirge, the Harz moun-

tains.] Of or pertaining to the forest-covered mountain-system of Germany. The word varied greatly in its application. Some ancient geographers made it cover a large part of Germany, while later writers restricted it to Bohemia, Moravia, etc.

The reindeer lingered on in the Hercynian forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius Edinburgh Rev.

hercynite (her'si-nīt), n. [\langle Hercynican) + -ite^2.] A mineral of the spinel group, containing alumina and iron, found in the Bohemian (Hercynian) Forest.

(Hercynian) Forest.

herd¹ (hėrd), n. [Early mod. E. also heard, herde; ⟨ ME. heerde, heorde, ⟨ AS. heord (gen. dat. heorde, also herde, hyrde), a herd, flock (of beasts, but also, like flock, of persons, a family or congregation, in Biblical sense); also, rarely, keeping or custody (a sense otherwise expressed by comp. heord-rūden, hyrd-rūden); = OHG. herta, MHG. herte, hert, G. herde, heerde (for *herte, by LG. influence) = Icel. hjördh = Sw. Dan. hjord = Goth. hairda, a herd, flock. Cf. Skt. çardha, troop, OBulg. çreda, a herd.]

1. A number of animals feeding or driven together; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the gether; a drove; a flock: commonly used of the larger animals, such as cows, oxen, horses, asses (cattle), deer, camels, elephants, whales, ctc., and sometimes of small cattle, as sheep, hogs, etc., and in falcoury and fowling of birds, as swans, crancs, and curlews.

I observed nothing but . . . sundry heards of blacke swine, and flocks of blacke sheepe. Coryat, Cruditles, I. 75.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

Gray, Elegy.

An herd of swans, of cranes, and of curiews.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

The dwellers of the deep, in mighty herds, Passed by us. Bryant, Sella. 2. In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the vulgar herd.

When he perceived the common herd was glad he refused the crown, he plucked me ope his doublet, and offered them his throat to cut.

Shak., J. C., i. 2. Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate herd of Catilines.

Dryden.

You can never interest the common herd in the abstract question.

Coleridge.

herd¹ (herd), v. [< ME. herden, herd; from the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To go in a herd; congregate as beasts; feed or run in droves.

If men will with Nebuchadnezzar herd with the beasts of the field, no wonder if their reason departs from them.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, 1. ll.

To associate; unite in troops or companies; become one of any faction, party, or set: used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense.

I'll herd among his friends, and seem One of the number. Addison, Cato, iii. 4.

The sovereign people crowded into the market-place, herding together with the instinct of sheep, who seek safety in each other's company.

Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 437.

II. trans. To form into or as if into a herd.

The rest . . . Are herded with the vulgar, and so kept.

B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wild stallions continually herded off the droves of the Indians of the southern plains, thus thwarting any endeavor to improve the stock by breeding.

The Century, XXXVII. 334.

herd² (herd), n. [Early mod. E. also heard, herde; \langle ME. herde, hirde, heorde, hurde, \langle AS. hirde, hierde, hyrde, sometimes heorde (= OS. OFries. hirdi = MLG. herde = OHG. hirti, MHG. G. hirte, hirt = Icel. hirdhir = Sw. herde = Dan. hyrde = Goth. hairdeis), a keeper of cattle, there are the with suffix of raising the heard. sheep, etc.; with suffix -e, orig. -ja, < heord, a herd, flock: see herd!.] A herdsman; a keeper of cattle; a shepherd; hence, a keeper of any domestic animals: now rare in the simple form (except in Scotland), but common in composition, as in cowherd, goatherd, gooscherd, shepherd enjacherd herd, swineherd.

"Almyghty Lord, O Jesu Crist," quod he,
"Sower of chast conseil, herde of us alle."

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, 1. 192.

The noble Gawein and Agravshn... sente in theire felowes and her peple, and her harneys be-fore, as the heirde driveth his bestes to pasture.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 267.

herd² (herd), v. [\(\lambda \text{kerd}^2 \), n. In this use hardly distinguishable from \(\text{herd}^2 \), v. In this use hardly distinguishable from \(\text{herd}^1 \), v.] I. \(\text{trans.} \) Te take care of or tend, as cattle. [Scotch.]

When they were able now to \(\text{herd} \) the ewes, They yeed together thre' the heights and hows.

Ross, Helenore, p. 14.

I had na use to gang
Unto the gien to herd this mony a lang.
Ross, Helenore, p. 31.

herd³†. An obsolete spelling of heard¹, preterit and past participle of hear. herd⁴†, a. An obsolete form of haired. herd-book (hèrd'bùk), n. A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning externing the important herd. concerning cattle in important herds.

In their native country none but select cattle are admitted to the herd-books. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 370.

herdboy (herd'boi), n. A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The herd-boys—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into "pens."

J. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi.

1. Macdonald, Food from the Far West, vi. herden, a. An obsolete form of harden. herder (her'der), n. [=OFries. herdere, NFries. herder = D. herder = MLG. herder = MHG. hertare, hirtere, hertære, hertære (G. as a proper name Herter, Herder) = lcel. hirdhir, a herder; as herd! + -er!.] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.

About the first of Arrell is the threat the harder states.

About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . . Two herders to a hundred head of cattle is the rule, . . . and each herder has The Century, XIX. 770.

herderite (hér'der-īt), n. [After its discoverer, Baron von Herder (1776-1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.

herdest, n. A Middle English form of hards. herdesst (her'des), n. [< ME. *herdesse, hierd-esse; < herd2 + -ess.] A shepherdess.

An hierdesse, Whiche that yeleped was Oenone.

Chaucer, Troilus, 1, 653.

As a herdesse in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke,
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, li. 3.

herdewicht, n. [Appar. ME.; < herd¹ + -wich: see wick².] A grange or place for husbandary, or for the grazing of cattle. Mon. Ang., iii. herd-grass (herd'gras), n. Same as herd's-grass. herdgroom; < ME. herdegrome; < herd¹ + groom¹.] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pines made of grang corne.

pherd.

Pipes made of grene corne,
As han thise lytel herde-gromes,
That kepen hestis in the bromes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1225.
So loytring live you little heardgroomes,
Keeping your heastes in the budded broomes.
Sponser, Shep. Cal., February.

herdic (her'dik), n. [Named after the inventor, Peter Herdie, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.] Alow-set two-(sometimes four-) wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.

Herdics, cabs, and carriages took to cover.

Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886.

herding (her'ding), n. [Verbal n. of herd¹, v.]

1. The occupation of a herd or herdsman.—

2. In the western United States, Australia, etc., cattle-raising.—Close herding, the herding of cattle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurate account of them.—Loose herding, the turning loose of cattle belonging to several owners on a range (see range), and the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the prohable increase of each herd from the number of calves branded at the annual rounding-up (see round-up, v.) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beefcattle in the fall.

herding-ground (her'ding-ground), v. A place

herding-ground (her'ding-ground), n. A place where whales herd.

herd-maid (herd'mād), n. A shepherdess.

I sit and watch a herd-maid gay.

Lyrics (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 76).

herdman† (herd'man), n. [Early mod. E. also heardman; < ME. herdeman, heerdman; < herd¹ + man.] Same as herdsman.

There ben grete Pastures; but Iewe Coomes; and ther-fore, for the most partie, thei ben alle IIerdemen. Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

The name of Turkes signifieth (saith Chitraeus) Shecpheards, or Heard-men; and such it seemeth was their ancient profession.

Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 278.

herd's-grass (herdz'gras), n. One of various grasses highly esteemed for hay; particularly,

in the northern United States, timothy grass,

The northern United States, timothy grass, Phleum pratense. In Pennsylvanis and the Southern States the name is also given to the redtop grass, Agrostis vulgaris. See timothy and rettop. Also herd-grass. herdsman (herdz'man), n.; pl. herdsmen (-men). [herd">herd", poss. of herd¹, + man.] 1. A keeper of a herd; one employed in tending a herd of earth.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat, Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. Milton, P. L., ix. 1108.

There, last-rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms,
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut.
Couper, Task, i. 168.

2t. The owner of a herd.

The owner of a nord.

A herdsman rich, of much account was he.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. The common skua-gull, supposed to pro-

of a nerd or of cattle.

here¹ (hēr), adv. [Early mod. E. also heere; ⟨
ME. here, heer, her, ⟨AS. hēr = OS. hēr = OFries.

hīr = D. hier = MLG. hir = OHG. hiar, MHG.

hier, hie, G. hier, hie = Icel. hēr = Sw. här = Dan.

her = Goth. hēr, hero (cf. OHG. hera, MHG. here, her = Goth. hēr, hero (cf. OHG. hera, MHG. here, her, G. her, hither; Goth. hiri, impv. adv., here! i. e., come hither); with orig. locative suffix -r (cf. her, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by hel, q. v. Here is related to he as there to that, they, and where to who, what. Cf. the series hither, thither, whither, and hence, thence, whence. In comp. with an adv. or prep. here retains some of its orig. pronominal force: hereafter, after this, etc.] 1. In the place or region where the person speaking is: on this spot or where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I pray you hence, and leave me *here* alone.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 382.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.

Gray, Elegy. Of Arthur's hall am I, but here, Here let me rest and die. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, here we tarried a month; here the speaker paused.

Here the anthem doth commence: Love and constancy is dead. Shak., Phoenix and Turtle, 1, 21.

The person here mentioned is an old man.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.

The territories of the duke of Medina Sidonia were particularly unguarded: here were vast plains of pasturage, covered with flocks and herds—the very country for a hasty inroad.

Irving, Granada, p. 75.

3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, here (in a picture) we see a cottage, and here a

tree.

To live in prayer and contemplation, Only attended by Nerissa here, Until her husband and my lord's return. Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The skin is, as it were, occupied all over with separate feelers, that are here widely scattered, here clustered, and here crowded together.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to there.

Line upon line; here a little, and there a little.

Iss. xxviil. 10.

Isa, xxviil. 10.

There is my dagger,
And here my naked breast. Shak., J. C., tv. 3.

Raphael had very prudently touched divers things that be amiss, some here and some there.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), t.

To this place: to the silvent diversity of the silv

5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, here has taken the place of hither. See hither.]

If thou remember'st aught ere thou cam'st here, How thou cam'st here thou may'st. Shak., Tempest, 1. 2.

Here comes some intelligence; a buzz o' the court.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, 1. 2.

Blest be Heaven

That brought thee here to this poor house of ours.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted

Here[their] pensunce and her purgatorie here on this erthe.

Piers Plowman (B), vil. 105.

Here in the body pent,

Absent from Him I roam.

Montgomery, At Home in Heaven.

Brief life is here our portion,

Brief sorrow, short-lived care.

J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Clumy's Horæ Novissimæ.

hereafter

Here and there, in one place and another; at Intervals; occasionally: as, the people were scattered here and there.

Jerome. I believe you will not see a prettier girl.

Isaac. Here and there one.

Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquilela once was.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 60.

Here below, on earth; in this life.

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

Goldsmith, Hermit.

Nor wants that little long.

Goldsmith, Hermit.

Here goes, now I am going to do it: an exclamation announcing a particular act, especially one that seems rash or bold. [Colloq.]—Here is or here's (so and so). (a) An exclamatory phrase used to call special attention to or express surprise at or delight with something suddenly found or coming to view or notice: often used ironically: as, here's a pretty mess.

This babble shall not henceforth trouble me.

Here is a coll with protestation!

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is a man, brother.

Fietcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Meanwhile Mr. Squeera tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smacking his lips, "here's richness!"

Dickens, Nicholas Nicklehy, v.

(b) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish: as, here's a health to you; here's luck to you.

Here's to the maiden of hashful fifteen,

Here's to the widow of fifty. . . .

Let the toast pass;

Drink to the lass.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.]—Neither here nor there neither in this place now the

Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.]—Neither here nor there, neither in this place nor it that; hence, not concerning the matter in hand; irrele vant; unimportant; of no consequence.

Mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis neither here nor there.
Shak.. Othello, iv. 3.

Shak.. Othello, iv. 3.

Yes, yes, they certainly do say - but that's neither here
nor there. Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

res, yes, they certainly do say - bith times hether here nor there.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

This . . . here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the definitive use of this before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often transposed after here: as, this man here (correlative to that man there); this here man. here2, n. [OSc. heir; ME. here, heere, A.S. here, an army, particularly the enemy, = OS. heri = OFries. hiri, here, = D. heer, heir = MLG. (in comp.) here-, her- = OHG. heri, hari, MHG. here, G. heer = Icel. herr = Sw. här = Dan. hær = Goth. harjis, an army, host; = OBulg. kæra, strife, = Lith. kæras, wær, = Lett. kærseh, wær, tumult, = OPruss. kærjis, an army; ef. Zend kæra, army. Hence hærry = hærrow², v., herring, and in comp., variously modified, heriot, harbor, harborough, herald, the proper name Harold, etc.] 1. An army; a host; a hostile host.

Til his sone mouthe bere Helm on heued and leden vt here. Havelok, 1. 378.

Specifically—2. In Anglo-Saxon hist., an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See fyrd.

English troops serving out of England and not for any English object are not called fyrd, but here, like the Danish Invaders of old.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 378.

3. An individual enemy.

He refte hym his riches & his renke schippts, And wold haue honget the here vppon hegh galos. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 13116.

here³†, pron. See he^1 . here⁴†, v. A Middle English form of hear. here⁵†, n. A Middle English form of $hair^1$. Chau-

hereabout (hēr'a-bout'), adv. [\langle here1 + about.]

1. About this place; in this neighborhood.

I'll hover hereabout, to know what passes.

Fletcher, Valentinian, lv. 2.

My friend should meet me somewhere hereabout. Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

2t. Concerning this; about this business. Go now thy wey, and speed thee heer aboute. Chaueer, Miller's Tale, 1. 376.

hereabouts (hēr'a-bouts'), adv. [< hereabout, adv., + adv. gen. suffix -s.] Same as hereabout.

Hereabouts her soul must hover still; Let's speak to that. Shirley, The Traitor, v. 1.

hereafter (hēr-àf'tèr), adv. [< ME. herafter (= Dan. herefter = Sw. härefter), < AS. hēræfter, hereafter, < hēr, here, + æfter, after: see here¹ and after.] After this time; in time to come; in some future time or state.

But nowe hereafter thou shalt here What God bath wrought in this matere. Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

And heraftir no man be heny to me, for I bere in my hodi the tokenes of oure Lorde Jesu Crist,

Wyclif, Gal. vi. 17.

We . . . hope that . . . [a man's] honest error, though it cannot be pardoned here, will not be counted to him for ain hereafter.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

hereafter (hēr-af'ter), a. and n. [< hereafter, adv.] I. a. That is to be; future. [Rare.]

That hereafter ages may behold
What ruin happen'd in revenge of him,
Within their chiefest temple I ll erect
A tomb. Shak, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

II. n. A future state; the future.

Tis heaven itself that points out an hereafter.

Addison, Cato, v. I.

Thus departed Hlawatha . . .

To the land of the Hereafter.

Longfellow, Hlawaths, xxii.

hereafterward; hereafterwards; adv. [ME. heraftirward; < here! + afterward, afterwards.] Hereafter.

Thon shalt hereafterwardes, my brother deere, Come, there thee nedeth not of me to leere. Chaucer, Frere's Tale, l. 217.

Heraftirward, britheren, be ghe coumfortid in the Lord and in the myght of his vertu. Wyclif, Eph. vi. 10.

hereagainst; (hēr'a-genst'), adv. [ME. her azeines; \(\lambda \) herea + against.] Opposite this place.

This Band is inhabited, and hath great plentie of wine and frutes, and hereagainst we were becalmed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

hereat (hēr-at'), adv. [$\langle here^1 + at. \rangle$] At or by reason of this.

Hereat this young man sadly grieved.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 219).

The Suffoid Miracle (Child's Bahads, 1. 210), hereaway (her'a-wā"), adv. [< here1 + away.] Hereabout; in this neighborhood, or in this direction. [Colloq.]

We knew before that these towns were here away; hut had we known that this river turned and ran in among them, we should never have undertaken the enterprise.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1. 416).

The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Whittier, Agalost Fugitive Slave Act.
hereawayst (hēr'a-wāz"), adv. [< hereaway +

adv. gen. suffix -s.] Same as hereaway.

Here-awaies liued a people called Dogzyn, which others called Pagans, of no sect, nor subject to any Prince,
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 162.

herebefore, adv. [\langle ME. here-bifore, herbiforne: see here\(^1\) and before.] Before this time; heretofore.

Sire, sum time here-bifor, in my zong age, I wedded with al wele a worschipful lady. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4072.

herebeforn, adv. [ME. herebefore, herbiforn, \(\) here\(\) + beforn, var. of before: see before.] Same as herebefore.

Thou hast told me hercbeforne, that he nia not to blame that chaungeth his consell in certeyn eas, and for certeyne and just canses.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

here-being (hēr-bē'ing), n. [ME. herebeyng; < here! + being, n.] Present existence.

Hane henene in gowre here-beyny and henene her-after.

Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 141.

herebodet, n. [Appar. repr. an AS. *herebod (not found), < here, army, + bod, gebod, command: see bode².] A royal edict calling citizens or subjects into the field: an old law term so explained by Skinner. It is also cited as herebote, which would mean a military tax or contribution

hereby (hēr-bī'), adv. [< ME. here by, herbi; here¹ + by¹.] 1. Near by; not far off.

Prin. Where is the bush
That we must stand and play the murtherer in?
For. Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

2. By this; by means of this.

I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning.
Shak., Rich. III., 1. 5.

Hereby we became acquainted with the nature of things.

Walts.

heredipety (her-ē-dip'e-ti), n. [< L. heredipeta, a legacy-hunter, < heredium, a hereditary estate (< heres (hered-), an heir: see heir), + petere, seek.] Legacy-hunting. [Rare.]

Heredipety, or legacy-hnnting, is invelghed against, in the clergy especially, as by the old Satirists. Milman, Latin Christianity, l. 11.

hereditability (hē-red"i-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< he-reditable: see -bility.] Heritability. [Rare.]

It will moreover be important, after the hereditability of the royal office has been accepted, to establish the principle of the uninterrupted existence of that office. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 107.

hereditable (hē-red'i-ta-bl), a. [= OF. hereditable = Sp. hereditable, \langle ML. hereditabilis, \langle LL.

hereditare, inherit, < L. heres (hered-), an heir: see heir and heritage. Heritable.

James [Macpherson] was the last person executed at Banff, previous to the abolition of hereditable jurisdiction.

Quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 266.

hereditably (hē-red'i-ta-bli), adv. Heritably;

hereditably (he-red 1-ta-511), adv. Heritably; by inheritance. [Rare.] hereditament (her-ē-dit'a-ment), n. [< ME. hereditament = Pr. heretamen = Sp. heredamiento = Pg. herdamento, < ML. hereditamentum, property inherited, < LL. hereditare, inherit: see hereditable.] In law, any species of property that may be inherited; lands, tenements, or anything corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed, that may descend to an heir in the strict sense (see heir, I); inheritable property, as distinguished from property which necessarily terminates with the life of the owner, and, according to some writers, as distinguished in modern times from personal assets which go to the executor or administrator instead of the heir. A corporeal hereditament is viable and tangible; an incorporeal hereditament is a right existing in contemplation of law, issuing out of corporeal property, but not itself the object of bodily senses as an easement, a franchise, or a rent.

At the whiche parlyament ye Duke of Alenson was luged to lose his hede, & his heredytamentys to be forfayted unto ye kinge. Fabyan, Chron., 11, an. 1461.

Theyr anneestours had noe estate in any theyre landes, signoryes, or hereditamentes, longer then during theyr owne lives.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

hereditarian (hē-red-i-tā/ri-an), n. [< heredity + -arian.] A believer in the biological doctrine of heredity or atavism.

The modern hereditarian regards himself as the off-spring mentally as well as physically of a long succession of ancestors, going as far back as the anthropoid ape, if not to atili more radimentary forms of life.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, L 446.

hereditarily (hē-red'i-tā-ri-li), adv. By inheri-

Richard I. bestowed the lands on Richard Fitz-Anchor, to hold them in fee, and hereditarily of the abbey. Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 566.

hereditariness (hē-red'i-tā-ri-nes), n. The state or quality of being hereditary, or of being transmissible from parent to child.

The hereditariness of leprosy has not been proved.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (traos.), i. § 131.

hereditarious; (hē-red-i-tā'ri-us), a. [< L. hereditarius: see hereditary.] Hereditary.

ditarius: see hereditary.] Hereditary.

Some sicknesses are hereditarious, and come from the father to the soone. Hakluyi's Voyages, I. 219.

hereditary (hē-red'i-tā-ri), a. [= F. héréditaire = Pr. hereditari = Sp. Pg. hereditario = It. ereditario, < L. hereditarius, of or relating to an inheritance, inherited, < heredita(t-)s, heirship, inheritance: see heredity.] I. In law:

(a) Descending by inheritance; transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of transmissible in the line of descent by force of law; passing to or held by an heir or heirs: as, a hereditary monarchy, office, or estate; hereditary privileges; hereditary bondage.

These old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them hereditary,
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The community or kingdom comes to be regarded by the sovereign as the hereditary possession of his family.

Calhoun, Unity Calhoun**, 1. 84.

At first elective, as kingahipa habitually are, this [of Poland] continued so—never became hereditary.

H. Spencer, Prio. of Sociol., § 494.

(b) Holding by inheritance; deriving from ancestors by force of law, as rank, social condition, or property: as, a hereditary peer, proprietor, or bondman.

When . . . a powerful body of hereditary noblea anrround the sovereign, they oppose a strong resistance to his anthority.

Calhoun, Works, I. 85.

His highness the duke . had been married very young, and his son, the hereditary prince, may be said to have been the political sovereign of the state.

Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from successive generation; transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parent to offspring: as, hereditary descent; a hereditary line; hereditary features, qualities, or diseases.

Wearing that yoke My ahoulder was predeatined to receive, Born to the herediary stoop and crease. Browning, Ring and Book, I. 206.

3. Native; patrimonial; ancestral: as, one's hereditary home or occupation; a hereditary opinion or prejudice.—4. Acting from natal tendency or endowment; having inherited the character or qualifications of; being by force of birth: as, the Bachs were hereditary musicians; the

Rothschilds are hereditary financiers.—Act of the Hereditary Excise. See excise?.—Hereditary monarchy. See monarchy. hereditism (hē-red'i-tizm), n. [< heredity + -ism.] The principle of heredity; the doctrine of hereditary transmission, as of political rule. [Rare.]

At last, heredilism expired in America, . . . because the people were determined not to have a king, and were animated by republican aspiratiooa.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 315.

heredity (hē-red'i-ti), n. [= F. hérédité = Pr. heretat = Sp. heredad = Pg. herdade = It. eredita, < L. heredita(t-)s, heirship, inheritance, in concrete an inheritance, < heres (hered-), an heir: see heir, and heritage, inherit.] 1. Hereditary descent or transmission, as of physical or mental qualities; hereditary succession or influence.

He la a monarchist by centuries of heredily.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 106. Let us engage in some exciting sport, dear—such as reviewing the family portraits, with genealogical applications; perhaps we may discover something startling in the line of heredity. J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 281. 2. Specifically, in biol: (a) The influence of parents upon offspring; transmission of quali-

ties or characteristics, mental or physical, from parents to offspring. See atavism. By heredity is meant the tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of its progenitor,

Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 176.

(b) The principle or fact of inheritance, or the transmission of physical and mental characteristics from parent to offspring, regarded as the conservative factor in evolution, opposing the tendency to variation under conditions of environment.

That wheat produces wheat-that existing oven have

That wheat produces wheat—that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen—that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang—is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that Heredity is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biology, § 80.

heredium (hē-rē'di-um), n. [L., <heres (hered-), an heir.] In early Rom. law, the homestead or hereditary domain allotted as the private property of a citizen, and which was inheritable and alienable. It comprised space for house, yard, and garden—usually about one and a quarter acres. quarter acres.

herefor (hēr-fôr'), adv. [=G. hiervor, hierfür= Dan. herfor=Sw. härför; as here¹+for¹.] For this. [Rare.]

hereforet (hēr-fōr'), adv. [ME. herfore, herfor; \(here1 + fore1. \) Cf. herefor.] For this rea-\[
 \left(\text{here}^1 + fore^1. \]
 \[
 \text{Cf.} \]
 son; on this ground.

Son, yet shild thon lett

Herfor to speke in large,
For where masters ar mett,
Chylder wordya ar not to charge.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 160.

herefrom (hēr-from'), adv. [< here! + from.]
From this; from what has been said or done: as, herefrom we conclude; herefrom it follows. heregild; m. [OSc. hereyeld; AS. heregild, -gyld, -geld, a military tribute, particularly the Danegeld, < here, army, esp. the enemy, + gild, geld, a payment.] 1. In Anglo-Saxon hist., the tax or tribute paid to the Danes; the Danegeld.

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of

The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of soldiers or sailors was Heregyld, Heregeld, Heregeld.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 403.

2. In old Scots law, a fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of his tenant, generally consisting of the best horse, ox, or cow: correlative to the English heriot. Also hereneld.

herehence; (hēr-hens'), adv. [Early mod. E. also herehence; (here! + hence.] From this; herefrom; for this reason.

Yet heere-hence may some good accrewe.

Florio, It. Dict., Ep. ded.

Heerehence it is manifest . . . that Island is not situate
beyond the arctic circle.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 554.

Here-hence it comes our Horsce now stands taxed
Of impudence.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

We are herehence resolved that we are not to do any evil that good may come of it. Bp. Sanderson, Works, II. 52. The peculiarity may be congedital and hereditary, as it herein (hēr-in'), adv. [< ME. herinne (= D. G. is when a certain stature is characteristic of the brothers, staters, and collateral relatives of a parent.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 175.

The peculiarity may be congedital and hereditary, as it herein (hēr-in'), adv. [< ME. herinne (= D. G. hierin = Dan. heri = Sw. häri); < here¹ + in¹.]

In this; in view of this.

More haf I of loye & blysse here inne . . . Then alle the wyges of the world myst wynne. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 579. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.

Herein lives wisdom, heauty, and increase;
Without this, folly, age, and cold decay.
Shak., Sonnets, xi.

hereinafter (hēr-in'af'ter), adv. [< herein + a/ter.] Afterward in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something afterward to be named or described.

Part of the olde Temple is yet standing, and many Monu-ments of great antiquitie, as herein after shall be shewed. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

A few favored localities hereinafter to be named.

Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 203.

hereinbefore (hēr-in'bē-fōr'), adv. [<herein + before.] Before in this (statement, narrative, or document): referring to something already named or described.

Many authors not hereinbefore reviewed come properly within our annals.

The Century, XXXIV. 906.

The heremeticall profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine vntill the coming of Augustine the monke. Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 9.

A Middle English form of hairen.

heren, a. A Middle English form of nation. herenacht, n. Same as erenach. hereness (herines), n. [< here1 + -ness.] The quality or fact of being in this place, or of being present. [Rare.]

Its [tbe earth'a] oppressive solidity, its obtrusive hereless. G. Macdonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 334.

herenus, a. [A form occurring, with a var. here-mus, in the following quotation. It is obvious-ly corrupt; some manuscripts substitute vertuouse (virtuous), and mod. editions read hevenes (heaven's). It probably stands for *Herynes—that is, Erinyes, the Furies: see Erinys.] See etymology.

Have mercy on me, thou herenus queene.

Chaucer, Complaint to Pity, 1. 92.

hereof (hēr-ov'), adv. [< ME. hereof, herof (= Dan. heraf = Sw. häraf); < here¹ + of.] 1. Of this; concerning this.

The kyng, vor pyte herof, hygan to wepe sore.

Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

And so here-of spake thei day he day.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

This brought to pass, the lords return with speed,
The parliament hereof to certify.

Daniell, Civil Wars, ii.

2. From this; herefrom.

Hereof comes it, that Prince Harry is valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hereon (hēr-on'), adv. [< ME. heron; < here1 + on.] On or upon this.

i we should strictly insist hereon, the possibility might into question.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. fall into question.

hereonward, adv. [ME.; < here1 + onward.]
In addition; moreover. Chaucer.
hereout (her-out'), adv. [< ME. herut; < here1
+ out.] Out of this.

The godly will gather hereout that, as God's providence bindeth not our hands, so it hindereth not in us any good thing. J. Bradford, Lettera (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 131.

here-remaint (hēr'rē-mān"), n. Stay or sojourn

A most miraculons work in this good king:
Which often, since my here-remain in England,
I have seen him do. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

I have seen him do.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

hereright (hēr'rīt), adv. [< herel + right.]

Right here; in this place. [Prov. Eng.]
heresiarch (her'e-si-ārk or hē-rē'si-ārk), n.
[= OF. heresiarche, heresiarque, F. hérésiarque
= Sp. Pg. heresiarca = It. eresiarca, < LL. ML.
haresiarcha, < Gr. alpeoidente, the leader of a
school, esp. of a medical school, in eccl. writers
the chief of a sect or heresy, < alpeoic, a sect,
school, heresy (see heresy), + aρχειν, rule.] A
leader in heresy; an arch-heretic.

The heresiarch commenced the error neon pride and

The heresy; an arch-nerence.

The heresiarch commenced the error upon pride and ambition, and his followers went after him in simplicity of their heart.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 319.

Sermons whose writers played such dangerous tricks
Their own herestarchs called them heretics—
(Strange that one term such distant poles should link,
The Priestleyan's coppor and the Puseyan's zinc).

O. W. Holmes, After-Dinner Poem.

By the middle of the twelfth century other and purer heresiarchs had arisen. Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 68. heresiarchy, n. [$\langle \text{Gr. alpeous}, \text{heresy}, + \text{ap}\chi\eta, \langle \text{ap}\chi\epsilon\nu, \text{rule}; \text{cf. heresiarch.}]$ The teaching of a heresiarch; prime, prominent, or flagrant heresy

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of heresiarchics against our blessed Saviour.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africs, p. 323.

heresiographer (her"e-si-og'ra-fer), n. [As heresiograph-y + -cr1.] One who writes on heresies

heresiography (her/e-si-og/ra-fi), n. [ζ Gr. alpeae, heresy, + -γραφία, ζ γράφειν, write.] A treatise on heresies.

heresiologist (her e-si-ol'ō-jist), n. [\langle heresiolog-y + -ist.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, heresiology; a writer on heresies.

All the Greek and Latin heresiologists have included the Manichæana in their catalogues. Encyc. Brit., XV. 487.

heresiology (her"e-si-ol' \bar{o} -ji), n. [\langle Gr. $a^i\rho e\sigma \iota \varsigma$, heresy, + - $\lambda o \gamma i a$, \langle $\lambda \acute{e} \gamma e \iota v$, speak: see -olog y.] The study or the history of heresies.

All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology.

Blunt, Dict. of Sects (1874), p. 184.

hereinto (hōr-in'tō), adv. [<herel + into.] Into this. Hooker. [Rare.] heremitt, n. An obsolete form of hermit, approximating eremite.

heremitical (her-e-mit'i-kal), a. An obsolete form of eremitical.

The heremetical profession was onelie allowed of in the heresie, eresie,

heresy (her'e-si), n.; pl. heresies (-siz). [< ME. heresye, heresie, eresie,

heresie = Pr. heregia, heresia = It. eresia, heresy;

\text{Li., eecl., heretical religious doctrine, heresy.}

\text{Gr. alpeous, a taking, selection, a philosophical or religious, a taking, selection, a philosophical or religious selection, a philosophical or religious, a sect. setolool, ecel. a profess such principles, a sect, school, eccl. a religious sect or party, heresy, < αίρεῖν, take, mid. αίρεῖσθαι, take to oneself, choose.] 1. Any doctrine, opinion, or set of opinions at variance with the established standards of any system, school of thought, or party; an opinion or a doctrine tending to create schism or division; an untenable or a disturbing doctrine of any kind, as in philosophy, science, politics, moral-

Such trespasses in speach (whereof there be many) as gene dolour and disliking to the eare & minde, by any foule indecencie or disproportion of sound, situation, or sence, they be called, and not without cause, the vicious parts or rather hereaise of language.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Popes, conclaves, and religious orders rose up against the Copernican heresy.

Macaulay, Sadier's Law of Population.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, an opinion or a doctrine rejected by the authorities of a church as contrary to the established creed of that church; an interpretation or a theological view of a sa-cred writing or other standard of religion, or of any distinctive part of it, opposed to that auany distinctive part of it, opposed to that authoritatively established or generally accepted: as, the antinomian heresy. To the Roman Catholic any opinion contrary to the teachings of his church, to the Protestant any opinion contrary to the accepted interpretation of the Scripture, is a heresy. The error must be held by a professed believer; pagan and infided doctrines are not heresies. Roman Catholic divines distinguish between formal heresies, or tenets contrary to the doctrines of the church which are wilfully and pertinaciously held, and material heresies, or tenets that are heretical but are not so pertinaciously held as to involve the guilt of heresy. guilt of hereay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

After the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers.

Acts xxiv. 14.

Heresie is in the Will and choice profestly against the Scripture; error is against the Will, in misunderstanding the Scripture after all sincere endeavours to understand it rightly.

Milton, True Religion.

at rightly.

Accord offence is that of heresy, which consists not in a total denial of Christianity, but of some of its essential doctrines, publicly and obstinately avowed.

Blackstone, Com., IV. iv.

Antipodal heresy. See antipodal. = Syn. See comparison under heretic.

heretic (her'e-tik), n. and a. [Formerly heretick, early mod. E. also eretick; < ME. heretik, eretik (cf. AS. eritic); ME. also erite (< OF. herite, herete, erite) and erege, < OF. herege, erege = Pr. heretge, eretge = Sp. hereje = Pg. herege, n., a heretic; OF. also heretique, F. hérétique = Sp. herético = Pg. heretico, a. and n., < LL. hæreticus, a., of or belonging to heresy; as noun, a heretic, < Gr. alpetuko, able to choose, in eccl. writers heretical, < alpetu, take, mid. alpetuda, choose: see heresy.] I. n. 1. One who holds and persistently maintains an opinion or a doctrine at variance with the accepted stana doctrine at variance with the accepted standards of any school or party, and rejected or condemned by it; one who rejects a generally accepted belief.

I am an heretic, if it be sound doctrine that pleasure tastes best after sorrow.

Donne, Letters, lxxxiv.

Constantine easily believed that the heretics, who presumed to dispute his opinions, or to oppose his commands, were guilty of the most absurd and criminal obstinacy.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxi.

2. Specifically, in theol., a prefessed believer who adopts and persistently maintains reli-

gious opinions contrary to the accepted standards of his church. See heresy, 2.

This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] one Luther was accountyd an eretick, and on a Sonday, that was the xii. day of Maij, in the presence of the Lorde Legate, and many other Byshops and Lordys of England, the sayd Luther was openly declared an heretyck at Powies Crosse, and all his bokes hurned. openly declare bokes burned.

=Syn. Heretic, Schismatic, Sectury, Dissenter, Nonconformist. Heretic is an opprobrious epithet for a professed believer who holds religious opinions contrary to the establiabed or dominant beliefs. A schismatic is one who seeks to annder or divide into different organizations or parties those who are of essentially the same religious faith. A sectary or sectarian is one who sets the welfare of his own sect or denomination above that of the church universal, often pushing its interests at the cost of the general Christian welfare. This word has been much used opprobriously of those who stand out against an original or more powerful organization. A dissenter or nonconformist is one who dissents from an established religion, or does not conform to it; specifically and in actual use these words apply almost exclusively to those Protestants in Great Britain who worship apart from the Established Church of England, as the Preabyterians, Baptista, and Independenta. Arnold's Chron. (2d ed. 1520, repr. 1811), p. iii.

If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo, a liber-tine, or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a heretic too.

Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

heretic too.

Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.
Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the schismatics, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Anno 1663, divers sectaries in religion beginning to spread themselves there (in the Virginia colonics), great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase.

Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 70.

Jamea the Second was at open war with the Church, and found it necessary to court the Dissenters.

Macaulay, John Bunyan.

The great body of non-conformists rejected the delusive offers of the King, and stood firmly by their principles.

Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Revolution.

II. a. Pertaining to heresy: believing heresy.

II. a. Pertaining to heresy; believing heresy. Eachewe thou a man eretike aftir oon and the secounde correccioun.

Wyclif, Tit. iii. 10.

correccioun.

That saying of their father Cres. is still running in my head, that they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an heretic prince, while the necessity of the times shall oblige them to it.

Dryden, Religio Lsiel, Pref.

heretical (hē-ret'i-kal), a. [< OF. heretical = Sp. heretical; as heretic + -al.] Containing or characterized by heresy; contrary to established opinions or principles; contrary to an accepted standard of religious faith.

This Queen [Katharine Parr], as being an earnest Protestant, had many great Adversaries, by whom she was accused to the King to have **Ileretical** Books found in her Closet. **Baker**, Chronicles, p. 291.

The law of heresy is reformed, but not made less atringent, and it is no longer heretical to speak against the pope.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hiat., p. 257. heretically (he-ret'i-kal-i), adv. In a heretical manner; with heresy.

He ignorantly and heretically beld against the bishop.
Strype, Bp. Aylmer.

hereticate (hē-ret'i-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hereticated, ppr. hereticating. [< ML. hæreticatus, pp. of hæreticare, make a heretic, charge with heresy (> Sp. hereticar, maintain a heresy), < LL. hæreticus, a heretic: see heretic.] To decide to be heretical; denounce as heresy. [Rare.]

Let no one be minded on the acore of my neoterism to hereticate me as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 19, note 2.

heretication (hē-ret-i-kā'shon), n. [Also written hæretication; < ML. hæreticatio(n-), < hæreticare, make a heretic, charge with heresy: see hereticate.] The act of declaring heretical. [Rare.]

hereticide (hē-ret'i-sīd), n. [< LL. hareticus, a heretic, + -cidium, < cædere, kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death. Mather. [Rare.] hereto (hēr-tö'), adv. [< ME. herto (= D. hiertoe = G. hierzu; cf. Dan. hertil = Sw. härtill); < here! + tol.] To this (place, time, action, etc.): as, hereto he was strongly urged.

A kinder value of the people than He hath hereto priz'd them at, Shak., Cor., il. 2.

Hereto the whole Church beseech him, beg of him, deplore him, pray for him.

Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

heretocht, n. Same as heretoga. heretofore (hēr'tö-fōr'), adv. [<here1 + tofore. Cf. heretoform.] Before this time; formerly; up to this time.

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as heretofore.

Swift.

heretoforn; adv. [< ME. hecre-to-forn; < here1
+ taforn.] Heretofore; formerly.

Where ben these worthi that were heere-to-form?

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

O precious fleece! which onely did adorn The sacred loyns of Princes heertoforn. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

heretogi, n. Same as heretoga. heretogat, n. [AS. (in ME. heretozc, heretowa, in ML. and E. histories cited variously heretog, in ML. and E. histories cited variously heretog, heretoch, etc.) (=OS. heritogo =OFries. hertoga, hertiga = D. hertog = MLG. hertoch, hertoge, hertiga, hertoch, hartoch, hartich = OHG. herizogo, MHG. herzoge, G. herzog, duke, = Icel. hertogi = Dan. hertug = Sw. hertig), lit. 'armyleader,' \(\left\) here, army, \(\tau \) -toga, in comp., a leader, \(\left\) togen, draw, lead, = Goth. tiuhan = \(\tau \) . ducere, lead, \(\times \) duz, \(\times \) ult. E. duke, the equiv. of heretoga. The AS. teón is repr. in mod. E. by tow I and indirectly by tug and tuck I, the AS. pp. togen in wan-ton, \(\times \), v. \(\times \) In Anglo-Saxon hist., the leader or commander of an army, or the commander of the militia in a district. commander of the militia in a district.

Among the Saxons the Lattn name of dukes, duces, Among the Saxons the Lattn name of dukes, duces, its very frequent, and signified, as among the Romans, the commanders or leaders of their armies, whom in their own language they called *Heretoga*, and in the laws of Henry I. (as translated by Lambard) we find them called heretochii. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xii.

In A. D. 449, under two heretogas, Hengist and Horsa, he strangers came. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 32.

hereunder (hēr-un'dèr), adv. [=G. hierunter = Dan. herunder = Sw. härunder; as here¹ + under.] Under this; under authority of or in accordance with this.

Any contract let hereunder will require the approval of the Municipal Assembly by ordinance. Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 12.

hereunto (hēr-un'tö or -un-tö'), adv. [\(\chi \text{here}^\text{I} \) + unto.] Unto this; hereto. [Archaic.]

For even hereunto were ye called. 1 Pet. ii. 21.

hereupon (hēr-u-pon'), adv. [< here + upon.] Upon this; following or on account of this. I will hereupon confess I am in love.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

There comes herewith a large Letter to you from your sther.

Howell, Letters, L vi. 24.

Herewithalt, adv. [ME.; < here¹ + withal.] Herewith. Chaueer. hereyeldt, u. See heregild, 2. herfestt, n. A Middle English form of harvest. Heriades (hē̞-ri'a̞-dēz), u. [NL. (Spinola, 1808), irreg. < Gr. ἐριον, wool.] A genus of bees, of the



family Apidæ, having 2-jointed maxillary palpi, and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second. There are shout 12 species, equally divided between Europe and North America. H. cumpanularum and H. carinatum are examples.

cumpanularum and H. carinatum are examples.
heriet, v. t. See herry?.
heriet, v. t. See herrier.
heriot (her'i-ot), n. [Formerly also hariot, harriot; < ME. heriet, i. e., *heryet, < AS. heregeatu,
military equipment, as a technical term heriot,
< here, army, + *geatu, only iu pl. geatwa, geatwe, equipment, equipments, arms. The term
was early extended from its lit. sense.] In Eng.
law, a feudal service, tribute, or fine, as the best
beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the
fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or
vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furpifee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Originally the heriot consisted of military furniture, or of horses and arms, which went to equip the vassal's successor. Heriots from freeholders are now rare, but heriots from copyholders are not so. The distinction between heriot and relief is that the former implies the tumediate succession of the heir, who pays the heriot in recognition of his having succeeded, and the latter is paid in recognition of the fact that the lord has recovered his ownership, but has consented to make, as it were, a new concession to the heir. Compare farleu.

What stranger seever dye in the lordshipe the lord shell

What stranger soever dye in the lordshipe, the lord shall have his beast [best] beast for an harriot, or horse if he have any.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 433.

"It was in my lease," said Sam, "to pay a mare-colt every year over and above my rent, besides a six-year old mare for a harriet, whenever the new helr came in." "He-riot, I suppose you mean, Sam." T. Winthrop, Edwin Brothertoft, iv.

Heriot custom, a heriot due by a custom of the manor, which qualifies the legal relation of its lord and his tenants.—Heriot service, a heriot due in respect of the particular estate held, as on a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands.

heriotable (her'i-ot-a-bl), a. $[\langle heriot + -able.]$ Subject to the payment of a heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable.

Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 174.

Burn, Hist. Westmoreland and Cumberland, I. 174.

herissé (he-ri-sā'), a. [F. hérissé, bristled, bristly, pp. of hérisser, bristle, < hérisson, a hedgehog: see herisson.] In her., set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog.
herisson (her'i-son), n. [< OF. herisson, hericon, herichon (also criçon, ireçon, > ME. irehon, urchon, mod. E. urchin), F. hérisson = Pr. erisso, hirisso = Sp. erizo = Pg. ouriço, a hedgehog, a canting-wheel, a herisson (defs. 2, 3); ult. < L. ericius, a hedgehog. Herisson is thus a doublet of urchin, see herisson is thus a doublet of Orders in who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orders in which is the heryte ericius, a hedgehog. Herisson is thus a doublet of urchin: see urchin.] 1. In her., a hedgehog.

—2. In fort., a heam armed with iron spikes pointing outward, and turning on a pivot like a turnstile, used to defend a passage.—3. (a) A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it. (b) The punish-

prit being mounted upon it. (b) The punishment so inflicted.

heritability (her'i-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< heritable: see -bility.] The state or quality of being heritable. Fallows.

heritable (her'i-ta-bl), a. and n. [< OF. heritable, contr. of hereditable, < ML. hereditabilis: see hereditable.] I. a. 1. Capable of being inheritact; inheritable; in Scots law, passing by inheritance to heirs at law: as, heritable rights or possessions, consisting of land and all things. or possessions, consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it, and sometimes of other things made descendible by succession, in distinction from movable rights or property consisting of things not so attached or descend-

And the kyng, by the connsell of the quene his mother, did gyne hym ccc. markis sterlyngis of rent heritable, to hold of hym in fee, to be payed enery yere in the towne of Bruges.

Bruges.

Bruges.

Briers, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xiv.

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

By the canon isw this son shall be legitimate and heritable.

Sir M. Hale, Common Law.

Heritableofficers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed, and the heirs of those sisin were by special grace admitted to their estates.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 496.

Heritable bond. See bond!—Heritable security, security constituted by heritable property.

II. n. In Scots law, a possession or right which may be inherited, or which may descend by succession.

The heir or executor is liable only to the value of the succession, except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in heritables.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 574.

heritably (her'i-ta-bli), adv. By way of inheritance; so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance: as, to convey a property heritably.

inheritance: as, to convey a property heritably.

The Eric of Flaunders shulds heretably hane ye sayd profyte. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxlvift. Brave Martell's sonne, great Charles, the pride of Fraunce, To plague the Pagans heritably borne.

Stirling, Domes-day, Ninth Houre.

heritage (her'i-tāj), n. [< ME. heritage, eritage, < OF. heritage (F. héritage = Pr. heretatge = OSp. heredage = It. ereditaggio), an inheritance, heritage, patrimony, < heriter, inherit, < LL. hereditare, inherit, < L. heres (hered-), heir: see heir, and cf. hereditable, inherit, etc.] 1. That which is inherited as a material possession; an inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in inheritance or inherited estate; specifically, in Scots law, heritable estate; realty.

The whiche is the same Lond that oure Lord behighten s in *Heritage*.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 3.

I... will bring them again, every man to his heritage, and every man to his land.

Jer. xii. 15.

2. That which is given or received as a permanent possession or right; that which is allotted or appropriated; hence, portion; part: used in the Bible for the chosen people, the body of saints, or the church, as God's portion of man-

kind.

Proceed we cheerely in our Pligrimage
Towards our happy promis'd Haeritage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.
This is the portion of a wicked man with God, and the
heritage of oppressors, which they shall receive of the Almighty.

Job xxvii. 13.

mighty.

Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach, that the heathen should rule over them.

Joel ii. 17.

While the hollow osk our palace is, Our heritage the sea. A. Cunningham, A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.

That which comes from the circumstances of birth; a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors; inherited lot or portion: as, a heritage of luxury, poverty, suffering, or shame.

The people's charity was your heritage, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Lord of himself — that heritage of woe!

Byron, Lara, i. 2.

He helde ones hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the heryter, eighte moneths in the toure of Orisise in prison.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxiv.

Heritiera (he-rit-i-ē'rii), n. [NL. (Aiton, 1789),
named after C. L. L'Heritier, a French botanist
of the 18th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceae, tribe Sterculiaee. It is characterized by its
small, reddish, imperfect, apetalous flowers, 5-toothed calyx, staminal column bearing 5 anthers, and fruit consisting of 5 indehiscent 1-seeded hard carpels. The genus consists of 4 or 5 species, handsome trees of considerable
elze, with entire alternate leaves, and flowers in axillary
panicles, natives of the coasts of tropical Asia and Australia. H. littoralis is the red mangrove or sunder tree of
India. It produces a valuable dark wood, used in India for
boats, bridges, and house-building. H. macrophylla of
Burma is the looking-glass tree, a name that is also applied
to the other species.
heritor (her'i-tor), n. [A Latin-seeming form

heritor (her'i-tor), n. [A Latin-seeming form of heriter, ult. \(\) L. hereditarius, hereditary: see heriter.] In Scots law, the proprietor of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a

If ony heritor or farmer wad pay him four punds Scots ont of each hundred punds of valued rent, . . . Rob engaged to keep them scaithless. Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

heritrix (her'i-triks), n. [A Latin-seeming fem.

to heritor.] A female heritor. herket, v. A Middle English form of hark. herknent, v. A Middle English form of harken.

herkogamy, n. See hercogamy. herl (herl), n. Same as harl, 3.

herling, hirling (her ling), n. [Sc.; origin obscure. Cf. herring.] The young of the sea-

Sea tront, and river trout, and bull trout, . . . and her-lings, which frequent the Nith. Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

hermæ, n. Plural of hermes, 2. Hermæa (her-mē'ä), n. [NL., < Gr. Ἑρμαῖος,

of Hermes: see of Hermes: see Hermes.] Agenus of sea-slugs, gas-tropods of the family Æolididæ, or giving name to the Hermeidæ,



having numerous gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles, as H. bifida. H. cruciata is a New England species.

hermæid (her-mē'id), n. A gastropod of the family Hermæidæ.

Hermæidæ (her-mē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Her-mæa + -idæ.] A family of nudibranchiste or notobranchiste gastropods, taking name from the genus Hermaa.

the genus Hermæa.

Hermaic (her-mā'ik), a. [〈Gr. 'Eρμαϊκός, of or like Hermes: see Hermes.] 1. Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury. Cudworth.—2. Of or pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus; Hermetic: as, "Hermaic subtlety," W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 124.

Hermaical (her-mā'i-kal), a. [〈Hermaic + al] Samo as Hermaical

Hermaical (her-mā'i-kal), a. [\lambda Hermaic + -al.] Same as Hermaic.
hermandad (er-mān-dād'), n. [Sp., a brotherhood, \lambda hermano, a brother, \lambda L. germanus, kindred: see german¹, germane.] In Spain, originally, a voluntary organization (the Santa Hermandad or Holy Brotherhood) for the maintenance of public order. The first hermandad was formed in Aragon in the thirteenth century, and snother in Castfle and Leon's few years later, chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles. They soon assumed general police and judicial powers, under royal sanction; and at the end of the fitteenth century the organizations were united and extended over the whole kingdom. The hermandad was soon afterward reorganized as a regular national police, which has been superseded in later times by a civic gnard on the model of the French gendarmerie.

There was no attempt to establish that iron bniwark of despotian, a standing army: at least, none nearer than that of the voluntary levies of the hermanded, raised and paid by the people.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

mat of the volintary levies of the nermanal raised and paid by the people.

Prescott, Ferd, and Isa., ii. 26.

Hermanneæ (her-man'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1847), \(\) Hermannia +-eæ.] A tribe of the Byttneriaccæ: same as Hermanniæ.

Hermannia (her-man'i-ā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Paul Hermann, professor of botany at Leyden in the 17th century. The proper name G. Hermann, D. Herman, Harmen, E. Herman, Harmon, etc., means 'a soldier,' being in AS. heremann (OHG. hariman, heriman, MHG. herman, etc.), \(\) here, army, \(+\) mann, man. See harry, herald, etc.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Sterenliaceæ, tribe Hermannicæ, distinguished mainly by its 5-eleftealyx, 5 petals with hollowed elaws, 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and oblong or dilated above, many-ovuled ovary, and 5-valved eapsule with reniform seeds. The genus embraces 90 species, chiefly South African—shrubs with toothed or incised alternate leaves, and yellow or red nodding flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a terminal cluster. Three species occur in Texas and Mexico.

Hermannieæ (her-ma-ni'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hermanniea + -cæ.] A tribe of plants, of the natural order Sterculiaceæ, typified by the genus Hermannia, characterized by mareeseent petals, ehiefly monadelphons stamens, and capsular fruit. They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemistry as hemispheres

hermaphrodeity (her-maf-rō-dō'i-ti), n. [Ir-reg. < hermaphrod(ite) + -eity.] Hermaphroditism. [Rare.]

Some do belleve hermaphrodeity,
That both do act and suffer.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

hermaphrodism (her-maf'rō-dizm), n. A short-ened form of hermaphroditism.

ened form of hermaphroditism.

Hermaphrodita (hér-maf-rō-dī'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. hermaphroditus, taken as an adj.: see hermaphrodite.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of three subclasses of his Paracephalophora, contrasted with Dioica and Monoica, and containing the orders Cirribranchiata (tooth-shells), Cervicobranchiata (limpets), and Scutibranchiata (sea-ears, limpets). It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus Patella. Patella.

Hermaphroditanthæ (her-maf"ro-di-tan'the), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. ερμαφρόδιτος, hermaphrodite, + ἀνθος, a flower.] 1. A general classifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers. —2. A suborder of the Araceæ, including Calla

and related forms. Schott, 1832. hermaphrodite (her-maf'ro-dīt), n. and a. hermaphrodite (her-maf'rō-dīt), n. and a. [= F. hermaphrodite = Sp. hermafrodita, hermafrodito = Pg. hermaphrodita = It. ermafrodito, < L. hermaphroditus, < Gr. έρμαφρόδιτος, a hermaphrodite, so called from Έρμαφρόδιτος, Hermaphroditus, in myth. son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus); according to the legend, he became united in one body with the nymph Salmaeis while bathing in her fountain; < Έρμης, Hermes, + 'λφροδίτη, Aphrodite.] I. n. 1. A human being in whom the sexual characteristics of both sexes are to some extent, really or ties of both sexes are to some extent, really or apparently, combined; also, one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed. Such monstrosities are really of one sex or the other, but are generally imperfectly developed with respect to either. They are hence specifically called spurious hermaphrodites.

Nor man ner woman, scarce hermanhrodite. Drayton, Moon Calf.

2. One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female, so that reproduction can take and the female, so that reproduction can take place without the union of two individuals. Such animals are called true hermaphrodites. They are those which have both an ovary and a testis, or a female and a male genital gland, in one and the same individual, as is very often the case among mollusks and worms. The essential organs of both sexes may exist simultaneously, or the animal may be male at one time and female at another; but in either case it is capable of self-impregnation. A variation of this case is seen in some animals, as cartivorum, which are hermaphroditic yet copulate, each impregnating the other. True hermaphrodites occur only as an anomaly among vertebrates, but there are authentic instances of the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other; and embryologically all sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the primitively similar genital gland has assumed the special characters of either sex.

3. In bot., a flower that contains both the

3. In bot., a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed, or the male and female organs of generation, within the same floral envelop or on the same

receptacle. See perfect.
II. a. Same as hermaphroditic.—Hermaphrodite brig, flower, gland, etc. See the nouns.

hermaphroditic (her-maf-rō-dit'ik), a. [\langle her-maphrodite + -ic.] Affeeted with or pertaining to hermaphroditism; having the character of a hermaphrodite; being of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea, hermaphroditic eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hermaphroditical (her-maf-rō-dit'i-kal), a. [< hermaphroditic + -al.] Same as hermaphroditic.

Cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or a fashion, with most masculine, or rather hermaphroditical authority.

B. Jonson, Epicone, i. 1.

hermaphroditically (her-maf-rō-dit'i-kal-i), adv. As a hermaphrodite.

hermaphroditism (her-maf'ro-di-tizm), n. [= Sp. hermafroditismo = Pg. hermaphroditismo; as hermaphrodite + -ism.] The state of being a hermaphrodite; union, real or apparent, of the two sexes in the same individual. Also her-

maphrodism.

Many Turbellarians, especially the Acœla, display the phenomenon known as "successive hermaphroditism," the male organs of an individual attain to maturity first, and the female organs become ripe subsequently. During copulation, therefore, one individual is physiologically a male and the other a female. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 174.

True hermaphroditism exists only when the essential organs of reproduction, both kinds of germ-glands, are united in one individual. Either an ovary is then developed on the right and a testis on the left, or vice versa; or testes and ovaries are developed on both sides, one more, the other less perfectly.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 423.

Dimidiate hermaphroditism, true hermaphroditism of the kind which consists in the development of a testis on one side of the body and an ovary on the other, in animals which are normally of opposite sexes. This condition has been not infrequently observed.

Hermas (her'mas), n. [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781, belonging to the natural order Umbelliferæ, tribe Mulinææ, charaeterized by its eonspieuous petaloid calyx-lobes, filiform petals, and dorsally eompressed fruit. The genus embraces 5 species of perennial cespitose herbs, with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound umbels of white or dark-purple flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The epidermis of the leaves of H. gigantea, separated from the veins and midrib, is used by the Hottentots as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc. gloves etc.

tentors as a tinder, and is also made into miniature socks, gloves, etc.

hermelet, n. A Middle English form of hairmeal. Chaucer.

hermelinet, n. Same as ermine.

hermeneut (her'mē-nūt), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐρμηνευτής, an interpreter, ⟨ ἐρμηνεύειν, interpret, ⟨ ἐρμηνεύειν, etc., an interpreter, usually referred to 'Ερμῆς, Hermes, as the tutelary god of skill, the arts and seiences, speech, writing, etc.: see Hermes.] An interpreter; one who explains; an exegete; specifically, one of the hermeneutæ. [Rare.] hermeneutæ (her-mē-nū'tē), n. pl. [NL, ⟨ Gr. ἐρμηνενταί, pl. of ἐρμηνεντής: see hermeneut.] Interpreters employed in the early church to translate the service into the language of the wor-

late the service into the language of the worshipers, when the language used by the ministrant was different from that of his hearers.

hermeneutic (her-mē-nū'tik), a. [ζ Gr. έρμη-νευτικός, of or for interpreting, ζ έρμηνευτής, an interpreter: see hermeneut.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of interpretation or exege sis; explanatory; exegetical: as, hermeneutic theology (that is, the art of expounding the Serintures).

hermeneutically (her-me-nu'ti-kal-i), adv.

nermenutically (her-me-nu ti-kal-i), adv. By interpretation or exegesis; according to the established principles of interpretation.

hermeneutics (her-me-nu tiks), n. [Pl. of hermeneutic: see-ics. Cf. Gr. ερμηνευτική (se. τέχνη, art), hermeneuties.] The art or science of interpretation or exegesis; also, the study of or instruction in the principles of exegesis: as, a professor of hermeneutics. professor of hermeneutics.

We have to deplore that the field of sacred hermeneutics has lately too often been made an arena of fierce fightings and uncharitable disputations.

Dr. C. iVordsworth.

No legend, no allegory, no nursery rhyme, is safe from the hermeneutics of a thoroughgoing mythologic theorist. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 287.

Biblical hermeneuties, that branch of theological science which treats of the principles of the interpretation

hermeneutist (her-mē-nū'tist), n. [\(\) hermeneutisc + -ist.] One versed in hermeneuties; an expounder of the principles of interpreta-

Hermes (her'mēz), n. [Gr. Ἑρμῆς, Doric Ἑρ-μᾶς, eontr. of Ἑρμέας, Epie Ἑρμείας, the mes-senger of the gods; a deity of varied attributes, some of which connect him with the etymologically identical Skt. Sārameya, in the dual, two

dogs (having, among other epithets, that of carrara, spotted, = Gr. $K\ell\rho\beta\epsilon\rho$ oc, L. Cerberus, q. v.) who guarded the way to the abode of the

dead, and also acted as messengers of Yama, ⟨ Saramã, a messenger of Indra, + -eya, a suffix of relation or descent.] 1. In Gr. myth., the herald and messenger of the gods, protector of the gods, protector of herdsmen, god of science, commerce, in-vention, and the arts of life, and patron of travelers and rogues, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia, born on and Maia, born on Mount Cyllene in Areadia. He was the guide



Hermes, from an Ampulian rater, end of the 4th century. C. (From "Monumenti dell'

eadia. He was the guide (psychopompos) of the shades of the dead to their B. C. (From "Monumenti del' final abode. In art he is Instituto," IV.) represented as a vigorons youth, beardless after the archaic period, and usually but slightly draped, with eaduceus, petasus, and talaria as attributes. The Roman Mercury, a god of much more material and sordid character, becsme identified with Hermes. See the cut of Hermes of Praxiteles, under Greek, a.

The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the ipe of Hermes. · Shak., Hen. V., lli. 7. pipe of Hermes

That moly,
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
Mitton, Comus, 1. 637.

2. [l. c.; pl. hermæ (-mē).] In Gr. antiq., a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular In Gr. antiq., a



Double Hermes, in Central Museum, Athens.

1//

ens, and at the cor-ners of streets, in his character as tutelary divinity of high-ways and boundaries, in gymnasia, and in other public places. The herms were beld in great reverence as guard-ing or symbolizing many of the common interests of life.

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paces. The termie were bett in great reverence as gindring or symbolizing many of the common interests of life. Compare gatine.

3. The Egyptian god Thoth, as identified with the Greek Hermes.—Hermes Trismegistus (Gr. Έρμῆς τρίς μέγιστος, L. Hermes Trimaximus, 'thrice-greatest Hermes'], a name of the Egyptian god Thoth, under which many Greek works (forty-two according to Clement of Alexandria) were ascribed to him in the second century A. D. (See Hermetic, 2.) The Egyptians called Thoth "twice greatest," and the Greek writers of these books called him "thrice greatest."

Hermesian (hèr-mē'si-an), a. [⟨ Hermes (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to Georg Hermes. See Hermesianism.

Hermesianism (hèr-mē'si-an-izm), n. [⟨ Hermesian + -ism.] In Rom. Cath. theol., a rationalizing theory of the relation of reason to faith, propounded by Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a German Roman Catholie theologian, and accepted by many German Catholies, but condemned

ed by many German Catholies, but condemned

after his death by the Holy See.

Hermetic (her-met'ik), a. [< ML. Hermeticus, relating to Hermes or to alchemy or chemistry, < Hermes, Hermes, with reference to Hermes Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult Trismegistus, regarded as the author of occult sciences, and esp. of alchemy (philosophia hermetica): see Hermes, and Hermes Trismegistus, under Hermes.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hermes.—2. [cap. or l. c.] Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, or to the theosophy, cosmogony, and later alchemy and astrology associated with his name; alchemic. Theth, the Egyptian Hermes, was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian priests, which treated of the doctrine and ritual of religion and various natural sciences. In the second century after Christ, these true Hermetic books having been forgotten (for they were always kept secret), other books appeared, containing a jumble of incongruous theosophical and philosophical ideas, bearing the name of Hermes Trismegistus as their author, and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt. They were doubtless written by Alexandrian Neo-Platonists. To them were added alchemical and astrological books attributed to the same author. Among the numerous students of hermetick philosophy, not one appears to have desisted from the task of transmutation from conviction of its impossibility, but from weariness of toil or impatience of delay, a broken hody or exhausted fortune.

**Rambler*, No. 63.

or exhausted fortune. Ramber, No. 63.

It is well known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other hermetic artist who now lives. Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

In solitude and utter silence did the disciples of the Hermetic Philosophy toil from day to day, from night to night. Longfellow, Hyperion, iii.

3. [l. c.] Of or pertaining to a hermes: as, a hermetic column.—Hermetic art, alchemy; chemis-

The dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusions of the hermetic art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes.

Hermetic column, a column terminated by the head and shoulders of a man; a hermes.—Hermetic medicine, an old system of medicine, founded upon chemical doctrines; spagyric medicine.—Hermetic seal, an alchemic or chemical seal; an air-tight closure of a vessel effected by fusion, soldering, or welding.

Not nature, but grace and glory, with an hermetic seal, give us a new signature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 67.

Hermetical (hér-metic-kal), a. [< Hermetic + -al.] Same as Hermetic.

And what the hermetical philosophy saith of God Is in a sense verifiable of the thms ennobled soul, that its centre is every where, but its circumference no where.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

hermetically (her-met'i-kal-i), adv. 1. According to the Hermetic books; agreeably with Hermetic philosophy; esoterically; secretly.— 2. In a hermetic manner; chemically; specifically, by means of fusion: as, a vessel hermetically sealed or closed.

This little tube was open at one end, and the other . . . was hermetically sealed. Boyle, Works, I. 21.

hermetics (her-met'iks), n. [Pl. of hermetic: see ics.] Hermetic philosophy; the body of doctrine contained in the Hermetic books; secret science; esoterism: a term popularly confounded with alchemy, and conceived to indicate the art of manipulating salt, sulphur, and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher's stone might be produced.

duced.

Herminia (her-min'i-ä), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802), L. Herminia, fem. of Herminius, a Roman name.] The typical genus of moths of the family Herminiida, having slender, not pilous, palpi, with the third joint much shorter than the second. There are many species in all quarters of the globe.

Herminidæ (her-mi-nī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Herminia + -idæ.] A family of geometrid moths, taking name from the genus Herminia, having the wings not angulate, and the front not prominent. There are upward of 60 genera. Some of the species are known as snout-moths. Also

written Herminida, Herminida.

Herminium (her-min'i-um), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), ζ Gr. ἐρμίς οτ ἐρμίν, a bedpost, ζ ἔρμα, a prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order Orchideæ,

prop, support.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order Orchideæ, tribe Ophrydeæ. Its distinguishing features are its spurless lip, very short column, erect emarginate anther, naked glands to the pollinis, and oblong erect capsule. The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs, with few, generally narrow, leaves and small flowers, densely racemed or spiked, growing ln the temperate and mountainous regions of Europe and Asia. H. Monorchis is the musk-orchis of Europe. It has a slender stem 3 to 6 inches high, and yellowlish-green flowers in a terminal spike. hermit (her'mit), n. [The form heremite, more correctly eremite, as now pronounced, is directly from the LL. eremita, ML. improp. heremita (see eremite); the form hermit is old, < ME. hermite, heremite, eremite, < OF. hermita = Sp. Pg. eremita = It. eremita, romito (cf. OF. hermitain = Pr. hermitan = Sp. ermitaño = Pg. ermitao, < ML. eremitanus), < LL. eremita, ML. often improp. heremita, < Gr. ipημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < iρημίτης, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < iρημίτης, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < iρήμος, desolate, lonely, solitary, akin to ηρέμα, quietly, gently, softly, Goth. rimis, rest, quiet, Skt. √ ram, stop, rest, be content.]

1. One who dwells alone, or with but few companions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid panions, in a desert or other solitary place, for religious meditation, or from a desire to avoid society. See *anchoret*.

The most perfect hermits are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxvii.

2†. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

In thy dumb action I will be as perfect As begging hermits in their holy prayers. Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your hermits. Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 3. In zoöl., one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits. See the compounds.

The house-hunting adventures of the hermits [hermit-rabs] have been so frequently described that a repetition useless.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 894.

is useless. Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 894. False hermit. See false. = Syn. 1. Monk (see anchoret), ascetle, solitary. hermitage (her'mi-tāj), n. [< ME. hermitage, heremytage, eremitage, < OF. hermitage, ermitage, F. ermitage, hermitage (= Pr. ermitatge = Pg. eremitagem = It. eremitaggio, romitaggio), < hermite, ermite, a hermit: see hermit.] 1. The habitation of a hermit or of a company of hermits; a hermit's cell or hut, usually in a desert or solitary place; hence, any secluded habita-

A litle lowly Hermitage it was, Downe in a dale, hard by a forests side. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 34.

A court does some man no harm, when another finds temptation in a hermitage.

A chapel, and thereby
A holy hermit in a hermitage.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. [cap.] A French wine produced from vine-yards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence, in the department of Drôme: so called from a hermitage which auciently existed there. The red Hermitage is the most celebrated and most shundant; very little of the white Hermitage is made, and still less of the straw-colored or paille. Also Ermitage.

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid Hermitage.

Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

Two more [drops] of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a fiorid Hermitage.

Addison, Tatler, No. 131.

hermitary (hér'mi-tā-ri), n.; pl. hermitaries (-riz). [<hermit + -aryl. Cf. ML. heremitarius, n., a hermit, <hermitar, eremita, a hermit.] A hermit's cell annexed to an abbey; a hermitage.

hermit-bird (hér'mi-bèrd), n. 1. A humming-bird of the genus Phaëthornis, as the Cayenne hermit-bird, P. superciliosus.—2. A South American barbet or puff-bird of the genus Monasa; a nun-bird. There are several species. hermit-crab (hér'mit-krab'), n. A crab of the family Paguridæ (which see). This crab has neither a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish, nor yet a short one doubled underneath like ordinary crabs, but a soft fieshy one requiring to be covered and protected. To this end it takes possession of and occupies a cast-off shell of some univalve mollnisk, such as a periwhike or a small whelk. The crab backa into the shell, hiserting the tender shedomen in the spire, and filling the aperture of the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding the shell with his claws and other hard parts, thus guarding the shell with his shell on his back, and quits it for another only when he outgrows it. In many casea sea-anemones grow on the shell, the triple association furnishing an excellent crabs; the commonest belong to Pagurus and Eupagurus. (See cut under Eupagurus.) The Diogenes crab, a species of Cenobita, belongs here. The most common hermit-crabs; the commonest belong to Pagurus and Eupagurus. (See cut under Eupagurus policaris, attaining a large size and inhabiting the shells of such mollusks as Pyrula and Natica. It is called by the fishermen jack in-the-box, thief, and stone-lobster, and is believed by some to turn into a lobster.

hermit-crow (hèr'mi-tes), n. [< hermit + -ess. (figurit) - -ess.

hermitess (her'mi-tes), n. [< hermit + -ess. Cf. equiv. OF. hermitresse.] A female hermit. The violet is truly the hermitess of flowers.

Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 38.

hermitical (her-mit'i-kal), a. [< hermit + -ic-al. Cf. heremitical, eremitical.] Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life; eremitical (the more common word).

You describe so well your hermitical state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in the rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that beft a solitary. Pope, to E. Blount, xl. hermit-thrush (her'mit-thrush'), n. A very common true thrush of North America, found in nonly all parts of the continuation.

common true thrush of North America, found in nearly all parts of the continent. It is about 7½ inches long, olive above shading into rufous on the tail. white below tinged with pale tawny, and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown. It is a shy and accluded inhabitant of woodland and undergrowth, migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster. It nests on the ground, laying 4 or 5 pale-bluish eggs. There are several varieties of the hermit-thrush, giving rise to a number of technical names, among which Turdus pallasi, T. nanus, and T. unalascæare mostfrequently used. See cuttin next column. hermit-warbler (her mit-warbler), n. The western warbler, Dendræca occidentalis, one of several relatives of the common black-throated green warbler (D. virens) of the United States.

Hernandia



Hermit-thrush (Turdus pallast).

Hemit-thrush (Turdus pallash).

It is 5 inches long, 73 in extent of wings, ashy-gray above tinged with olive and streaked with black, the top and sides of the head rich yellow marked with black, the throst and bresst black, ending lin a convex border sharply contrasted with the white of the other under parts. It is found from the Rocky Mountains to the Paclic.

hermodactyl (hèr-mō-dak'til), n. [< LGr. ἐρμοδάκτυλος, a plant identified by some with Colchicum autumnale, by others with Iris tuberosa; lit. 'Hermes's finger,' < Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, + ὁάκτυλος, finger.] In phar., a dried bulbous root, probably obtained from Colchicum variegatum or checker-flower, formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities, and much esteemed as a eathartic, but now entirely disearded.

Hermogenean (hèr-mō-jē'nō-an), a. and n. [<

Hermogenean (her-mō-jē'nē-an), a. and n. [\langle L. Hermogenes, \langle Gr. Eρμογένης, Hermogenes (\langle Έρμης, Hermos, + -γενης, -born), + -e-an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his doctrines.

II. n. A follower of Hermogenes, who lived near the close of the second century, and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil, but in other respects was an orthodox Christian.

Christian.

Hermogenian (hėr-mō-jē'ni-an), a. and n. [ζ
LL. Hermogenianus, a. and n., ζ L. Hermogenes,
ζ Gr. 'Ερμογένης, Hermogenes: see Hermogenean.] I. a. 1. Same as Hermogenean.—2.
Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus, a noted
Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century,
the writer of several works on jurisprudence,
and the reputed compiler of the "Codex Hermogenianus," or Hermogenian code. See code.

The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codes were arranged

mogenianus," or Hermogenian code. See code.

The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codes were arranged upon a different principle.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 367.

II. n. Same as Hermogenean.

hern¹†(hern), n. [<ME. herne, hyrne, <AS. hyrne, a corner, < horn, a horn, a projecting point. Cf. corner, ult. < L. cornu = AS. E. horn.] A corner.

As yonge clerkes . . . Seken in every halke and every herne
Particuler sciences for to lerne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 398.

Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 393.
The stone that wos reproved
Of men that were biggand,
In the hede of the hirne
Is now made liggande.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91. (Hallivell.)

hern² (hern), pron. [E. dial., $\langle her + -n, adj.$ formative. Cf. hisn.] Hers. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

His heart kep' goin' pity-pat,
But hern went pity Zckle.

Lowell, The Courtin'.

hern³ (hėrn), n. [ME. hern, herne, contr. of heroun, heiron, heron: see heron.] Same as heron.

I come from haunts of coot and hern.

Tennyson, The Brook. hern⁴†, n. An obsolete form of harn. hern⁵ (hern), n. [Cornish.] The pilchard.

Also hernan.

Also hernan.

Hernandia (her-nan'di-ä), n. [NL. (Linnœus, 1753), after Dr. Hernandez, a Spanish botanist. The Sp. proper name Hernandez, Hernando, formerly Fernandez, Fernando, F. Ferdinand, G. Ferdinand, is of OHG. origin.] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the natural order

the natural order the natural order Laurineæ, tribe Her-nandieæ, character-ized by its laterally dehiscent anthers, stamens as many as the 6-8 segments of the perianth and opposite them, and 1-celled ovary with broad stigma. The genus includes 6 or 8 species of trees with monæcious yellowish flowers, 3 in an involucre, the central one sessile



hernshaw² (hèrn'shà), n. [Formerly also hernpedicels. The icaves are alternate, entire, ovate or pel
tate, and the drupe is inclosed in the entarged involucre.
The plants grow in the tropical regions of both hemispheres. H. Sonora, or jack-in-a-box, is so called from the
noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent
involucels. The juice of the leaves is a powerful depilatory, destroying the hair without pain wherever it is appiled. The wood is light; that of H. Gutanensis takes
fire readily from a filut and steel, and is used in the same
way as a madou.

hernshaw² (hèrn'shà), n. [Formerly also hernshew, a var. of hernsew,
dius.]

1. In the broadest sense, same as Herodiones or Pelargomorphæ.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial grallaterial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. The leading family
is Ardeide. Also Herodiæ.

2. In her., the representation of a heron, crane.

of LL, pl., pl., of Herodius.]

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of LL, herodio(n.), also herodiæs as herodians a bird prolaterial birds: a suborder or superfamily excluding storks and ibises. Of LL, herodiones or Pelargomorphæ.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial gralrodiones or Pelargomorphæ.—2. In a more restricted sense, the heron series of altricial gralrodiones or Pelargomorphæ.—3.

In herostroying in h

way as amadou.

Hernandiaceæ (her-nan-di-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., Hernandia + -aeeæ.] A natural order of plants, typified by the genns Hernandia, established by Endlicher in 1836: now synonymous

with Laurinea.

With Laurinea.

Hernandieæ (her-nan-dī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., <
Hernandia + -ea.] A division of apetalous
plants, made by Lindley (1847) a tribe of the
Thymeleacca with Hernandia as the type, and by others a tribe of the Laurineæ embracing the single genus Hernandia.

hernant-seeds (her'nant-sedz), n. pl. The seeds of Hernandia ovigera, used in dyeing. [Trade-

name.

name.]
hernepant, n. See harn-pan.
hernert (her'ner), m. [Early mod. E. also hearnor; contr. of heroner, as hern³ of heron: see
heroner.] Same as heroner. Cotgrave.
hernia (her'ni-ä), n. [= F. hernia = Pr. Sp. Pg.
hernia = It. ernia, < L. hernia, a rupture, hernia.] In surg., a tumor formed by the displacement and protrusion of a part which has
escaped from its natural cavity by some aperture and projects externally: rupture; as herture, and projects externally; rupture: as, herture, and projects externally; rupture: as, hernia of the brain, of the thorax, or of the abdomen. Hernis of the abdomen, the most common form, consists of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a natural or an accidental aperture in the inner wail of the abdomen, the external skin generally remaining unbroken. It is usmed specifically from its situation.—Cerebral hernia, protrusion of the brain through an opening in the cranial walls.—Crural hernia. Same as femoral hernia.—Femoral hernia, a hernia descending beaide the femoral vessels. Also called crural hernia.—Inguinal hernia, a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the inguinal canal.—Lumbar hernia, a hernia in the loins or lumbar region.—Oblique inguinal hernia, a hernia whose course is that of the spermatic cord, through the inguinal canal: opposed to direct inguinal hernia.—Phrenic hernia, a hernia projecting through the disphragm into one of the pleurai cavities.—Strangulated hernia, a hernia so tightly compressed in some part of the channel through which it has been protruded as not to be reducible by ordinary means, as by the application of pressure, and to interfere with the circulation in the protruded part.—Umbilical hernia, hernia of the intestine at the navel; exomphaios. hernial (her'ni-al), a. [= OF. hernial; as hernia — Also hernious.

Herniaria (her-ni-ā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Linnæns, 1750)] nia of the brain, of the thorax, or of the ab-

Hernia: Also hernicas.

Herniaria (her-ni-ā'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Linnæns, 1753), \langle L. hernia, hernia: see hernia and def.]

A genus of small prostrate plants, belonging to the tribe Paronychicæ of the natural order Illethe tribe Paronychicæ of the natural order Illecebraceæ. It is chiefly distinguished by its 5-cleft perianth, short style with 2 stigmas, annular embryo, and inferior radicls. The genus includes 8 or 10 species of annusi
or perennial herbs, with small entire leaves, scarious atipules, and minute green flowers, crowded in the axils. They
are natives of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and were former
ly supposed to be useful in the cure of hermis; hence the
generic name and the common name rupturewort.
herniated (her'ni-ā-ted), a. [< hernia + -atc1 + -ed².] Affected with hernia; enveloped in
a hernial sac.

a hernial sac.

In another class of cases the herniated loop becomes fixed to the abdominal wall by adhesions after reduction.

N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 304.

hernioid (her'ni-oid), a. [< hernia + -oid.] Resembling hernia.

In this place may be mentioned the curious and some-times puzzling hernioid protrusions to be met with in some plants.

Bessey, Botany, p. 29.

herniology (hér-ni-el'ō-ji), n. [< L. hernia, hernia, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] 1. That branch of surgery which treats of rup-

tures.—2. A treatise on ruptures.
herniotomy (her-ni-ot'ō-mi), n. [< L. hernia, hernia, + Gr. τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In surg., the operation of cutting for her-

nia; celotomy.
hernious (hèr'ni-ns), a. [< hernia + -ous.]
Same as hernial.

hernsewi (hern'sū), n. [Early mod. E. also hearnsewe, hernsue; a contr. of heronsew, q. v. Cf. hernshaw².] Same as heronsew. [Prov. Eng.]

Leaving me to atalk here, . . .
Like a tame her nehew for you.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

hernshaw^I† (hėrn'shå), n. [< hern³ + shaw.]

A shaw or wood in which herons breed; a

Haironnier [F.], a heron's nest or syrie; a herneshaw, or shaw or wood wherein herons breed.

Cotgrave.

heronsew (appar. not by association with nern-shaw1, a heronry, which appears to be later): see heronsew.] 1†. A heron; a heronsew.

As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight, At an Herneshaw, that lyea aloft on wing.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

2. In her., the representation of a heron, crane, and the leaves wing alike.

or stork (all appearing alike).—To know a hawk from a hernshaw. See under hand-saw. hero (hē'rō), n.; pl. heroes (-rōz). [⟨OF. heroe, F. héros = Sp. héroe = Pg. heroe = It. croe, ⟨L. heros, acc. heroem, ⟨Gr. ηρως, a hero, usnally a warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, warrior, but in Homer a comprehensive term, and orig. applied to any freeman, being appar.

= Skt. vira, a man, a hero, = L. vir, a man, = Goth. wair = AS. wer, a man: see wergild, werwolf.]

1. In elassical myth., a superior being, distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength, courage, and ability, at the time of the Homeric poems still regarded as mortal, but from the time of Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.) regarded as intermediate in nature between gods and men (a demized) and important. termediate in nature between gods and men (a demigod), and immortal. Except in the case of Hercules, the Greek cult of heroes was essentially local, each country, region, or even town holding its own in especial honor. Thus Theseus was the national hero of Attica, Ajax was especially honored in Salamis, Amphiaraus at Orchomenus; while Lycurgus became a hero in Sparta, and Hesiod himself in Beotia. The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the saints of Christianity.

Kings and queens, and heroes old, Such as the wise Demodocus once toid
In solemn songs at King Alcinous feast.

Milton, Vac. Ex., 1. 47.

2. A man of distinguished valor, intrepidity, or enterprise in danger; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; one who exhibits extraordinary courage, firmness, fortitude, or intellectnal greatness in any course of action.

e of action.

Behoid Achilles' promise fully paid,
Twelve Trojan heroes offer'd to thy shade.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii.

It would not do to have too many heroes and saints. An army made up whoily of generals would win no battles.

J. F. Clarke, Seif-Culture, p. 38.

3. The principal male personage in a poem, play, or story, or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related, as Achilles in the Iliad, Odyssens (Ulysses) in the Odyssey, Æneas in the Æneid.

The shining quality of an epic hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, . . . raises first our admiration.

Dryden, Eneid, Ded.

Why not a summer's as a winter's tale? . . . Heroic if you will, or what you will, Or be yourself your hero. Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

4. A person regarded as heroic; one invested by opinion with heroic qualities.

The war was a popular one, and as a natural consequence, soidiers and sailors were heroes everywhere.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovera, xii. No one is a hero to his valet.

heroa, n. Plural of heroum, heroön.

heroarchy (hế rộ - ắr - ki), n.; pl. heroarchics (-kiz). [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}, \tilde{\eta}\rho\omega\hat{c}, \operatorname{a} \operatorname{hero}, + \dot{a}\rho\chi\hat{\eta}, \operatorname{rule}, \langle \tilde{a}\rho\chi\varepsilon\iota\nu, \operatorname{rule}.$] See the extract.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy* (Government of Heroes)—or a Hierarchy, for it is "aacred" enough withal! *Cartyle*, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

Cartyle, Heroes and Hero-Woramp, 1.

Herodiæ (he-rō'di-ē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl.]

Same as Herodii, 2. Nitzsch.

Herodian¹ (hē-rō'di-an), a. and n. [< I.L. Herodianus, < Herodes, < Gr. 'Ηρώδης, Herod, < ἡρως, a hero, + -δης, patronymic suffix.] I. a. Pertaining to Herod the Great, king of the Jews, or to the family of Herod or its partizans.

We are no advocates of that Herodian policy which profanely and sacrifegiously would subject the things of God to the will of Casar.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p.172.

II. n. A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles, adherents of the family of Herod. The Herodians constituted a political party rather than a religious sect. Some writers suppose that they were for the most part Sadducees in religion.

The Herodians appear as supporters of the claim of the Roman Emperors to receive tribute-money from the Jews.

H. E. Hackett, Smith's Bible Dict., p. 1054.

herodian² (he-rē'di-an), n. One of the Herodii or Herodiones.

or Herodiones.

Herodias (he-rō'di-as), n. [NL., also written Herodius (LL. herodius) and prop. Erodius, ζ Gr. ἐρωδιός, a heron: see Ardca.] A genns of large white herons or egrets. H. egretia is the great white egret of North America. H. albe is the corresponding European form. See cut under egret.

cluding storks and ibises. The leading family is Ardeidæ. Also Herodiæ.

Herodiones (he-rō-di-ō'nēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of LL. herodio(n-), also herodius, a bird, perhaps the stork, ζ Gr. ἐρωδιός, a heron: see Herodias.] An order of birds, the altricial desmognathous grallatores, or herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, and their allies, corresponding to Herodii in a broad sense, or to Pelargomorphæ. In some uses of the name certain incongrumorphe. In some uses of the name certain incongru-ona forms have been included, but are now eliminated. The Cultrirostres and the Grallatores of some anthors are correspondent groups. The Herodiones are divisible into three suborders, Ibides, Pelargi, and Herodii.

The group here noted (Herodiones) corresponds to the Petargomorphee of Huxley, the Ciconiformes of Garrod (minus Cathartide), the Grallatores altinarea of Sundevail, and includes the Herodie, Pelargi, and Heniglottides of Nitzsch — respectively the Heron series, the Stork series, and the aeries of Ibiese and Spoonbills.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 648.

herodionine (he-rō-di-ō'nin), a. [\ Herodion-es + -inc¹.] Of or pertaining to the Herodiones; heron-like; ardeine, in a broad sense.

Herodius (he-rō'di-ns), n. [NL.] Same as He-

Herodotean (hē-rod-ō-tē'an), a. [< Herodotus + -e-an.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or in the style of Herodotus, a Greek historian of the fifth century B. C., called the "father of history".

Roger of Hoveden is quite *Herodotean* both in the faithfulness of his personal relations and in the wish to incorporate in his chronicle all that he can gather touching the geography and history of strange lands.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

heroesst (hē'rō-es), n. [ζ hero + -css. Cf. Gr. $\eta \rho \omega \iota \sigma \sigma a$, contr. $\dot{\eta} \rho \dot{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$, fem. of $\dot{\eta} \rho \omega \varsigma$, hero: see hero.] A female hero; a heroine.

But all th' heroesses in Pluto's house,
That then encounter'd me, exceeds my might
To name or number. Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

To name or number. Chapman, Odyssey, xi. heroic (hē-rô'ik), a. and n. [Formerly heroick; = F. héroïque = Sp. heroico = Pg. heroico = It. croico, < L. heroicus, < Gr. ήρωϊκός, of or for a hero, < ήρως, a hero: see hero.] I. a. 1. Having or displaying the character or attributes of a hero; daring; intrepid; determined: as, a heroic warrior or explorer.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but fourth of that heroic line.
Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 5.

The Heroic Sufferer for principle and generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 179.

Of or pertaining to herees; suitable to the character of a hero; bold, daring, noble, or commanding in proportions, form, or quality: as, a heroic statue or monument; a heroic poem or symphony; a heroic enterprise; specifically, in art, larger than life: said of a statue, or a figure in a picture. See heroic size, below.

Goe on both hand in hand, O Nations, never to be dis-united; be the Praise and the Heroick Song of all Postcrity, Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

An heroic poem, truly such, is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform.

Dryden, Eneid, Ded.

I would have every thing to be esteemed as heroic which great and uncommon in the circumstances of the man ho performs it.

Steele, Tatler, No. 202. who performs it.

Whiie the golden lyre

Is ever sounding in heroic ears

Heroic hymns.

Tennyson, Tiresias.

Having recourse to extreme measures; boldly experimental; daring; rash: as, heroic

treatment.

Here again an improvement on the heroic practice of Aiva and Romero. Motley, United Netherlands, III. 456.

Heroic age, in Gr. hist. or myth., the age when the heroes are supposed to have iived, a semi-mythical period preceding that which is truly historic. See hero, 1.—Heroic size, in the fine arts, any size larger than life: usually taken as a size intermediate between that of iile and the colosal: as, a statue of heroic size.—Heroic verse, sform of verse adapted to the treatment of heroic or exited themes: in classical poetry, the hexameter; in English, as also in German and Italian, the iambic of ten syliables; and in French, the Alexandrian (which see). The following is an example of English heroic verse:

Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring of woea unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing!

—Syn. Gallant, Valiant, etc. (see brave), daring, fearless,

Syn. Gallant, Valiant, etc. (see brave), daring, fearless, auntiess.

II. n. 1†. A hero.

Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient heroics might justly breed of fence to any serious reader.

Jackson.

2. A heroic verse: most frequently used in the plural, sometimes sarcastically in the sense of bombast, or extravagant expressions of admiration or praise: as, to go into heroics over a picture.

Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany, And swears for heroics, he writes best of any. Rochester, Trial of Poets for the Bays.

heroical (hē-rō'i-kal), a. [< heroic + -al.] Same as heroic. [Räre.]

Tho' heroical be properly understood of demi-gods, as of Hercules and Æneas, whose parents were said to be, the one celestiall, the other mortal, yet it is also transferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near

Drayton, England's Heroical Epistles, To the Reader.

Many noble gentlemen and heroical spirits were to venture their honours, lives and fortunes.

R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 626).

heroically (hē-rō'i-kal-i), adv. In a heroic manner; with signal valor or fortitude; courageously; intrepidly; audaciously: as, the wall was heroically defended. was heroically defended.

He [Lord Craven] and the Duke of Albemarie (the noted Monk) heroically stayed in town during the dreadful pesticence.

Pennant, London, p. 214.

The garden bloomed and faded ten times over before hiss Manners found herself to be forty-six years old, which she heroically acknowledged one fine day to the census-taker. R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 42.

heroicalness (hē-rō'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being heroic; heroism. Sir K. Digby. [Rare.]

heroicly (hē-rō'ik-li), adv. [< heroic + -ly².]
Like a hero; heroically. [Rare.]
Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and heroickly hath finish'd
A life heroick. Milton, S. A., L 1710.

heroine (her'ō-in), n. [\langle OF. heroine, F. héroine = Sp. heroina = Pg. heroina = It. eroina, \langle L. heroina, a demigoddess, heroine, \langle Gr. $\eta\rho\omega\nu\eta$, a heroine, prop. fem. of $\eta\rho\omega\nu\sigma$, adj., of a hero; \langle $\eta\rho\omega\varsigma$, a hero: see hero.] 1. A female hero; a heroic woman.

Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly rise; . . .

Like Gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

When dames and heroines of the golden year

Shall . . rain an April of ovation round

Their statues, borne aloft. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

2. The principal female character in a poem, play, story, or romance, or the woman who plays the most important part.

"Take Lilia, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high."

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

heroism (her'ō-izm), n. [= F. héroïsme = Sp.
Pg. heroismo = It. eroïsmo; as hero + ·ism.]

The qualities of a hero, as courage, intrepidity,
fortitude, etc.; heroic character or action.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive; the Iliad abounds with more heroism, this with more morality. W. Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.

Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action.

Heroism, like cowardice, is contagions.

J. H. Ewing, We and the World.

=Syn. Valor, gallantry, daring, boldness, fearlessness. See brave and heroic.
heroistic (hē-rō-is'tik), a. [\(\lambda \text{hero} + -ist + -ie. \right]
Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism; relating to a hero or heroine. [Rare.]

Agreeably, however, to the heroistic account of her, not only was she not called Ursuia, but, etc.

The Nation, Aug. 18, 1881, p. 141.

The Nation, Aug. 18, 1831, p. 141.

heroize (hē'rō-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. heroized, ppr. heroizing. [< hero + -ize.] To make or represent as heroic. [Rare.]

As in all other heroized forms of the god of the dead, there is both a terrible and a wise and beneficent side in the character of Minos.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 478.

heron (her'on), n. [(I) Early mod. E. also heroigony (hē-rō-og'ō-ni), n. [< Gr. ηρως, a hearon; < ME. heroun, heyroun, heiron, < OF.

hairon, also heron. F. héron, dial. égron = Pr. aigron = Sp. airon = Cat. agro = It. aghirone, airone, a heron; with aug. suffix -on, -one, < OHG. heigir, MHG. heiger, a heron, = Icel. hegri = Sw. häger = Dan. hejre, a heron. (2) The Scand. forms answer better to OHG. hehara, a magnio a jay. MHG. heher, & heher her his hay. magpie, a jay, MHG. heher, G. heher, häher, a jay, jackdaw, = AS. higora, higera, a magpie, or jay-woodpecker (cf. E. dial. heightaw, a woodpecker). (3) A third group of forms appears in MHG. reiger, G. reiher = MLG. reiger = D. reiger = OS. hreiera = AS. hrāgra, a heron. These groups are not related, except as they may all be ult. imitative. Cf. W. eregyr, a screamer, a heron, \(\chi ereg, cryg, \text{ hoarse}; \text{ L. graeulus, graeculus, a jackdaw; and E. erake^2 and crow^2.} \)
From the same source (OHG. through OF.) comes E. egret, q. v. Hence contr. hern³, q. v.] A long-legged, long-necked, long-billed, slender-bodied wading bird; any bird of the family Ardeidee, but especially of the subfamily Ardeiner Ardeided, but especially of the subfamily Arde-ina. Herons, including egreis, bitterns, etc., have the bill eleft below the eyes, naked iores, scaly legs bare above the shank, long toes fitted for perching, a comb on the nail of the middle toe, ample rounded wings, and short tail; the plumage is loose, and often develops graceful flowing plumes, whence the name egret; a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder-down tracts, or patches of greasy pulviplumes. Herons are aquatic, and feed on fish and other creatures which they stalk for and capture by spearing with the sharp bill; they generally nest in trees, and lay two or three greenish, whole-corred, elliptical eggs. (See heronry,). They are nearly compolitian, and include numerous species of several modern geners, such as Ardea, Herodias, Nyctiardea, and Botaurus. The common heron of Europe is Ardea cinerea, represented in America by the great blue heron, A. herodias, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 4 feet fong, and nearly 6 feet in expanse. The great white heron of Florida, A. occidentalis, is still larger; the gollath heron of Africa, A. optiath, is probably the largest of all. White herons or egrets are of medium and small size. Night-herons are smaller, and green herons among the least of all. Bitterns are herons of the subfamily Botaurinæ. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily Botaurinæ. Boat-billed herons form the subfamily Cancrominæ. See Ardeidæ, Herodiones, and cuts under Ardea, bitternal, and egret.

Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their light bedies. Gilleger (Billege and Seemen and Seemen with the subfamily between the sail of their sight bedies. Gilleger (Billeger). A life heroick.

A life heroic is fall. Bitton.

A lamily botaucrinæ. Bost-billed herons romentaments beat dall. Bitton.

A lamily botaucrinæ.

Bost-billed herons romentaments beat vith too much sail for their light bodies.

A life of light beaucrinæ.

Bost-billed herons romentaments beat vith too much sail for their light bodies.

A life of light bodies.

A life

heronry (her'on-ri), n.; pl. heronries (-riz). [<heron + -ry.] A place where herons breed in large numbers. Most kinds of herons congregate in hundreds, sometimes thousands, to breed in woods or swamps, constructing loose bulky nests of sticks, etc., which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on the ground. The birds resort year after year to the same places, and some of these heronries have become historical

beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron. Also called stork's-bill.

heronsew (her'on-sū), n. [Early mod. E. also heronsewe, herunsew, heronseugh; < ME. heronsewe, < OF. *heronceau, found only in the earlier form heroneel, AF. herouncel, a heron (with dim. suffix-cel, -ceau, as also in F. lionceau, OF. liuncel, dim. of hon, lion, grifoncel, dim. of grifon, griffin), equiv. to OF. haironneau, F. héronneau (with dim. -eau, -el), < hairon, F. héron, a heron: see heron. Hence by contraction hernsew, and by variation hernshaw², q. v.] A heron. [Now only prov. Eng.]

getting or an imaginative creates.

a genealogy of heroes. [Rare.]

A brief and abruptly terminated heroeyony or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers.

Encyc. Brit., X1. 777.

Energe. Brit., XI. 777.

heroölogist (hē-rō-ol'ō-jist), n. [< heroölogy +
-ist.] One who writes or discourses of heroes.

Warton. [Rare.]

heroölogy (hē-rō-ol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. ἡρωολογία,
a tale of heroes, < ἡρως, a hero, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] A body of legendary
or traditional lore relating to heroes; a history
of or a treatise on heroes. [Rare.]

From the above specimens in Tacitus we may conclude
that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed
Heroology.

Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 366.
heroön n. See heroum.

Herodogy. Gramm, Tent. Mythol. (trans.), 1. 366. Herodon, n. See heroum.

Herophilist (hē-rof'i-list), n. [

(see def.) + -ist.] A disciple of Herophilus, leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria (about 300 B. C.), and one of the first exact anatomists.

The Herophilists still reverenced the memory of Hippocrates, and wrote numerous commentaries on his works.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 801.

Hero's fountain. See fountain. heroship (hē'rō-ship), n. [< hero + -ship.] The character, condition, or career of a hero.

He, . . . his three years of heroship expired, Returns indignant to the slighted plow. Couper, Task, iv. 644.

If he refused to sign, his heroship was tost.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 347. heroud; n. A Middle English form of herald. heroum, heroon (hē-rō'um, -on), n.; pl. heroa (-ä). [L. heroum, ζ Gr. ἡρῷον (se. ἰερόν οτ ἔδος), the shrine or temple of a hero, neut. of ἡρῷον, ἡρώιος, of a hero, ζ ἡρῶος, a hero: see hero.] In Gr. antiq., a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero, often erected over his reputed temple. puted tomb.

The group [st Teges] of Epochos supporting the wounded Ankæos, whose axe was falling from his hand, was probably rendered nuch as in the reliefs representing this hunt on the heroön at Gjölbaschi in Lycis, now in Vienna.

A. S. Murray, Greek Scuipiure, II. 289.

hero-worship (hē'rō-wer"ship), n. The worship of heroes, practised by ancient nations of antiquity; hence, reverence paid to heroes or great men, or to their memory.

Hero-worship, heartfelt prostrate admiration, submission, burning, boundless, for a noblest godlike Form of Man—is not that the germ of Christianity itself?

Cartyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

hero-worshiper (hē'rō-wer"ship-er), n. One who pays reverence to, or who entertains extravagant admiration for, a hero or heroes.

But all women rave about him; for women are all heroworshippers. Scribner's Mag., III. 632.

But all women rave about him; for women are all heroswamps, constructing loose bulky nests of stekes, etc.,
which are placed on trees or bushes, less frequently on
places, and some of these herome ster year to the same
places, and some of these herome startery age to the same
places, and some of these herome startery age to the same
places, and some of these herome startery age to the same
not tree is a rarity white I would riche half as many mies
to have a sight of.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxil.

Fine Island has a heronry. The American, XIV. 238.

heron's-bill (her'onz-bil), n. A name of plants
of the genus Erodium, natural order Geraniaceæ,
particularly E. cicularium and E. moschatum,
from the supposed resemblance of the longbeaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron.
Also called stork's-bill.

heronsewe (her'on-sū), n. [Early mod. E. also
heronsewe, herunsew, heronseugh; ⟨ ME. heronsewe, ⟨ OF. "heronecau, found only in the earlier
form heroneck, AF. heronecel, a heron (with dimsexue, ⟨ OF. "heronecau, found only in the earlier
form heroneck, AF. heronecel, a heron (with dimsuffix-cel, -ceau, as also in F. lionecau, OF. himsee heron. Hence by contraction hernsew,
nee heron. Hence by contraction hernsew,
xo of her swaunes, ne of her heronseuses.
No of her swaunes shall be arsyed in the same maner
without ony moysture, the shulde be ten with salte and
poudre.

Babese Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.
heronshaw (her on-sha), n. [Also contr. heronshaute², q. v.] A variant of heronseus.
So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an heron-shau
to looke and fite a quite other way.
So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an herp. An abbreviation of herpetology.

family Viverridee, represented by the ichneufamily Viverridæ, represented by the ichneumons and mongooses, having straight toes with blunt non-retractile claws. When the group is raised to the rank of a family, the Herpestinæ become stiff more restricted by the exclusion of such genera as Cynicits, Rhinogale, and Crossarchus, as respectively types of different subfamilies; but even in this narrow sense of the term the group contains upward of a dozen genera besides Herpestes, and the species are numerous.

Herpestis (her-pes'tis), n. [NL. (Gärtner, 1805), Gr. έρπηστής, a reptile: seo Herpestes.] A genus of dicotyledonons gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Scrophularineæ, tribe Gratioleæ. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper asg-

of the natural order Scrophularinew, tribe Gratioleæ. It is distinguished by its calyx, the upper segment of which is large, ovate, and covering the rest, the other lobes narrow or linear, its cylindrical corolla, 4 stancers, and 2 or 4-valved capsule. It embraces about 50 species of small herbs, creeping or prostrate, with opposite, entire, or toothed leaves, and yellow, blue, or white flowers, mostly in axiliary clusters or salitary. They are natives of the warm parts of both hemispheres. H. Monniera, a wide-spread species, is the common water-hyssop, the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of India, when mixed with petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains. H. colubrina is a native of Peru, where it is called yerba de colubra; it is used as a remedy for the bites of venomous animals.

herpetic (her-pet'ik), a. [= F. herpétique = Sp. herpético = Pg. herpetico = It. erpetico, < Gr. έρπης (έρπης-), herpes: see herpes.] Pertaining to or resembling herpes; partaking of the nature of herpes: as, herpetic patches.—Herpetic fever. See fever!, herpetical (hèr-pet'i-kal), a. [<hetapartal-patches.]

Same as herpetic.
herpetism (her pe-tizm), n. [\langle herpet \langle herpetism (her/pe-tizm), n. [\langle herpet \langle herpet \rangle + -ism.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections. Thomas, Med. Dict.

or similar allections. Inomas, Med. Dict. Herpetodryas (hėr-pe-tod'ri-as), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\rho\pi\epsilon\tau\dot{\nu}v$, a reptile, serpent (see herpetoid), + $\delta\rho\nu\dot{\alpha}c$, a dryad, \langle $\delta\rho\dot{\nu}c$, a tree: see dryad.] A notable genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, usually referred to the family Colubride, having an elongate slender form adapted to arboreal life, and greenish and brownish coloration.

H. carinatus is a South American species. herpetoid (hèr'pe-toid), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \hat{\epsilon} \rho \pi e \tau \phi \rangle$, a reptile, serpent ($\langle \hat{\epsilon} \rho \pi e \tau \psi \rangle$ = L. serpere, creep: see serpent), $+ \epsilon l \hat{o} c$, form.] Resembling a reptile; reptiliform; sauroid: as, the archæopterx is a herpetoid bird.

ryx is a herpetoid bird.

herpetologic (hér*pe-tō-loj'ik), a. [\(\) herpetology + -ie.] Of or pertaining to herpetology.

herpetological (hér*pe-tō-loj'i-kal), a. [\(\) herpetologic + -al.] Same as herpetologic.

herpetologically (hér*pe-tō-loj'i-kal-i), adv.

In the manner or view of a herpetologist.

Dr. Günther considers that herpetologically Egypt must be included in the Palearette region, and many of the Egyptian snakes occur in Paleatine. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 320.

herpetologist (her-pe-tol'ō-jist), n. [\(\lambda \) herpetology + -ist.] One versed in herpetology, or engaged in the study of it.

The alleged monster does not fit into the existing classification of the herpetologists. The American, XII. 325.

fication of the herpetologists. The American, XII. 325. herpetology (her-pe-tol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. ἐρπετόν, a reptile, + -λογία, ⟨λέγειν, speak: see -ology.]

1. The science of reptiles, in a broad sense—that is, of reptiles proper and batrachians; the natural history of reptiles.—2. Reptiles collectively: as, the herpetology of Borneo.

When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in detail, we shall be again struck with the resemblances which they present to the her-pretalogy of Australia.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 88.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 88.

Also, erroneonsly, erpetology.

Herpetospondylia (hér pe-tō-spon-dil'i-ä), n.
pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐρπετόν, a reptile, + σπόνδυλος,
Ionie and common dial. form of Gr. σφόνδυλος,
a vertebra, joint.] One of the major groups
into which Reptilia (excepting Pleurospondylia)
are divisible, including the orders Plesiosauria,
Lacertilia, and Ophidia, in all of which the dorsal vertebrae have transverse processes which sal vertebræ have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets. The doral vertebræ and ribs are movable upon one another, and there is no plastron. The group thus defined is contrasted on the one hand with Perospondylia and on the other with Suchospondylia. See these words, and also Pleurospondylia.

Herpetotheres (her pe-tō-thē rēz), n. [NL., < Gr. έρπετόν, a reptile, + θηρᾶν, hunt, < θήρ, a wild beast.] A genus of South American hawks, the type and only species of which is H. cachinnans. Vicillot, 1818.

herpetotomist (her-pe-tot'ō-mist), n. [< herpetotomy + -ist.] A dissector of reptiles; a herpetological anatomist.

herpetotomy (her-pe-tot'ō-mi), n. [< Gr. ἐρπεsal vertebræ have transverse processes which

herpetotomy (hèr-pe-tot'ō-mi), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐρπετύν, a reptile, + τομή, a cutting, ⟨ τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,
cut.] The dissection of reptiles; a branch of
zoötomy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles.

herpolhode (hėr'pol-hōd), n. [Irreg. < Gr. ἐρ-πειν, creep, + πόλος, pole, + ὁδός, way.] In math., a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid, the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid

rolls upon the plane. It is a curve (commonly, but incorrectly, said to be wavy) circumseribed between two circles, and was invented by Poinset.

herr (her), n. [G., = D. heer = Dan. Sw. herre, similarly nsed: see herre!] Lord; master: used in German as a title of respectful or conventional address, either prefixed to the name like the equivalent Mister (Mr.) in English, as there Requive Mr. Brown or without the name

ventional address, either prefixed to the hame like the equivalent Mister (Mr.) in English, as:

Herr Braun, Mr. Brown, or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun 'my,' as mein Herr, literally 'my lord,' equivalent to English sir, or plural meine Herren, equivalent to English gentlemen. The Dutch form heer is similarly used. See mynheer.

herre¹t, n. [ME. herre, hærre, here, hery, ⟨ AS. herra, hierra, hearra, heorra (occurring 27 times, only in poetry, and chiefly in a part of the poems ascribed to Cædmon thought to be founded on an OS. original, the word being in AS. and Scand. imported from the HG. and the LG. of the continent) = OS. hērro = OFries. hēra, hēr = D. heer = MLG. here, ere, LG. heer = OHG. hērro, hēro, MHG. hērre, herre, hēre, G. herr = Icel. harri, a lord, king, herra = Sw. Dan. herre, lord, master, gentleman, as a title, sir, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with herre, ford, master, gentleman, as a title, sir, Mr., orig. in ref. to a superior, usually with a poss. pron. preceding (OHG. mīm, dīn, sīn, unsar, etc., hērro, so AS. mīn, thīn, his, etc., hearra), chiefly of the first person (OHG. mīn hērro, MHG. mein herre, G. mein herr, D. mijn heer = Dan. Sw. mīn herre, equiv. to E. sir in address: see herr). The OHG. form also appears as hēviro, hērero, being orig. compar. of hēr, eminent, distinguished, famous, MHG. hēr, G. hehr eminent, distinguished, proud, happy. wer, eminent, distinguished, ramous, Mric. ner, c. hehr, eminent, distinguished, proud, happy, sacred, = MLG. herc, high, solemn, holy, = OS. $h\bar{e}r$, high, eminent, sacred, agreeing phonetically, and it seems historically, with AS. $h\bar{a}r$, ME. horc, E. hoar, = Icel. $h\bar{a}rr$, gray (nsually with age).] 1. A lord; master; chief.

Heo brouhten hyne to Pylates, thet wes here herre.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 46. This lond ich hebbe here so fre that to none herre y hal abuve.

Rob. of Gloucester, p. 102.

2. A knight. [Rare and poetical.]

Mony woundis that wroght, wete ye for sothe, Bothe on horse & on here harmyt full mckull. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6188.

[In both senses only in early Middle English

nse.] herre²t, n. See har1.

schal abuve.

herrengrundite (her-en-grun'dit), n. [< Her-rengrund (see def.) + -ite².] A basic copper sulphate occurring at Herrengrund in Hungary, in spherical groups of scale-like crystals having a bright-green color.

Ing a bright-green color.

Herreria (he-rē'ri-ā), n. [NL., named after C. A. de Herrera, a Spanish agriculturist.] A small genns of liliaceous plants, of the tribe Luguriageæ, the type of Endlicher's subtribe Herrericæ. They are natives of extratropical South America, and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock, climbing stems, and small scented flowers in many-flowered racemes. ered racemes

Herrerieæ (her-ē-rī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Herreria + -eæ.] A snbtribe of Smilaeeæ established by Endlicher, typified by the genus Herreria: the Herreriaceæ of Kunth, now referred to the Liliacea.

herriert, n. [ME. herier; < herry2 + -er1.] One who praises; a worshiper.

llieu dydde thea aspyingly, that he distruye alle the heryeris of Baal. Wyclif, 4 [2] Ki. x. 19 (Oxf.).

Illeu dydde thea aspyingly, that he distraye alle the heryeris of Baal.

Wyclif, 4 [2] Ki. x. 19 (Oxf.).

herring (her'ing), n. [Early mod. E. also hering; \(\) ME. hering, \(\) AS. hering (= D. haring)

= MLG. harink, herink = OHG. harine, herine, MHG. herinc, G. hering, häring) (NL. harengus, F. hareng, from the G. form), a herring; prob. \(\) here (= OHG. hari, heri, etc.), an army, a host (see harry, harbor^I, etc.), + -ing, a suffix common as a patronymic. The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals; so W. ysgadan, herrings, \(\) cad, an army, a host. \(\] A composite that herrings move in shoals; so W. ysgadan, herrings, \(\) cad, an army, a host. \(\] A composite fish, Clupea harengus, of great economic importance and commercial value. It has an elongate form, and rather loose scales averaging about 57 transverse rows. The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth; the ventral serratures are weak; the color is bluish above and on the scales, varied with bright-reflections. The herring inhabits the North Atiantic, especially in water of moderate depth. It is generally found not far from the coast, and in summer it comes into shallow water in count. less myriads for the purpose of spawning. The spawning season varies according to temperature; in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it occurs in the spring, off the coast of Maine in

September, at Cape Cod in November, and off Block Island in December. In Europe the visits of the herring to the shores depend likewise on temperature, and various regions have special varieties differing in size and slight structural characters. It is the object of very profitable fisheries, ea-



Herring (Clupea harengus).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Herring (Clupea harengus).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

pecially on the Norwegian, Dutch, and British coasts. The eggs are very small, and are discharged at the hottom of the water, where they adhere to rocks and seaweed, being scattered singly or in bunches over a vast extent of sea-bottom. The number of eggs to a fensale varies according to size, but averages about 10,000—in very large females many more. A closely related species, C. mirabilis, is found in equal abundance in the North Pacific. The name is extended to the herring family, including the Clupeide, or shad, alewife, menhaden, pilchard, sprat, sardine, etc.—Black herring, a trade-name for a particular kind of cured fish.—Branch herring, the alewife, Clupea vernalis. See cut under alewife.—Callifornia herring, Clupea mirabilis, of the Pacific coast of North America.—Egyptian herring, a local English name of the saury.—Fall herring, Clupea mediceris, without vomerine teethor jaw-teeth and with the lower jaw quite prominent, rather common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Bay of Fundy, and of little economic value.—Fresh-water herring. See fresh-water.—Full herring, a local English name of the herring with fully developed roe or milt.—Garvie-herring. See garvie.—Green herring, a fresh herring, [Eng.]—King of the herrings. Same as herring-king.—Kings of the herring which are full of froe.—Ohio herring, the skipjack, Clupea chrysochloris.—Red herring, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—Round herring, the highest brand of herring which are full of roe.—Ohio herring, the common herring of trade, having a reddish appearance from the manner of curing.—Round herring, (2) A herring which has just depocited its ova. (b) A herring which has peen gutted and dried for keeping. [Eng.]—Split herring. (Ba].

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring, the mooneye, Hyodon clodalus.—White herring. (a) A fresh herring. (b) A pickled herring. (Eng.]

Hopdance cri

Shak, Lear, ifi. 6. White-salted herring, herring cured by the French method called saler en blane. The fish are gutted, and packed in barrels in a thick brine, where they are kept until it is convenient to give them a final packing with fresh lime and salt, when the quality is branded on the barrel by the inspector. (See also glut-herring, thread-herring.)

herring (her'ing), v. t. [\(\) herring, n.] To manure with herring or other fish. [Local, U. S.] In Maine they talk of land that has been herringed to death. Goode, Menhaden, p. 249.

herring-bank (her'ing-bangk), n. A fishing-ground to which herrings resort in great numbers.

herring-bone (her'ing-bon), n, and a. I. n. The

work.

bone of a herring.

II. a. Resembling the spine of a herring: specifically applied to courses of stone laid at an angle, so that the stones in each course are placed side by side, and obliquely to the right and left in alternate courses. It is a kind of ashler common in late Roman and occurring in the earliest medieval

Herring-bone Work

Both [churches] are rude and simple in their outline and ornaments; they are built with that curious herringbone or diagonal masonry indicative of great age.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512. Herring-bone bridging, in carp., the diagonal struts fixed at intervals between the beams of a floor to increase its stiffness and power to resist unequal strains.—Herring-bone pattern, an ornamental pattern much used in the industrial arts, consisting of one or more series of short diagonal lines contrasting with other series turned in the opposite direction.—Herring-bone stitch, a kind of cross-stitch used in embroidery and in making ungarments of flaunel and other woolen material, and also in mending sails.—Herring-bone twill. (a) A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternately, so as to form a continuous zigzag pattern. (b) A textile stuff made in this way, as chudders.

herring-bone (her'ing-bon), v. t. or i. [Cherring-bone, a.] To sew or embroider with the herring-bone, a.

bone, a.] To bone stitch. To sew or embroider with the herring-

There, all the while, with an air quite hewitching, She sat herring-boning, tambouring, or stitching. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328.

herring-buss (her'ing-bus), n. [= D. haring-buis,] A boat of peculiar form, measuring 10 or 15 tons, used in the herring-fishery. [Eng.]

From the commencement of the winter fishing 1771, to the end of the winter fishing 1781, the tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery has been at thirty shillings the ton.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

herring-cobs (her'ing-kobz), n. Young herrings; hence, anything worthless. [Prov. Eng.] The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobe invention.

A Pil to purge Melancholie. (Halliwell.)

herring-cod (her'ing-kod), n. See cod².
herring-curer (her'ing-kūr"ėr), n. A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.
herring-driver (her'ing-dri"ver), n. A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torch

herring-driver (her'ing-drī/vèr), n. A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torchlight. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.] herringer (her'ing-ér), n. [< herring+er1.] A person engaged in herring-fishing.

A lot of longshore merchant skippers and herringers who went shout calling themselves captains.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv. herring-fishery (her'ing-fish'êr-i), n. The business of fishing for herrings.

herring-gull (her'ing-gul), n. One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearlblue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red



Herring-gull (Larus argentatus)

spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or fleshspot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or flesh-colored. The general plumage is white in the sduit, and the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Gulis of this character are found in most parts of the world, such as Larus argentatus, of Europe, Asia, and North America, a representative species of the group. Also called silvery gull.

herring-hake (her'ing-hāk), n. The hake, Merlucius smiridus. [Scotch.]

herring-hog (her'ing-hog), n. The common porpoise, Phoewaa communis. [Local.]

herring-king (her'ing-king), n. A fish of the family Regalecidæ, Regalecus glesne. Also called king of the herrings. See Regalecidæ.

herring-mountain (her'ing-moun'tān), n. A large closely packed mass of herrings, such

large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. Sars. herring-pike (her'ing-pik), n. A fish of the group Clupesoccs. Sir J. Richardson. herring-pond (her'ing-pond), n. The ocean.

[Humorous.]

Begin elsewhere anew.

Boston's a hole, the herring-pond is wide,
V-notes are something, liberty still more.

Browning, Mr. Studge, the Medium.

I believe that instances could be produced of this regeneration of terms, especially if we call to sid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the herring-pond with modern traffic. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 36.

herring-spink (her'ing-spingk), n. The goldencrested wren, Regulus cristatus: so called in East Suffolk, England, because often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herring-fishery in the North Sea. Also known as tot-o'er-seas, under the same circumstances. See cut under goldcrest.

herring-vesselt (her'ing-ves"el), n. A measure of capacity for herrings.

work. See herring-work), n. Herring-bone work. See herring-bone.

Herrnhuter (hern'hút-èr), n. [< G. Herrnhut (see def.) + -erl.] One of the denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the head-quarters of the body. See Moravian.

herry¹ (her'i), v. t. Another spelling, historically more correct, of harry. [Scotch.]

herry²t (her'i), v. t. [< ME. heryen, herien, < AS. herian = OHG. herēu = Goth. hazjan, praise, allied to L. carmen (for *casmen), a song, Ca-

mcna, OL. casmcna, a muse, Skt. \sqrt{gans} , praise: see charm¹.] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou and thy name, Goddesse of renoun or lame, Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 1405.

And the schepardis turneden agen giorifyinge and hery-inge God in alie thingis that thei hadden herd and seyen: as it was seyd to hem. Wyclif, Luke ii. 20.

hersalt, n. [Addr. o.]
q. v.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad hersoll of his heavy stresse The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.

Herschelt (her'shel), n. A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.

Level-nan (herst'pan), n. [ME. not found; (AS.)

Herschelian (her-shel'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John (1792-1871): as, the *Herschelian* telescope (named from Sir William Herschel).

William Herschel).

The Herschelian or front view reflector.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 145.

The current Herschelian theory of the solar constitution.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 91.

Herschelian rays of the spectrum, the invisible (infra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by Sir William Herschel. See heat and spectrum.

herschelite (her'shel-it), n. [Named after John Herschel, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in Sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite.

Herschellic (her-shel'ik), a. Herschelian.
Beyond the red [rays], at the other end of the spectrum, lie the so-called Herschellic rays, of least refrangibility, which also are not visible, but are manifested through their thermal effects.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

herse¹ (hers), n. [The same as hearse¹, the spell-

Herschellic (new Beyond the red [rays], at the otner lie the so-called Herschellic rays, of least remailer them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them which also are not visible, but are manifested through them.

hertelyt, a. and adv. A Middle English form.

heartly, a. and of adv. A Middle English form.

heartly, a. and of adv. A Middle English form.

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heartly, a. and of adv. A Middle En

This shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the cause of damages and expenses. To obviate this inconvenience, the India Company some twelve years since had caused to be constructed iron harrows (herses), which were dragged over the bar, to remove the sand and mud.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, 1. 501.

3. In fort., specifically—(a) A porteullis. (b) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy.—4. In hcr., a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned hcrse or harrow indifferently.

Herse¹t, v. t. An obsolete variant of hearse¹.

Herse² (hėr'sē), n. [NL., ζ Gr. "Ερση, one of the three Attic nymphs, "Αγλαυρος, "Ερση, and Πάν-δροσος, daughters of Cecrops.] 1t. A genus of sphingid moths. Oken, 1815.—2. A genus of birds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United States is sometimes known as Hersebicolor. R. P. Lesson,

3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of mollusks.

Some statutes did limit eel-vessels equal with herring hersed (herst), a. [\(\chi\) herse1 + -ed2.] Arranged vessels.

Recorde, Grounde of Artes. note. [Rare.]

rote. [Rare.]

From his hersed bowmen how the arrows flew!

Southey, Joan of Arc, ii.

[This passage is accompanied by the following note:

"This was the usual method of marshailing the bowmen. At Crecy 'the archers stood in the manner of an herse, shout two hundred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embatteling archers, . . for by the breadth of the front the extension of the enemies front is matched; and by reason of the thinness in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more likely to reach home' (Barnes)."]

herself (hêr-self'), pron. [< her + self, q. v.]

An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to himself.

Whan the armes of kynge Arthur were brought, Gon-nore hym helped for to arme, . . . and hir-self girde hym with his swerde.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

As thus she did smuse hersell, Below a green sik tree.

The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass, Where the soul sees the image of herself. Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

hership (her'ship), n. [\langle Icel. herskapr, warfare, ravaging, \langle herr, = AS. here, an army, + -skapr = AS. -scipe, E. -ship.] 1. The crime of carrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotch.]

earrying off cattle by force; foray. [Scotten.]

And bryngand thame to pouertie,
To hounger, hirscheip, and rewyne;
Puttand the pure in poynt to tyne,
Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 109.
It grieved him . . to see sic hership, and waste, and
depredation to the south of the Hieland line.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxvi.

hyrste-panne, a frying-pan, < hyrstan, fry, roast (= OHG. röstan (for *hröstan), MHG. roesten, G. rösten, > ult. OF. rostir, E. roast, q. v.), +

nosten, ant. Off. rostir, E. roast, q. v.), †
panne, pan.] A frying-pan. Simmonds.
hersumt, a. [ME., (AS. hyrsum (= Offics. harsum = LG. horsam, hursam = OHG. horsam,
MHG. horsam, G. ge-horsam), obedient, (hyran,
hear, obey: see hear.] 1. Obedient.—2. Devout; pions.

Chaplayne to the chapeles chosen the gate, Rungen Iul rychely, ry3t as they schulden, To the hersum enensong of the hy3e tyde. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 930.

hert1, n. An obsolete form of hart1. Chaucer.

hert¹†, n. An obsolete form of hart¹. Chaucer. hert²†, n. An obsolete form of heart. hert³†, n. An obsolete variant of hurt². herte¹†, n. A Middle English form of heart. herte²†, v. t. A Middle English form of hurt¹. hertelest, a. A Middle English form of heartless. hertely†, a. and adv. A Middle English form of hearty and heartily. hertespon†, n. See heart-spoon. hertly†, a. and adv. A Middle English form of heartly.

The Herulian king Sindual. Encyc. Brit., XVII. 234. hery¹t, v. t. An obsolete form of harry. hery²t, v. t. A variant of herry². hery²t, a. An obsolete form of hairy. Heshvan, n. See Hesvan. Hesiodic (hē-si-od'ik), a. [< Hesiod (< L. Hesiodus, < Gr. 'liσίσος) (see def.) + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hesiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century B. C., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic.

Our earliest knowledge of Zeus is derived from the Homeric and Hesiodic poems. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 782.

The Hesiodic bards come down to about the 40th Ollympiad). C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeoi. (trans.), § 77.

Hesione (hē-sī'ō-nē), n. [NL., after L. Hesione, Hesiona, < Gr. Hodovn, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] 1. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short genus of dorshranemate annemas with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a large proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. Desvoidy, 1863.

Hesionidæ (hē-si-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hesione + -idæ.] A family of errant marine worms of the order Chwtopoda, typified by the genus Hesione

worms of the order champeda, typined by the genus Hesione.

hesitancy (her'- or hes'i-tan-si), n. [< I. hasitantia, a stammering, < hasitan(t-)s, ppr.: see hesitant.] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned without doubt or hesitancy.

Bp. Atterbury, Works, II. i.

Upon these grounds, as they professed they did without any mincing, hesitancy, or reservation, in the most full, clear, downright, and peremptory manner, with firm confidence and slacrity, concurrently aver the fact.

Earrow, Works, II. xxix.

=Svn. See hesitation.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often hesitant.

Baxter, Life and Times, iii. 47.

hesitantly (hez'- or hes'i-tant-li), adv. With hesitancy or doubt.

Being wont to speak rather doubtfully, or hesitantly, an resolvedly, concerning matters wherein I apprehend me difficulty.

Boyle, Works, I. 2, To the Reader.

hesitate (hez'- or hes'i-tāt), v.; pret. and pp. hesitated, ppr. hesitating. • [< I. hesitatus, pp. of hesitare (> It. esitare = Pg. Sp. hesitar = F. hésiter), stick fast, stammer, be uncertain, intensive of hærere, pp. hæsus, stick, cleave, adhere. Cf. adhere, cohere, inhere, etc.] I. intrans. 1. To hold back in doubt or indecision; refrain or delay by reason of uncertainty or difficulty of decision or choice: as, he hesitated to believe the report; they hesitate about taking so dangerous a step.

A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion onght to hesitate long before he stakes the truth of religion on the event of a controversy respecting facts in the physical world.

Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

If I hesitate,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Reat, as the human right silows.

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 176.

Nature, even if we hesitate to call it good, is infinitely interesting, infinitely beautiful.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 20.

2. To halt or falter in speech, through indecision or embarrassment; make irregular involuutary pauses; stammer.

His [Fox's] manner was awkward; his delivery was hesitating; he was often at a stand for went of a word.

Maeaulay, William Pitt.

Macaulay, William Pitt. =Syn. 1. Waver, etc. (see scruple); delay, vacillate, deliberate, doubt, be undetermined, demur.—2. See stam-

II. trans. To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly; insinuate dubiously. [Rare.]

Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 204.

I choose rather to hesitate my opinion than to assert it roundly.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

hesitatingly (hez'- or hes'i-tā-ting-li), adv. In a hesitating manner.

The best things done hesitatingly, and with an ill grace, lose their effect, and produce disgust rather than satisfaction or gratitude.

A. Hamilton, Works, I. 168.

hesitation (hez- or hes-i-tā/shon), n. [= F. hesitation = Pr. heysitacio = Sp. hesitacion = Pg. hesitação = It. esitazione, < L. hæsitatio(n-), \(\lambda \) hesitare, stick fast, stammer, etc.: see hesitate. \(\) 1. The act of hesitating; a pausing or delay in determining or acting; suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind; a state of doubt.

With hesitation admirably alow,
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.
Couper, Conversation, 1. 123.

It looks as if we held the fate of the fairest possessions of mankind in our hands, to be saved by our firmness or to be lost by hesitation.

It is not theory alone that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and hesitation.

A Sidmingle

A. Sidgwick.

2. An irregular involuntary pausing in speech; awkward orembarrassed interruption of speech; stammering.

stammering.

This hesitation arose, not from the poverty, but from the wealth of . . [his] vocabulary. Macaulay, Lord Holland.

=Syn. Hesitation, Hesitancy; wavering, anapense, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation; faltering. Hesitation is perhaps more often need for the act of heaitating, hesitancy generally for the spirit, character, or frame of mind. Hesitation is more common.

Hesitative (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tiv), a. [< hesitate + -ive.] Showing hesitation. Smart.

hesitator (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tor), n. [< hesitate + -or.] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold hes-

hesitator (nez - or nes 1-ta-tor), ne + -or.] One who hesitates.

He was that apparent contradiction in terms, a bold hesitator—in the language of the hunting field, a "daring funker." Contemporary Rev., LIV. 620.

hesitatory (hez'- or hes'i-tā-tō-ri), a. [< hesitate + -ory.] Hesitating. [Rare.]

His being suspicions, dubions, cantelous, and not soon determined, but hesitatory at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper. Roger North, Examen, p. 596.

Voice thin, creaky, querulons—hesitatory, and as if it

Voice thin, creaky, querulons—hesitatory, and as if it condin't be troubled to speak.

Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 22.

hesp (hesp), n. 1. A dialectal variant of hasp.

— 2. The length of two hanks of linen thread.

E. H. Knight.

Hesper (hes'per), n. [\langle L. Hesperus, q. v.] Same as Hesperus, 1. [Poetical.]

Sad Hesper o'er the buried ann
And ready, thou, to die with him,
Thou watchest all things ever dim
And dimmer, and a glory done.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, exxi.

Hesperia (hes-pē'ri-ā), n. [NL., < L. Hesperia, the west, & Hesperus, the evening star, the west:

see Hesperus.]
The typical genus of Hesperiide, containing small black-andwhite species, such as H. tessel-Fabricius, Also writ-1793. ten Esperia. Hesperian (hes-

lata.

Hesperia syrichtus. (Line shows natu-

fesperian (nespê'ri-an), a. and n. [< $\dot{\mathbf{L}}$. Hesperius, western, < Gr. ἐσπέριος, western, < "Εσπερος, Hesperus: see Hesperus." I. a.

1. Western; situated at the west. [Poetical.]

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant iales
Hesperian, sets.

Milton, P. L., viii. 632 Hesperian, sets.

2. Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

The forests shining with Hesperian fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds. Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. [l. c.] Of or pertaining to the hesperians; having the characters of the family Hesperiide.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of a western country.—2. [l. c.] A lepidopterous insect of the family Hesperiide; a skipper. See Castnioides. Also hesperid.

Let us now compare the foregoing detailed charactera [of the yucca-borer] with the Castnians on the one hand and the *Hesperians* on the other. C. V. Riley.

Hesperid (hes'pe-rid), n. [< Herperid-es, n. pl.]
1. One of the Hesperides.

The damaels of the land, instead of neatling in chinchitia or sable's fur, stand about in a rural manner, much as did the *Hesperids*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 98.

2. [l. c.] Same as hesperian, 2. Hesperidæ (hes-per'i-dē), n. pl. See Hesperi-

Hesperideæ (hes-pe-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hesperis (-id-) + -eæ.] 1. One of the orders established by Linnæus (1751) in his attempted natural arrangement of plants, including the genera Citrus, Styrax, and Gareinia.—2. A name sometimes used for the orange family.—3. An order used by Sachs, including the families Aurantiaceæ, Meliaceæ, Humiriaceæ, and Erythroxy-

Mesperides (hes-per'i-dēz), n. pl. [L., ⟨ Gr. 'Εσπερώες, ⟨ "Εσπερος, Hesperus: see Hesperus.]

1. In Gr. myth., nymphs who guarded, with the aid of a fierce serpent, the golden apples given by Ge (Earth) to Hera (Juno), in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world, supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa. Their origin and number (from three to seven) are variously given. [Erroneously used by Shakspere as a singular.]

Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, With golden fruit, but dangerons to be touch'd. Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

Ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd Fairer than feign'd of old. Milton, P. R., ii. 357.

2. In bot., a class of plants founded by Endlicher, 2. In bot., a class of plants founded by Endlicher, including the orders Humiriacew, Olacinew, Aurantiacew, Meliacew, and Cedrelacew. Same as the Hesperidew of Sachs. These orders, many of which have been changed in name, are included by Bentham and Hooker in their cohorts Geraniales and Olacules. Hesperidian (hes-pe-rid'i-an), a. [\langle Hesperides + ian.] Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden.

A Hesperidian tree, enwreathed by a serpont (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors).

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæof. (trans.), § 431.

hesperidin (hes-per'i-din), n. [< hesperid-ium +-in².] A crystallizable bitter principle found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons. Its nature has not yet been ascertained.

hesperidium (hes-pe-rid'i-um), n.; pl. hesperidia (-ä). [NI..., Hesperid-es +-ium, in allusion to the golden apples of the Hesperides.] In bot., a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind, formed from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety. from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety from a free many-celled ovary: a mere variety of the berry. The term includes the orange, lemon, and related fruits. Morphologically, the rind is probably homologous with an outer whorl of barren carpels united by their edges in the manner of a polycarpellary one-celled ovary, and the elongated jnice-filled cells of the pulp are true trichomes.

A succellent fruit (known technically as a hesperidium).

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 603.

Hesperiidæ (hes-pe-ri'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hesperia + idæ.] A family of rhopalocerous lepidopterous insects, of which the genus Hesperia is the type; the skippers or hesperians. These small large-headed butterflies have a quick jerky flight, whence the name skipper. Representative species are Hesperia sylvanus and Thymele alveolus. Corresponding groups of hesperians are named Hesperida, Hesperides, and Hesperidi.

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. < Hes-

Hesperides, and Hesperidi.

Hesperineæ (hes-pe-rin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hesperis (-in-) + -ea.] A section of the Cruciferæ, established by Reichenbach in 1837, typified by the genus Hesperis.

Hesperis (hes'pe-ris), n. [L., the queen's gillyflower, < Gr. ἐσπερίς, the night-scented gillyflower, peculiar fem. of ἐσπέριος, western: see Hesperian and Hesperides.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order Cruciferæ.

flower, peculiar fem. of ἐσπέριος, western; see Hesperian and Hesperides.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, founded by Linnæus, belonging to the natural order Cruciferæ, tribe Sisymbricæ. Its main charactera are the two erect lobes of the stigma and elongated erect sepala. The genus includes about 22 species of biennial or perennial herbs, with mostly entire, ovste or oblong leaves, and rather large, loosely racemed, variously colored flowers. They grow in Europe and Asia. The common rocket or dame's violet is H. matronalis, a native of Europe; other species are also called rocket.

Hesperisphinges (hes "pe-ri-sfin' jēz.), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hesperia + sphinx.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crepuscular lepidopterous insects, corresponding nearly with the modern families Castmidæ and Agaristidæ: so called from being considered the connecting-link between the sphinxes and the diurnal Lepidoptera by means of the Hesperidæ, a family of the latter division.

Hesperomys (hes-per'ō-mis), n. [NL. (Waterhouse, 1839), ⟨ Gr. ἐσσκρος, western, + μῦς = E. mouse.] A genus equivalent to the tribe Sigmodon'es, consisting of the American Muridæ, or murine rodents. As now restricted, the genus consists of the vesper-mice proper, or the ordinary native mice of America, of medium and small size, lithe form, with large ears and eyes, tail approximately as long as the body, fore feet small, hind feet long with scant-haired or naked 6-tuberculate soles, and the general pelage bicolored, sleek, and glossy. It is divided by Cones into numerous subgenera, those of North America being Vesperimus, Calomys, Onyshomys, and Oryzomys. The abundant white-footed deer-monse, H. leucopus, is a characteristic example. See second cut under deer-mouse.

Hesperopitheci (hes " pe-rō-pi-thē'sī), n. pl. [〈 Gr. ἐσσκρος, western, the west, + πίθηκος, an ape.] The platyrrhine or American monkeys eollectively: so called in distinction from the eatarrhine or old-world Heopitheci. The two divisions are respectively contermi

divisions are respectively conterminous with Platyrrhini and Catarrhini.

Platyrrhim and Catarrhim.

hesperopithecine (hes "pe-rō-pi-thē'sin), a. Pertaining to the Hesperopitheci.

Hesperornis (hes-pe-rôr'nis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. εσπερος, western, the west, + όρνις, a bird.] The typical genus of fossil birds of the family Hesperolish. perornithidæ. The best-known species is H. regalis, discovered in 1876 in the yellow chalk of the pteranodon beds of Kanssa. O. C. Marsh, 1872.

Hesperorais may be tersely characterized as a gigantic diver, some six feet in length from the point of the bill to the end of the toes. . . While the general configuration of the akeleton may be likened to that of a loon, the conformation of the sternum is ratite, like that of struthious birds, and the wings are rudimentary or abortive; . . . the jawa are long and furnished with sharp recurved teeth implanted in grooves.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 826.

Hesperornithidæ (hes perfor-nith i-dē), n. pt. [NL., Hesperornis (-ornith-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North Appariae typifed by the coverage of the control of the coverage of America, typified by the genus *Hesperornis*, and representing a prime division of the whole class Aves, having teeth implanted in grooves, sad-

Aves, having teeth implanted in grooves, saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, ratite sternum, rudimentary wings, and short tail: conterminous with the subclass Odontoleæ.

Hesperus (hes'pe-rus), n. [L., the evening star, ζ Gr. "Εσπερος, the evening star, propadj. (with or without ἀστίρ, star), of or at evening (also as noun, ἐσπερος or fem. ἐσπέρα, evening), hence western; orig. **fέσπερος = L. vesper, m., vespera, f., evening: see vesper.] 1. The evening star; especially, the planet Venus as evening star (as morning star, called by the Greeks Phosphoros, and by the Romans Lucifer, 'light-bringer'): in mythology, personified as a son of Astræus and Eos (Aurora), or a son or brother of Atlas, and sometimes called the "father of the Hesperides." Also, poetically, Hesper.

Now glowed the firmament
With living apphires; Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest.

Millon, P. L., iv. 605.

At evening the dewy Hesperus comes from the bosom of the mist, and assumes his station in the sky.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 8.

2. [NL.] In entom., a genus of Staphylinida or

2. [NL.] In entom., a genus of Staphylinida or rove-beetles. They are allied to Philonthus, but have thoracte setse far from the margin, the lateral fold wide and short, and the metasternum strongly projecting in front in the form of a triangle. The European H. ruipennis and the North American H. bultimorensis are typical examples. The genna was founded by Fauvel in 1874.

Hesselbachian (hes-el-bak'i-an), a. Pertaining to the anatomist F. K. Hesselbach (1759-1816).—Hesselbachian triangle, a triangular space in the lower abdominal walls on each side, concerned in direct iogninal hernia, bounded below by Ponpart's ligament, outwardly by the epigastric artery, and inwardly by the border of the rectua muscle.

Hesse's equation. See equation.

by the border of the rectua muscle.

Hesse's equation. See equation.

Hessian¹ (hesh'an), a. and n. [< Hessia, Latinized form of G. Hesse, Hessen, orig. a Tent. tribename, in L. Chatti (Tacitus), Gr. Χάττοι (Strabo).] I. a. Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or to the Hessians.—Hessian bit. See bit!.—Hessian boots. See boot2.—Hessian trucible, fly, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representation.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Hesse in Germany. The Hessians as a race are the representatives of the ancient Teutooic people the Catti (Chatti); they formed various minor states in Germany, of which the chief have been Hesse-Cassei (annexed to Prussia in 1866) and the grand duchy of Hesse, called Hesse-Darmstadt previous to 1866.

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach,

2. In the United States, as a term of reproach, as a mercenary; a military or political hireling; from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution.—3. pl. A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers; Hessian boots.

Directly the Stranger saw the young men, he acied at them, eyeing them solemnly over his gift volume as he lay on the stage-bank, showing his hand, his ring, and his Hessians.

Thackeray, Pendennia, iv.

4. pl. A kind of coarse cloth, made of hemp, or, in modern times, of a mixture of hemp and jute, and used principally for bagging.

Close textures, heesians.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 73½ (1887), p. 193.

Hessian² (hes'ian), n. [\(\) Hesse (see def.) +

Hessian² (hes'ian), n. [\ Hesse (see def.) + -ian.] In math., a functional determinant whose constituents are the second differential coefficients of a quantic, arranged in regular order. The name was given by Sylvester in 1853, after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königaberg, who showed the importance of this determinant. It is the Jacohian to the differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of any number of variables.

rables. hessite (hes'īt), n. [After G. H. Hess of St. Potersburg (1802-50).] A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere. Petzite is a variety containing also some gold.

is a variety containing also some gold.

hessonite (hes'on-īt), n. [Also, less prop., essonite; 〈 Gr. ἦσσων, less, compar., with superl. ἢκιστος (see hekistotherm), going with μικρός, little, or κακός, had, 〈 ἤκα, softly.] A variety of garnet: same us cinnamon-stone.

hest (hest), n. [〈 ME. hest, heste (with excrescent t, as in against, whilst, etc., and with consequent shortening of the vowel), 〈 AS. hæκ, a command, hest (cf. behæx, behest: see behest), 〈 hātau, bid, order, command: see hight? 1 1 1.

hātan, bid, order, command: see hight².] 1. A command; bidding; injunction; behest. [Poetical or archaic.]

To the ten heestis y hane not tende
Thorng atonthe, wraththe, & glotenie.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Mar. What have you done?

Seath. Obeyed your hests, madam; done your commands.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

Female attendance shall obey

Your hest, for service or array.

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 10.

That thai had bene cumen right
To the land of hest that tham was hight.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

She nyi hire heste breken for no wight.

Chaucer, Troflus, v. 355.

If a chronicler should misreport exploytes that were enterprised but hestern day. Holinshed, Hist. Ireland. hesternal (hes-ter'nal), a. [< hestern + -al.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [Rare.]

I rose by candie-light, and consumed, in the intenseat application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slumbers from the hesternal disalpation or debauch.

Bulwer, Pelham, lvii.

hesthogenous (hes-thoj'e-nus), a. [Irreg. (more prop. *esthogonous) \ Gr. ἐσθής, dress, clothing (\ ἐννίναι, dress, clothe), + γόνος, offspring.] In ornith., ptilopædic; covered with down when hatched, as all præcocial and some altricial birds: opposed to gymnogenous or psilopædie.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes'-, hesh'van), n. [Heb.]
The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of November 11 hesp 20 and 20 decreases. It has 29 or 30 days.

ber. It has 29 or 30 days. **Hesychasm** (hes'i-kazm), n. [⟨Gr. *ήσυχασμός, ⟨ήσυχάζειν, be still or quiet: see *Hesychast*.]

The doctrine of the Hesychasts, a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times. See *Hesychast*. **Hesychast** (hes'i-kast), n. [⟨Gr. ήσυχαστής, one who loads a still poticed life a spirite.

Hesychast (hes'i-kast), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\eta}\sigma\nu\chi\alpha\sigma\tau\eta_{\mathcal{K}}$, one who leads a still, retired life, a quietist, hermit, \langle $\dot{\eta}\sigma\nu\chi\dot{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\nu$, be still or quiet, \langle $\dot{\eta}\sigma\nu\chi\dot{\alpha}\zeta$, still, quiet.] One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century, and aimed to attain, by the practice of century letter and essections while transitions are supported to the contemplation and essections. contemplation and asceticism, entire tranquil-lity and serenity of mind, and hence supernat-ural insight and divine light, with knowledge of ural insight and divine light, with knowledge of the Deity. Also Omphalopsychos and Massalian. hesychastic (hes-i-kas'tik), a. [⟨Gr. ἡσνχαστικός, quieting (as music), also like a hermit, ⟨ἡσνχάζειν, quiet, ἡσνχαστής, a quietist, hermit: see Hesychast.] Productive or expressive of quietude and serenity of mind.—Hesychastic episynthetic meters, the trochaic or iambic dipodies in which are epitritic in form (---tor---), and ---for---). Also called dactylo-epitrites.

het¹ (het). Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of heat.

het², Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of

het?. Obsolete (Middle English) preterit of hight?.

het3 (het), v. A dialectal variant of hit1.

het³ (het), v. A dialectal variant of hit¹.

hetæra (he-tē'rā), n.; pl. hetæræ (-rē). [NL., ζ Gr. ἐταίρα, Ionic ἐταίρα, Epic ἐτάρα, a female companion; in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning from 'concubine' to 'courtezan'; fem. of ἐταίρα, a clansman, kinsman.] In ancient Greece, a woman, particularly a slave or a foreigner, devoted to public or private entertainment, making a profession of flute-playing, dancing, etc., and in some cases rising to high consideration for learning, talents, and the social arts; hence, a courtezan; an avowed concubine or female paramour. At Athens only danghbine or fermale paramour. At Athens only daughters of full citizens could become, under the law, wives of citizens; thus, Aspasia of Miletus, the accomplished companion of Pericles, was, as a foreigner, classed as a hetæra. Also written hetaira, plural hetairai.

Girla, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. Tennyson, Lucretins.

Girla, Hetairai, curions in their art.

Hired animalisms.

Tennyson, Lucretins.

Like most philosophers of his age, he [Hutton] coquetted with those final causes which have been named barren virgins, but which might be more filty termed the hetaire of philosophy, so constantly have they led men astray.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 232.

hetæria (he-tē'ri-\text{ii}), n. [L., ⟨ Gr. ἐταιρία, ἐταιρεία, companionship, association, brotherhood, a society, ⟨ ἐταιρος, a companion, comrade: see hetæra.] An association of persons for a common end; specifically [eap.], a secret political society of Greeks, formed about the beginning of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke.

hetærio (he-tē'ri-\text{o}), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἐταιρία, a society: see hetæria.] In bot., a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels, either dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon

fleshy receptacle, as the strawberry, or dry upon a dry receptacle, as the ranunculus, or fleshy

a dry receptacle, as the rannuculus, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as the raspberry. Also, improperly, heterio, eterio.

hetærism (he-tē'rizm), n. [⟨Gr. ἐταιρισμός, the practice of a hetæra, ⟨ἐταιρίζειν, to be a hetæra, ⟨ἐταίρα, hetæra: see hetæra.] Open concubinage; specifically, in anthrop., the practice among some primitive races of common intercourse between the sexes; absence of the institution of marriage, or of lasting union between man and woman. Also written hetairism. tween man and woman. Also written hetairism and, incorrectly, hetarism.

The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure hetairism. Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 67.

hetavism. Sir J. Lubbock, orig. of Civilization, p. 67.
hetærist (he-tē'rist), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐταιριστής, one
who practises hetærism, ⟨ ἐταιρίζειν, to be a
hetæra: see hetavism. In def. 2, ⟨ Hetavia +
-ist.] 1. One who practises hetærism.—2. A
member of the Greek political society Hetæria.
Also written hetairist.
hetæristic (het-ē-ris'tik), a. [⟨ hetærist + -ic.]
Pertaining to, characterized by, or given to the
practice of hetærism. Also written hetairistic.

Hesthogenous—a word so victous in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those (birda) that were hatched with a clothing of down.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 31.

Hesvan, Heshvan (hes', hesh'van), n. [Heb.]

The second month of the Jewish civil year, and the eighth of the sacred year, corresponding to

zine and manganese allied to hausmannite.
hetaira, hetairism, etc. See hetera, etc.
hetchel (hech'el), n. and v. Same as hatchel.
hete¹†, n. and v. A Middle English form of heat.
hete²†, v. See hight².
heteracanth (het'c-ra-kanth), a. [⟨Gr. ετερος,
other, different, + ἀκανθα, spine.] In ichth.,
having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin-spines,
alternately broader on one side than on the
other: not homacanth. other; not homacanth.

other; not homaeanth.

heteracmy (het-e-rak'mi), n. [ζ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + ἀκμή, prime, maturity.] Proterandry and proterogyny: said of flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils maturing at different times: opposed to synaemy. A. W. Bennett (1870), in Jour. Bot., VIII. 316.

Heteractinida (het/e-rak-tin'i-dä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Heteractis (-in-) + -ida.] Starfishes which have more than five rays: distinguished from Pentactinida.

heteradenic (het e-ra-den'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + ἀδήν, gland.] Of glandular structure, but abnormally located: as, heteradenic tissue.

Heteralocha (het-e-ral'ō-kā), n. [NL., < Gr. ετερος, other, different, + ἀλοχος, spouse.] A genus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds, notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill, which is comparatively short and



Huia-birds (Heteralocha acutirostris): male, short bill; female,

quite straight in the male, and very long and curved in the female. The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes. *H. aeutirostris* is the huia-bird. *Cabanis*, 1815. Also, improperly, *Heterolocha*. Also called *Neomorpha*.

Heteranthera (het/e-ran-thē/rā), n. [NL., < Gr. ērēpoc, other, different, + NL. anthera, anther.] A genns of monocotyledonous plants, founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the natural order *Pontederiaeeæ*. It is distinted

founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794, belonging to the natural order Pontederiaeeæ. It is distinguished by its salverform perianth, 3 stamens with erect anthers, and 1- or imperfectly 3-celled ovary. The genus includes 9 species of aquatic herbs, growing in mud or shallow water, with rounded, long-petiode or linear leaves, and bine, whitish, or yellowish flowers from a narrow spathe. They are all, except one African species, natives of North and South America. H. reniformis, of the eastern United States, is the mud-plantain; it has round kidney-shaped leaves and white flowers.

heterarchy (het'e-rär-ki), n. [⟨Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + ἀρχή, rule.] Government by an alien or aliens; foreign rule. Also, erroneously, eterarchy. [Rare.]

eterarchy. [Rare.]

It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne. Our owne blood, our owne religion; according to the motto of our princes (Ich Dien): otherwise, next to anarchy is eterarchy.

Bp. Hall, Christ and Cresar.

heteratomic (het e-ra-tom'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + ἀτομος, an atom: see atom.] Composed of atoms of different kinds.

Composed of atoms of different kinds.

heterauxesis (het e-râk-sē'sis), n. [⟨Gr. ἐτε-ρος, other, different, + aυξησις, increase: see auxesis.] In bot., irregular or unsymmetrical growth. It is a condition observed in the apex of growing organs of planta, superinduced by certain irregularities in the conditions upon which growth depends, anch as variations in the osmotic properties of the cell-sap, in the physical properties of the primordial utricle, or in those of the cell-wall itself, giving rise to inequalities in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ, which in turn changes the direction of its growth.

The rate of growth is usually not uniform in all parts of the transverse growing zones, so that the growth in length of an organ rarely, if ever, takes place in a straight line, but its apex rotates. This rotation we found to be due to apontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or, to express it in a single word, to spontaneous heterauxesis.

Vines, Physiol of Plants, p. 375.

heterio, n. See heterio.

Even our poor relations, the anthropomorphous apes, are not heteristic.

The Athenœum. heterio, n. See heterio.**

hetero-. [NL., L., etc., hetero-, \langle Gr. ετερο-, combining form of ετερος, the other (one of two), also (put loosely for άλλος, L. alius) another (of many), also other than usual, different; perhaps reduced from orig. *άντερος (?) = Skt. antaras = Goth. anthar = E. other: see other! An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'other' or 'different': often opposed to homo-, 'same.' heteroblastic (het*e-rō-blas*tik), a. [\langle Gr. ετερος, other, different, + βλαστός, bud, germ.] Having a different histological origin, as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells: opposed to homoblastic.

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cereal; inequality of the lobes of the candal fin: opposed to homoecrey.

Heterocerius (het*e-rō-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., etc. * Heterocerus + -idæ.] A family of elavicorn beetles, typified by the genus Heterocerus. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous, the first four ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ short and irregular, and the legs fossorial. MacLeay, 1825.

heterocerous (het-e-ros'e-rus), a. [\langle NL. Heterocerus, \langle Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κέρας, horn.] Having diversiform antennæ; pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterocerous. The typical genus of Heterocerous.

to homoblastic.

This new cartilage is either homoblastic or heteroblastic.
H. Gadow, Nature, XXXIX. 150.

Heterobranchia (het "e-rō-brang ki-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἐτερος, other, different, + βράγχια, gills.] In zoöl., a classificatory name used in gills.] In zoöl., a classificatory name used in various senses. (a) In Lamsrck's system of classification (1801–12), the lower one of two orders of his class Crustacea, containing the branchiopods, isopods, amphipods, etc., as distinguished from the Homobranchia or decapod crustaceans, the cirripeds being placed in a different class. (b) A section of gastropods with the gills variously formed, exposed or only slightly covered by a fold of the mantle, or contained in a closed lung-like cavity. The species are hermaphroditic. The term was used by Gray for the Opisthobranchiata, and was by Lenckart (1848) made one of six orders of the class Gasteropoda. (c) De Blainville's name (1825) for the tunicates or ascidians, as the fourth order of his Acephalophora or headiess moliusks, divided into two families, Ascidiacea, or ordinary sea-squirts, and Salpacea, or salps. [Not in use.] Also Heterobranchiata.

heterobranchiate (het "e-rō-brang' ki-āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterobranchia, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het "e-rō-kär' pē-ē), n. pl. [NL.,

heterocarpian (het erō-kär'pi-an), a. Same as heterocarpous. heterocarpous. heterocarpous (het rrō-kär'pus), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερόκαρπος, bearing different fruit, ⟨ ετερος, other, different, + καρπός, fruit.] In bot., bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes. heterocellular (het erō-sel'ū-lār), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + NL. cellula, a cell: see cellula.] Consisting of unlike (that is, of variously differentiated or specialized) cells, as most animals: opposed to isocellular. heterocephalous (het erō-sef'a-lus), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κεφαλή, head.] In bot., having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual: applied principally in the Compositæ.

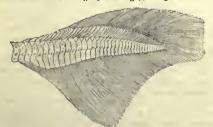
others female in the same individual: applied principally in the Compositæ.

Heterocera (het-e-ros'e-rä), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ε̄τερος, other, different, + κέρας, horn.] A suborder of Lepidoptera, founded by Boisduval (1840), containing the nocturnal lepidopters or moths: contrasted with Rhopalocera or butterflies. They are so named from the diversity in the forms of the antennee, which may be setaceous, fusfform, pectinate, or plumose, but are seldom if ever rhopalocerous or ciubbed like those of butterflies. Lesding forms of Heterocera are the sphingids, bombycids, arctifds, noctuids, geometrids, pyralids, tortricds, and tinelds. The group corresponds to the Linnean genera Sphinx and Phallena; it includes many families, among them those grouped as Microlepidoptera. See moth.

heterocerc (het'e-rō-serk), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερος

heterocerc (het'e-rō-serk), a. [ζ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κερκος, tail.] Same as het-

erocercal. heterocercal (het "e-rō-ser'kal), a. [< heterocerc



Heterocercal Tail of Fish.

+ -al.] In ichth., having an unequally divided

+ -al.] In tehth., having an unequally divided tail or caudal fin. Contrasted with homocercal. heterocercality (het/e-rō-ser-kal'i-ti), n. [⟨heterocercal + -ity.] Same as heterocercy. Science, V. 341. [Rare.] Heterocerci (het/e-rō-ser/sī), n. pl. [NL. (Zittel, 1887), ⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κέρκος, tail.] An order of ganoid fishes, including the families Paleoniscide and Platysomide: same as Lusonteri. as Lusopteri.

heterocercy (het'e-rō-ser'si), n. [< heterocerc + -y.] The state or quality of being hetero-

ing to or having the characters of the Heterocera.

Heterocerus (het-e-ros'c-rus), n. [NL.: see heterocerous.] The typical genus of Heteroceridæ: so named from the irregularity of the II-jointed antennæ, most of the joints of which

form a club. The species are aquatic, burrowing in sand or mud along streams and in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs.

Heterochelæ (het "e-ro-kē'lē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\mathring{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho o \varepsilon$, other, different, $+\chi \gamma \lambda \gamma$, a hoof, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of crabs, containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female: contrasted with Homochelæ. It was composed of three tribes, Orbiculata, Trigona, and Hypophthalma. See these words.

Heterochromeæ (het "e-rō-krō' mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐτερόχρωμος, of different color (see heterochromous), + -eæ.] A subtribe of Compositæ, characterized by having the disk hermaphrodite and mostly fertile, the corolla yellow or rarely cream-color, sometimes changing to purple, the rays not yellow, wanting in certain species, and a naked receptacle. It includes Aster, Erigeron, Boltonia, and allied genera.

Heterobranchia, in any sense.

Heterocarpeæ (het e-rō-kär'pē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἐreρος, other, different, + καρπός, fruit.] A class of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, including the tribes Trichoblasteæ and Choristocarpeæ. This classification has not been followed. heterocarpian (het e-rō-kär'pi-an), a. Same as heterocarpous.

Aster, Erigeron, Boltonia, and allied genera. Aster, Erigeron, Boltonia, and alied genera. Aster, Erigeron, Boltonia, and allied genera. Aster,

from those of the circumference or ray: applied to a flower-head in the Composite.

heterochronia (het*@-ro-kro'ni-ä), n. [NL.]

Same as heterochrony.

Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local heteroiogy, and heterochronia s heteroiogy in point of time, as when mucous tissue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterochronic (het/e-rō-kron'ik), a. [< heterochronous + -ic.] Same as heterochronous.
heterochronous (het-e-rok'rō-nizm), n. [< heterochron-ous + -ism.] Same as heterochrony.
heterochronistic (het/e-rō-krō-nis'tik), a. [< heterochron-ous + -ist + -ic.] Same as heterochronous + -ist + -ic.]

heterochronous (het-e-rok'rō-nus), a. [⟨ Gr. έτερόχρονος, of different times, ⟨ έτερος, other, different, + χρόνος, time.] Appearing at different times; not in genetic sequence; of or pertaining to heterochrony.

pertaining to heterochrony.

heterochrony (het-e-rok'rō-ni), n. [⟨ NL. hete-rochronia, ⟨ Gr. ἐτερόχρονος, of different times: see heterochronous.] In biol., a displacement, with reference to their order of appearance in time, of members of a genetically connected series, as of animal forms or organs; a disarrancement of the true order order is accurate. rangement of the true ontogenetic sequence.

Entire organs which, during the seriai genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This, which Prof. Haeckel has called heterochrony, is shown us in the early marking out of the brain in a mammasian embryo, though in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 233.

heads on separate receptacles: nearly synonymous with heterocephalous.

heteroclital (het'e-rō-klī-tal), a. [< heteroclite + -al.] Same as heteroclite.

heteroclite (het'e-rō-klīt), a. and n. [= F. hé-téroclite = Sp. Pg. heteroclito = It. eteroclito, < LL. heteroclitus, < Gr. ἐτεροκλυτος, irregularly inflected, < ἐτερος, other, different, + πκλυτός (in comp.), verbal adj. of κλίνευ, bend, incline, de-

cline, inflect, = E. lean1: see clinic and lean1.1 I. a. 1. In gram., irregular in inflection. Hence —2. Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous. [Rare.]

Sir Tohy Matthews, one of those heteroclite animals who finds his place anywhere.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

II. n. 1. In gram., a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation, or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflection in words of a like kind. It is applied particularly to nouns having forms from different stems. Hence—2. A person or thing that deviates from the regular appropriates from the regular approach. viates from the regular or proper form. [Rare.]

A substantial and severe collection of the heteroclites or irregulars of nature, well examined and described, 1 find not. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

There are strange heteroclites in religion nowadays. Howell, Letters, iv. 35.

It is a just and general complaint that indexes for the most part are heteroclites—I mean either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needlul.

Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk.

heteroclitic (het/e-rō-klit'ik), a. and n. [< heteroclite + -ic.] Same as heteroclite.
heteroclitical (het/e-rō-klit'i-kal), a. [< heteroclite + -id.] Same as heteroclite.

Of sins heteroclitical, and such as want either name or precedent, there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

heteroclitous (het-e-rok'li-tus), a. [< LL. heteroclitus: see heteroclite.] Same as heteroclite. heterocyst (het'e-rō-sist), n. [< Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κυστις, a bag, pouch.] In bot., one of a class of abnormal cells found in algoone of a class of abnormal cells found in algae of the order Nostocacea. In the genus Nostoc, which may be taken as the type, the plants consist of rounded cells, loosely joined together in filaments, and usually embedded in a glutinous jelly. At irregular intervals in the filaments certain larger clear cells, the heterocysts, are produced. These heterocysts have differently colored watery cell-contents, and seem incapable of further development. They are probably connected in some way with reproduction, but their real nature is unknown. According to Farlow ("Marine Aigæ of New England," p. 180), the term has been wrongly applied to certain of the basal cells of some of the species of Melobesia, the organs not being homologous.

heterodactyl, heterodactyle (het e-rō-dak'-til), a. [<NL. heterodactylus, <Gr. έτερος, other, different, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.] Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size, form, or position. Also heterodactylous.

position. Also heterodactylous.

Heterodactylæ (het 'e - rō -dak 'ti -lē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of heterodactylus: see heterodactyl.] In ornith., a group of picarian birds, distinguished from all other zygodactyl birds hy having the second instead of the fourth toe reversed; the trogons, of the family Trogonide, considered as a superfamily. Sclater, 1880.

Heterodactyli (het 'e-rō-dak 'ti-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of heterodactylus: see heterodactyl.] I. In Blyth's system of classification (1849), the third division of his Streptiores, divided into the Trogonoides and Cypscloides, the former consisting of the trogons alone, the latter of the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds.—2. Same as Heterodactyle. See heteropelmous.

Heterodactyle. See heteropelmous.
heterodactylous (het#e-ro-ala*ti-lus), a. [
NL. heterodactylus: see heterodactyl.] 1. Same
as heterodactyl.—2. In ornith., having that arrangement of the digits which is peculiar to
trogons; of or pertaining to the Heterodactyli.

Heterodactylia (het#e ro-dactyli.) Heterodactylus (het'e-rō-dak'ti-lus), n. [NL: see heterodactyl.] 1. A genus of reptiles. Spix, 1825.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

vertebrate animal no brain ever exists.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 233.

Heterocladia (het e-rō-klā'di-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κλάός, branch.] A monotypic genus of marine algæ, placed by Agardh in the order Rhodomeleæ, tribe Dasyeæ. H. austalis, the only species, is a native of New Holland. It has fist fronds composed of three layers of loose cellular tissue.

Heterocladiææ (het e-rō-klā-di-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + κείνη, bed (receptacle): see clinic.] In bot., producing the two kinds of heads on separate receptacles: nearly synonymous with heterocephalous.

heteroclital (het'e-rō-klī-ial), a. [⟨ heteroclite + dl.] Same a a large founded by Company for the content of heteroclital (het'e-rō-klī-ial), a. [⟨ heteroclite + dl.] Same a a large founded here content in the tribe Dasyeæ. See Heterocladia.

| Heterodermeæ (het'e-rō-der'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + όερμα, skin, + -eæ.] An order of the Myxomycetes or slimemolds, proposed by Rostafinski in 1873. They are characterized by having the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangis without capilitium, or lumella, or lime; the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heteroden meæ (het'e-rō-der'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος or lime in the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangis without capilitium, columella, or lime; the sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heteroden meæ (het'e-rō-der'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος or lime; the sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heteroden meæ (het'e-rō-der'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ετερος or lime; the sporangium usually of uniform color.

Heteroden meæ (het'e-rō-der'mē-ē), n. pl. [N

plate enlarged and recurved.
There are several North American species, chiefly known as hog-nased snakes, as: H. simus or H. platyrhinus. They are unsightly blotched reptiles,



Hog-nosed Snake (Heterodon platyrhinus).

with flattened heads, strikingly similar to some venomous serpents, as the copperhead or moccasin, but are perfectly harmless. Palisot de Beauvois, 1799.

2. [l. c.] A serpent of the genus Heterodon. Also heterodont.—3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.] heterodont (het'e-rō-dont), a. and n. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + οδούς (οδοντ-) = E. tooth.] I. a. Having different kinds of teeth; having the teeth differentiated into several distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars. distinct kinds, as incisors, canines, and molars: opposed to homodont.

In most cases . . . snimals with Heterodont dentition are also Diphyodont. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

II. n. 1. A heterodont animal.—2. Same as heterodon, 2.

as heterodon, 2.

Heterodonta (het'e-rō-don'tā), n. pl. [NL.: see heterodont.] A section or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hingeteeth distinctly separated as eardinal and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the opposite valve. It includes a large majority of living bivalves, as Veneridæ, Unionidæ, and many related families.

Heterodontia (het'e-rō-don'shi-ā), n. pl. [NL.: see heterodont.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implacental mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals.

ing to the marsupialians or pouched mammals.

an order of implacental mammals, corresponding to the marsupialians or pouched mammals. [Not in use.]

Heterodontidæ (het e-rō-don ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., { Heterodontidæ (het e-rō-don'toid), a. [⟨ Heterodontoid (het e-rō-don'toid), a. [⟨ Heterodontus + -oid.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterodontidæ.

Heterodontus (het e-rō-don'tus), n. [NL.; see Heterodon.] 1. Same as Cestracion.—2. A genus of nitidulid beetles. Murray.

heterodox (het e-rō-doks), a. and n. [= F. hétérodox = Sp. Pg. heterodox = It. eterodosso, ⟨ Gr. ἐτερόδοξος, of another or different opinion, hence holding opinions other than the 'right' ones (opposed to ὀρδόδοξος, orthodox), ⟨ ἐτερος, other, different, + δόξα, opinion: see doxology.] I. a. 1. In theol., holding opinions not in accord with some generally recognized standard of doctrine, such as the creed of a church or the decrees of conneils; not orthodox; heretical.

He asserted that I was heterodox; 1 retorted to the charge.

He asserted that I was heterodox; 1 retorted to the charge.

He asserted that I was heterodox; 1 retorted to the charge the nature of head may be ether neuter or female, and many Cyperaceæ the male and tensal flowers which differ sexually, as in most Composite and many Cyperaceæ. In the Composite the ray-flowers of the capitum or head may be ether neuter or female, and those of the disk male. In the Cyperaceæ the male and tensal flowers which does can different spikes from the same spike.

Heterodontus (het e-rō-don'tus), n. [NL.; see Heterodon'tus (het e-rō-don'tus), n. [NL.; see extract under Chermes.

One or more generations of sexually produced young is now calied heterogangliatus: see heterogangliatus: see heterogangliatus: heterogangliatus: see heterogangliatus. (het e-rō-gang'gli-āt'), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of "heterogangliatus: see heterogangliate (het e-rō-gang'gli-āt'), a. [NL. "heterogangliate (het e-rō-gang'gli-āt), a. [NL. "heterogangliate (het e-rō-gang'gli-āt), a. [NL. "heterogangliatus, (Gr. ɛ̄repoc, other, different park of the same

This opinion will, we fear, be considered as heterodox.

Macaulay, On History.

II. + n. An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.

On Thursday morning we had another session, in which was nothing done, but that it was ressoned whether that last keterodox should be retsined.

Hales, Golden Remains, Balcanqual's Letter from the [Synod of Dort, etc.

Not only a simple heterodox, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, . . . if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Etr., it. 3.

heterodoxly (het'e-ro-doks-li), adv. In a het-

neterodoxily (het'e-ro-doks-n), aav. In a neterodox manner.
heterodoxness (het'e-rō-doks-nes), n. The character of being heterodox.
heterodoxy (het'e-rō-dok-si), n. [= F. hétéro-doxie = Sp. Pg. heterodoxia = It. eterodossia, < Gr. ἐτεροδοξία, error of opinion, < ἐτερόδοξος, of another opinion: see heterodox.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the heterodoxy of a doetrine, book, or person.

Heterodoxi was to a Jew but another name for disloy-

Heterodoxy was to a Jew but another name for disloy-lty. Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. xx.

2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or principle; a

Pelagianism and Samianism, with several other heterodoxies. South, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded.

"I have heard frequent use," said the late Lord Sandwich, in a debate on the Test Laws, "of the words orthodoxy and heterodoxy; but I confess myself at a loss to know precisely what they mean." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," said Bishop Warhurton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy is my doxy—heterodoxy is another man's doxy."

Quoted in Priestley's Memoirs, I. 572.

s heterocious (het-e-ré'shus), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + οίκος, a house.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterocism.

heterocism (het-e-ré'sizm), n. [As heterocious + -ism.] In mycology, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the production of the œeidiospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest examples is that afforded by the rust (Proceinia graminis) of wheat, osts, and some of the cultivated grasses. (See cut under Proceinia.) The first stage is passed upon the leaves of the barberry, where it constitutes what is known as the barberry-clustercups, or barberry-rust, Acidium Berberidis. Later in the season, and usually after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage makes its appearance upon the stem and leaves of wheat, osts, etc. The uredospores are soon produced, and by their rapid germination spread the disease until the whole of the host-plant may be more or less affected. In the fall the telentospores are produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinate in the spring only upon the barberry-leaves, and begin again the cycle of growth. heterocismal (het/e-rē-siz/mal), a. [⟨ heterocism + -al.] In a heteroceious manner; passing through different stages, or producing different kinds of spores, on different hest-plants. heterogamous (het-e-rog'a-mus), a. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + γάμος, marriage.] In bot, bearing two kinds of flowers which differ sexually, as in most Compositæ and many Cyperaceæ. In the Compositæ the ray-flowers of the capit plum or head may be either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. It the Compositæ the ray-flowers of the capit.

neous.

All the guests are so mere heterogene And strangers, no man knows another. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

heterogeneal (het "e-rō-jē'nē-al), a. [As heterogene-ous + -al.] Heterogeneous. [Rare.]

This may be true, only in the Blood and Spirits of such fluid Parts, not in the solid and heterogeneal Parts.

Howell, Letters, I. 1. 31.

Inanimate substances, as water, wine, flesh, also magnitude, motion, and time, are wholes homogeneal continual; the bodies of animals, heterogeneal continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneal discrete; an army, the church, the world, heterogeneal and of the same denomination.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentiemsn.

Heterogeneal numbers, numbers having opposite signs. heterogeneity (het e-rō-jō-nō'i-ti), n. [= F. hé-térogénéité = Sp. heterogeneidad = Pg. heterogeneidade = It. eterogeneità; as heterogene-ous + -ity.] The character or state of being hetero-geneous; composition from dissimilar parts; difference in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.

dissimilarity.

Heterogeneity of function is the correlate of heterogeneity of structure; and heterogeneity of structure is the leading distinction between organic and inorganic aggregates.

What a delightful heterogeneity pervades a book-lover's collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions!

J. R. Rees, Book worm, p. 32.

Obviously, as it is through differentiation that an aggregate increases in heterogeneity, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in definiteness, of structure and function.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos, I. 337.

said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper—"orthodoxy, my Lord," doxy—heterodoxy is another man's doxy."

Quoted in Priestley's Memoirs, I. 572.

heterodromous (het-e-rod'rō-mus), a. [< Gr. έτερος, other, different, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμείν, run.] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches.

—Heterodromous lever, a lever the fulcrum of which is between the weight and the power.

heterodromy (het-e-rod'rō-mi), n. [As heterodromous (het-e-rod'rō-mi),

Courtier and patriot cannot mix Their het rogeneous politics Without an effervescence. Couper, Friendship, st. 22.

Relatively speaking, a tree is said to be heterogeneous as compared with the seed from which it has sprung; and an orange is heterogeneous as compared with a wooden ball.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., L. 336.

2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or constituents: opposed to homogeneous.

By a seemingly careless arrangement of his heterogene-ous garb, he had endeavored to conceal or abate the pecu-liarity. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iti.

An object is said to be heterogeneous when its parts do not all resemble one another. All known objects are more or less heterogeneous. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

more or less heterogeneous. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 336.

Heterogeneous attraction. (a) An attraction between atoms, depending upon their being different in kind; chemical attraction. (b) The attraction between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism.—Heterogeneous body, a mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of attractions and in optics, a body whose parts are of unequal density.—Heterogeneous nouns, in gram., nouns of different genders in the singular and plural: as, Latin locus, a place, which is of the masculine gender in the singular, but either masculine or neuter in the plural.—Heterogeneous number, a number composed of a whole number and a fraction.—Heterogeneous principle, a principle belonging to a different science from the one under consideration; a heterogynous principle.—Heterogeneous quantities, in physics, quantities of different dimensions, as a velocity and an acceleration.—Heterogeneous surds, in math., roots whose indices are different, as a square root and a cube root.

heterogeneously (het erō-jē'nē-us-li). adv. In

heterogeneously (het e-rō-jē'nē-us-li), adv. In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.

They [the houses] are small, and by the necessity of accumulating stores, where there are so few opportunities of purchase, the rooms are very heterogeneously filled.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

heterogeneousness (het e-rō-jē'nē-us-nes), n.
The character or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of senti-ments, may sufficiently shew that a work does not really belong to the reputed suthor. Johnson, Note on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.

| (heterogenesis (het/e-rō-jen/e-sis), n. [NL., ζ er- Gr. ετερος, other, different, + γενεσις, generation.] 1. Production by an external cause—red that is, a cause different from the effect. Also called heterogeny.—2. In biol.: (a) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganie elements; abiogenesis. (b) That kind of genera-tion in which the parent, whether plant or ani-mal, produces offspring differing in structure and habit from itself, but in which after one or more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are called xenogenesis, parthenogenesis, geneagenesis, sad alternate generation. See biogenesis, homogenesis.

biogenesis, homogenesis.

By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called Heterogenesis, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term Heterogenesis, however, has unfortunately been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it Xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 358.

heterogenetic (het/e-rō-jē-net'ik), a. [< heterogenesis, after genetic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.

Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the auto-genetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "hetero-genetic theory." Mind, XII. 289.

heterogenist (het-e-roj'e-nist), n. [\(\) heterogeny + -ist.] One who believes in the theory of

+ -ist.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.

heterogeny (het-e-roj'e-ni), n. [⟨ Gr. ἐτερογενής, of different kinds: see heterogeneous.] Same as heterogenesis, 1.

Heteroglossa (het'e-rō-glos'ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἐτερος, other, different, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see glossa, 2.] A prime section of scutibranehiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in five to eight longitudinal rows and variable in form, the larger ones having opaque black tips; the shell is symmetrical; and the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the families Dentalitiak, Tecturidæ, Lepetidæ, Patellidæ, and Chitonidæ, which are distributed by recent authors among three orders.

heterogone (het'e-rō-gōn), a. Same as heterogonous.

heterogonism (het-e-rog'ō-nizm), n. [< hete-rogon-ous + -ism.] The state of being heterogonous + -ism.] The str rogonous. Also heterogony.

heterogonous (het-e-rog'ō-nus), a. [⟨Gr. ἐτερος, other, different, + γόνος, generation.] In bot., having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to include such

heterogonous

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stamens and pistils. These flowers were first called diactic-dimorphic by Torrey and Gray, in their "Flora of North America." Darwin, who was the first to interpret correctly the meaning, first termed this kind of blosom simply dimorphic (Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1862-77), but later, in 1877, in his "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hiddebrand's epithet heterostyled for it. These terms are, however, objectionable, since the differences affect the sudrectum, and even the pollen, as well as the style. Sometimes also heterogoneous, heterogone.—Heterogonous dimorphism, the production of two kinds of hermaphrodite flowers by different individuals of the same species, the flowers being essentially similar except in the andrectum and gynæcium, but these reciprocally different in length or height, and the adaptations such that, by the agency of insects, the polien from the atamens of the one sort reciprocally fertilizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 natural orders, widely scattered through the vegetable kingdom. Gray, Struct. Bot., p. 234.—Heterogonous trimorphism, a threefold heterogonism—that is, the occurrence in flowers of three reciprocally relative lengths of stamens and pistils. "The three forms may be conveniently called, from the unequal length, and these may be called the long-styled, mid-styled, and shortest." Darwin, Forms of Flowers, p. 138.

heterogony (het-e-rog'ō-ni), n. [As heterogonous. heterographic (het "g-rō-graf'ik), a. [\lambda heterographic (het betagen of the prographic (het betagen of the heterographic (het

heterographic (het*e-rō-graf'ik), a. [{ heterography + -ie.}] Of or pertaining to heterography.

raphy.
heterography (het-e-rog'ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + -γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, write.]
Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of e in eall and cell, ough in rough, dough, and hough, etc.

Heterogyna (het-e-roj'i-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut.
pl. of heterogynus: see heterogynous.] 1. In

Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants:
so called from the two or three kinds of individuals and aculeate families and neutrons; needly

so cancel from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families Formicidae, Dorylidae, Poneridae, Myrmicidae, Odontomaehidae, and Mutillidae.—2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families Mutillidae and Section of the families for the families families for the families families for the families liidæ, thus together contrasted with Fossores

proper.

heterogynal (het-e-roj'i-nal), a. [As heterogynous + -al.] Same as heterogynous.

heterogynous (het-e-roj'i-nus), a. [⟨NL. heterogynus, ⟨Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + γύνη, female.] Having the females of two different kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterogyna.

heteroideous (het-e-roj'dē-us), a. [⟨Gr. ἔτερο-

heteroideous (het-e-roi'dē-us), a. [(Gr. έτερο-ειδής, of another form or kind, < έτερος, other, different, + είδος, form.] Diversified in form.

Heterolepidæ (het e-rō-lep'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \(\text{Heterolepis} + -idæ. \] In Günther's classification of fishes, same as Chiridæ or Hexagram-

mate.

heterologous (het-e-rol'ō-gus), a. [⟨Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + λόγος, proportion, relation. Cf. heterology.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

Specifically—2. In med., consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a heterologous tumor.

The more malignant heterologous tumors were attributed to a change in the blood.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heterology (het-e-rol'ō-ji), n. [As heterologous + -y.] Abnormality; want or absence of homology or true morphological affinity; structural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, caucer-cells exhibit heterology in comparison, in the health times. ison with healthy tissues.

Perla has suggested the use of the word heterotopia to designate a local heterology, and heterochronia a heterology in point of time, as when mucous tiasue or cartilage develops in a place where it should normally only appear in the embryonic period.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 401.

heteromallous (het/e-rō-mal'us), a. [⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + μαλλός, a lock of wool.] In bot., having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool: applied to mosses. [Rare.] heteromastigate (het/e-rō-mas'ti-gāt), a. [⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a

whip, flagellum, + -ate^I.] Having flagella of heteromorph (het'e-rō-môrf), n. One of the different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from isoHeteromorpha (het'e-rō-môr'fā), n. pl. [NL.,

Heteromastigidæ (het "e-rō-mas-tij'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Heteromastix (-tig-) + -idæ.] A family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus Heteromastix. They have a short adoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and one vibratile flagelium, and a distinct anterior mouth close to the bases of the flagelia. These animaicules are illoricate and free-awimming, plastic and changeable in form, and inhabit fresh water. The family has also been raised to the rank of an order named

Heteromastiz (het'e-rō-mas'tiks), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + μάστιξ, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. Boheman, 1858.—2. The typical genus of Heteromastigide, having a fringe of cilia along the worker leaves and material surface. ventral surface. H. proteiformis is an example. H. James Clark, 1868.

Heteromeles (het/e-rō-mō'lēz), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, other, different, $+\mu\tilde{\eta}\lambda\sigma\nu$, apple.] A monotypic genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Rosacew, and allied to Pyrus and Cratægus. The single species, H. arbut/folia, is a shrub or small tree, with simple, coriaceous, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply serrate leaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose panicles. It is very ornamental, from the contrast between the abundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining follage. It is common in the coast ranges of California from Mendecino county to San Diego, and east to the Sierra Nevada, and is known as the tolon and the California holly. The wood is dark reddish-brown in color, very heavy, hard, and close-grained, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. Heteromera (hete-rom'ers), w. nl. [NL...]

Heteromera (het-e-rom'e-rā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐτερομερής, unequal: see heteromerous.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of Coleoptera. It includes those beeties which have 5 tarsal joints of the first and second pair of legs, and only 4 such joints of the third pair, and is divided into Melasoma, Taxicornes, Stenelytra, and Trachelides. A later division of the Heteromera, by Westwood, is into Trachelida and Atrachelia. Leading families of the former are Metoidae, Stylopidae, and Anthicides; most of the latter division consists of the Temebrionidae.

heteromeran (het-e-rom'e-ran), n.

Heteromera; a heteromerous beetle.

Heteromeri (het-e-rō-me'rī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ετερος, other, different, + μηρος, thigh.] In ornith., in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passeres, including the families Cotingidæ and Pipridæ, in which the famoral artery is developed contrary to the

the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to Homeomeri.

heteromeric (het'e-rō-mer'ik), a. [As Heteromeri+-ic.] Of or pertaining to the Heteromeri; having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the Heteromeri.

in the Heteromeri.

heteromerous (het-e-rom'e-rus), a. [Cf. Heteromera; < Gr. ἐτερομερής, unequal, < ἔτερος, other, different, + μέρος, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifically—(a) In entom, having a different number of joints in the different pairs of tarsi; pertaining to or having the charactera of the Heteromera. (b) In chem., unrelated as to chemical composition. (c) In bot.; (1) Of flowers, having the members of adjoining cycles unequal in number. (2) Of itchens, having the gonidia or algal cella disposed within the thallus in one or more distinct layers, thus producing a atratification: opposed to homocomerous.

The heteromerous thallus occurs in the layer majority

The heteromerous thalius occurs in the large majority of species, and displays in fact a structure the main features of which can be clearly defined.

De Bary, Fungi (trana.), p. 402.

Homologous forms may occur in parallel series which

. . can be called heterologous in their own series.

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 117.

Specifically—2. In med., consisting of a tisepot a transfer of the control poda, and Thysanura, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the Metabola, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called Homomorpha. Packard.

heterometabolous (het/e-rō-me-tab/ō-lus), a. [As Heterometabola + -ous.] Pertaining to the Heterometabola; characterized by varying metamorphosis.

Heteromita (het-e-rom'i-tä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\ell\tau e\rho o c$, other, different, $+\mu \iota\tau o c$, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family Hetetypical genus of infusorians of the family Heteromitide, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusious of saimal or vegetable matter in either fresh or salt water. H. lens is one of the longest-known animalcules, having been described as Monas lens by Müller in 1756. There are many others.

Heteromitidæ (het/e-rō-mit'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Heteromitia + -idæ.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus Heteromita. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the

flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or clongate.

neut. pl. of heteromorphus: see heteromorphous.] A series of hexapod insects which undergo true A series of hexapod insects which undergo and complete metamorphosis; the Metabola, including Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Neuroptera, and Hymenoptera: opposed to Homo-

Heteromorphæ (het/e-rō-môr'fē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of heteromorphus: see heteromorphus.]

1. A group of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.—2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, Opisthocomus cristatus: a group of original providence. synonym of Opisthoeomi.

heteromorphic (het'e-rō-môr'fik), a. [As hete-romorph-ous + -ic.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.—2. In entom., undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteromorpha or Heteromorphæ.

Also heteromorphous.

heteromorphism (het'e-rō-môr'fizm), n. [As heteromorph-ous + -ism.] The state or charheteromorph-ous + -ism.] The state or character of being heteromorphie; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically—(a) In entem., existence under different forms at successive stages of development: the result of transformation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomes an imago.
(b) In bot., the property of having flowers differing from one another in the nature of their reproductive organs. See heterogeneus. (c) In crystal., that property sometimes observed in compounds of crystallizing in different ferms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped, as in the case of the hydrous auphatea of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystallizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system.

heteromorph-ous + -ite².] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.

eral jamesonite.

heteromorphous (het/e-rō-môr'fus), a. [⟨NL. heteromorphus, ⟨Gr. ἔτερόμορφος, of another form, ⟨ἔτερος, other, different, + μορφή, form.] Same as heteromorphie.—Heteromorphous palpi, in entom., those palpi in which the two intermediate joints are much larger than the first or last. heteromorphy (het/e-rō-môr-fi) a. [Δs heteromorphy]

heteromorphy (het'e-rō-mōr-fi), n. [As heteromorph-ons+-y.] Heteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants.

Heteromya (het-e-rom'i-ä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. έτερος, other, different, + μνς, a mussel, muscle, mouse, = E. mouse.] An order of bivalve or lamellibranch mollusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed: distinguished from *Isomya* and *Monomya*. The mussels are a familiar example.

Heteromyaria (het/e-rō-mī-ā'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., as Heteromya + -aria.] A group of acephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the Mytilida, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from Dimyaria and Monomyaria.

heteromyarian (het/e-rō-mī-ā/ri-an), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hete-

romuaria.

to isonomic.

romyaria.

Heteromyinæ (het erō-mi-ī'nē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Heteromys + -inæ.] A subfamily of Saeeomyidæ, typified by the genus Heteromys; the spiny pocket-mice. They are characterized by the combination of rooted moiars, broad smooth upper incisors, lack of inflation of the temporal region of the skull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flattened spines in the pelage. Coues, 1877.

Heteromys (he-ter'ō-mis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. ête-poc, other, different, $+\mu \hat{v}_{\zeta} = E$. mouse.] The typical and only genus of Heteromyinæ, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling Perognathus, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. H. ano-

with plain incisors and spinose pelage. H. anomalus of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. Desmarest, 1804.

Heteronemeæ† (het e-rō-nō mō-ō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ε̄reρος, other, different, + νημα, a thread, + -eæ.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.

heteronemous (het/e-rō-nē/mus), a. [As Heteronem-eæ+-ous.] Resembling or of the nature of the Heteronemcæ.

heteronomic (het erō-nom'ik), a. [As heteronom-om-ous + ic.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body experiments in animal magnetism: opposed

Heteronomic [contact] is hyperesthesic and increases it [muscular energy].

Amer. Jour. of Psychol., I. 502.

heteronomous (het-e-ron'ō-mus), a. [⟨Gr. ε̂rε-ρος, other, different, + νόμος, law.] 1. In biol., of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things; differentiated or specialized in some way from a common type, in accordance with a law of adaptive modification. Thus, the cephalothorax of a crustacean is heteronomous with the abdominal agaments, though both are composed of primitively similar metameres.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteronomous

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heteron-

omy

heteronomy (het-e-ron'o-mi), n. [As heteronom-ous + -y.] 1. Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without: opposed to autonomy.

To substitute the moral autonomy of the conscience, which is a modern idea, for the heteronomy of the Divine will and revelation—[ia] a clear forsaking of Christian ground.

Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 457.

2. Specifically, in the Kantian ethics, subjection of the will to the control of the natural appetites, passions, and desires, instead of to the moral law of resson.

heteronym (het'e-rō-nim), n. [= F. hētéro-nyme, ζ Gr. ἐτερόννμος, having a different name, ζ ἔτερος, other, different, + ἔννμα, ὄνομα, name.] 1. A word having a different sound and meaning from another, but the same spelling, as lead¹, conduct, and lead², a metal: distinguished from homonym in a narrow sense — that is, a word having the same sound as another, but not the same spelling.—2. A different name of the same thing; a name in one language precisely translating a name in another language; a linguistic synonym, having literally the same meaning as some other word of another lan-[Rare.] guage.

Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Lafin names, or of names in any other language, may be called heteronyms.

B. G. Wilder, Jour. Nerv. Diseases, xii. (1885).

heteronymic (het e-rō-nim'ik), a. [< heteronym + -ic.] Same as heteronymous.
heteronymous (het-e-ron'i-mus), a. [< Gr. έτερώννμος, having a different name: see heteronym.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym.—2. Of a different name: specifically, in optics, said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions. See homonymous.

Synonymona relatives are of the same name, heterony-nous of a different name. Watts, Philosophy, p. 353. mous of a different name.

The eye (or the mind) instinctively distinguishes homonymous from heteronymous images, referring the former to objects beyond, and the latter to objects this side of, the point of sight. Le Conte, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 539.

Heteronymous principles, principles drawn from dif-ferent sciences.—Heteronymous relates, things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal, as father and son: opposed to synonymous relates, as consins. heteronymously (het-e-ron'i-mus-li), adv. In

a heteronymous manner; so as to be heterony-

Place one forefinger before the other in the median plane; . . . when we look at the farther finger, line nearer one is doubled heteronymously. Le Conte, Sight, p. 120.

heteronymy (het-e-ron'i-mi), n. [ζ LGr. ἐτε-ρωνυμία, a different name, the having a different name, ζ ἐτερώνυμος, having a different name: see heteronym.] 1. The relation between two or more heteronyms.—2. The system according to which heteronyms are employed. See pa-

heteroousia, Heteroousian, etc. See heterou-

sate, etc.

heteropathic (het/e-rō-path'ik), a. [< heteropath-y + -ic.] Same as allopathic. [Rare.]

heteropathy (het-e-rop'a-thi), n. [Formed after Gr. ἐτεροπάθεια, counter-irritation, but taken in a deflected sense, as in allopathy, ⟨ ἔτερος, other, different, + πάθος, suffering.] Same as allowith [Form.]

other, different, + \(\pi\delta\elloc\), suffering.] Same as allopathy. [Rare.] **Heteropelma** (het e-r\(\tilde\)-r\(\tilde\)-pel'm\(\tilde\)), n. [NL., fem. of heteropelmus: see heteropelmous.] 1. In entom., a genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily \(\tilde\)phionin\(\tilde\), having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second. There are one European and two American species. H. flavicornis of the United States is a common parasite of the larve of Datana.

2. A neotropical genus of birds, of the family Cotingidæ and subfamily Lipauginæ. H. turdinum of Brazil is an example. Schiff (in Bonaparte, 1853).

parte, 1893). heteropelmous (het/e-rō-pel'mus), a. [\langle NL. heteropelmous, \langle Gr. έτερος, other, different, + $\pi \ell \lambda \mu a$, the sole of the foot.] lu ornith., peculiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons

in the sole of the foot; having that arrangement of these which is peculiar to the trogons or *Heterodactyli*, in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons, and the flexor hallular than two restrains they first and cis supplies the two posterior toes (first and second digits), while the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes.

This structure, found nowhere else, we shall designate sheteropelmous. Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 369.

Heterophagi (het-e-rof'a-ji), n. pl. [NL., pl. of heterophagus: see heterophagous.] In ornith., the class of birds the young of which require

the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents; the altricial birds: opposed to Autophagi. See Altrices.

heterophagous (het-e-rof'a-gus), a. [< NL. heterophagus, < Gr. ετερος, other, different, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Needing to be fed by others, as the young of the Heterophagi; altricial.

heterophasia (het e-rō-fā'si-ā), n. [< Gr. ετερος, other, different, + φάσις, a saying, < φάνω, say.]

In nathal a form of anhasis in which the netient

In pathol., a form of aphasia in which the patient

constantly misapplies the terms he uses. heterophasiac (het/e-rō-fā/si-ak), n. [< hetero-phasia + -ae.] One who is affected with heterophasia.

heterophemism (het'e-ro-fe'mizm), n. [< heterophem-y + -ism.] 1. Same as heterophemy.—2. An instance of heterophemy.

I have several examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all heterophemisms—in one of which a man is actually spoken of as "an absconding creditor." R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 698.

heterophemist (het "e-ro-fe'mist), n. [< heteroneteropnemist (het e-ro-fe mist), n. [\(\) heterophemy. phem-y +-ist.] One afflicted with heterophemy. heterophemistic (het e-rō-fē-mis'tik), a. [\(\) heterophem-y +-ist-ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterophemy. heterophemize (het e-rō-fē'mīz), v. i.; pret. and pp. heterophemized, ppr. heterophemizing. [\(\) heterophem-y +-ic.] To say one thing when another is meant.

another is meant.

As Saui sppesred among the propheis, so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists; and characteristically of all that he does, he heterophemizes in a very striking manner.

R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 697.

atriking manner. R. G. White, The Galaxy, XX. 697.

heterophemy (het e-rō-fē'mi), n. [⟨Gr. ἐrερος, other, different, + φημη, a speech, saying (= L. fama, > E. fame¹, q. v.), ⟨φάναι, speak, say.]

The saying of one thing when another is meant; specifically, a disordered or morbid mental condition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant; physical incapacity to express one's ideas in language conveying a correct impression. When heterophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as aphasia. Also heterophemism.

Another incident of its manifestation is that the saaer Another incident of its manifestation is that the assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it heterophemy, which means merely the speaking otherwise, and which has relations to and illustrations in heterodoxy, heterogeneous, and heteroclite.

R. G. if hite, The Galaxy, XX. 603.

heterophonia (het/e-rō-fō'ni-ā), n. [$\langle Gr, \epsilon rehoo_5$, other, different, $+\phi\omega\nu\eta$, sound, voice.] Change of voice; cracked or broken voice. Dunglison.

heterophoria (het/e-rō-fō/ri-ā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}r\epsilon\rho\sigma_{c}$, other, different, + $\phi\sigma_{c}\sigma_{c}$, \langle $\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu$ = E. $bear^{1}$.] A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation-point, due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their

of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation; insufficiency of the eyemuscles; muscular asthenopia.

heterophyadic (het erō-fi-ad'ik), α. [⟨ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + (MGr.) φνάς (φναδ-), a shoot, sucker, ⟨ φνεσθαι, grow.] In bot., characterized, as species of the genus Equisctum, by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the expire) hearing hearing

by the production of two kinds of stems, one (usually appearing early in the spring) bearing the fructification, which soon withers entirely or at the apex, and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches. See homophyadic. heterophyll, heterophyll (het'e-rō-fil), n. [< NL. heterophyllus: see heterophyllous.] A species of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins; one of the Heterophyllis. Heterophylli.

Heterophylli (het e-rō-fil'ī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of heterophyllis: see heterophyllous.] A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins.

the septal margins.

heterophyllous (het e-rō-fil'us), a. [< NL. heterophyllus, < Gr. έτερος, other, different, + φύλλον, leaf.] 1. In bot., having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem, as Potamo-

gcton heterophyllus, which has broad floating leaves, with narrow leaves submerged in the water.—2. In zoöl., pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterophylli, as an ammonite. heterophylly (het'e-rō-fil'i), n. [As heterophyll-ous + -y.] In bot., the condition of having leaves different from the regular form.

Variability of species and heterophylly are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree,

Encyc. Brit., XX. 619.

heteroplasia (het/e-rō-plā'si-ā), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. $\tilde{\epsilon}r\epsilon\rhoo\varsigma}, \text{other, different, } + \pi \lambda a\sigma\iota\varsigma, \text{a forming, molding, } \langle \pi \lambda a\sigma\sigma\epsilon w, \text{form.}]$ In pathol., the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally occur; abnormality of tissue, as in tuberculosis.

heteroplastic (het e-rō-plas'tik), a. [⟨ Gr. ἐτε-ρος, other, different, + πλαστικός, plastic, ⟨ πλάσσειν, form.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized

by heteroplasia.

The myxomsta often have a heteroplastic origin.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 100.

2. Dissimilar in structure, as different tissues of the body. Thus, nerve-tissue, muscle-tissue, and bone-tissue are heteroplastic with reference one to another.

heteropod (het'e-rō-pod), a. and n. [\langle NL. heteropus (-pod-), \langle Gr. ℓ r ϵ p δ σ v ϵ , with uneven feet, \langle ℓ r ϵ p δ σ , other, different, + π o ℓ σ (π o ℓ -) = E. foot.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteropoda. Also heteropoda

II. n. One of the Heteropoda. Also heteropodan.

Heteropoda (het-e-rop'ō-dä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of keteropas (-pod-): see keteropod.] In zoöl., a name applied to several groups. (a) In Crustacea, a group of amphipoda or isopods including forma with 14 feet, some of which are fitted for swimming. Latreille, 1826. (b) A class of Mollusca, or an order or a subclass of Gasteropoda; the nucleobranchiate molinska, having the foot (propodlum) modified into a swimmlug-organ or vertical fin lacking epipodia, the gills when present massed on the hinder part of the back, and the shell amall or wanting. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, of delicate, gelatinona, hyaline or transparent atructure. There are two families, Firolidæ and Atlantidæ. The leading genera of the former are Firola (or Pterotrachea) and Carinaria, and of the latter Atlanta and the fossii Bellerophon. Caryobranchia la a synonym. (c) A group of echinoderms. Also written Heteropodeae. Brandt, 1835. heteropodan (het-e-rop'ō-dan), n. Same as heteropodan (het-e-rop'o-dan), n. Same as

heteropodous (het-e-rop'ō-dus), a. Same as

heteropod.

heteropod.
heteropodar (het e-rō-pō'lär), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + πόλος, pole: see polar.] 1.
Having polar correspondence to something other than itself.—2. In morphology, having unequal or dissimilar poles: said of the figures called stauraxonia heteropola. See stauraxonia.
heteroproral (het e-rō-prō ral), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + NL. prora, q. v.]
Having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba: not homoproral. cymba; not homoproral.

The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (heteroproral).

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

heteropsychological (het/e-ro-sī/ko-loj'i-kal),

heteropsychological (het*e-rō-sī*kō-loj'i-kal), a. [< Gr. έτερος, other, different, + E. psychological.] See extract under idiopsychological. heteropter (het-e-rop'ter), n. A heteropterous insect; one of the Heteroptera.

Heteroptera (het-e-rop'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of heteropterus: see heteropterous.] One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille (1817). It is a suborder of Hemiptera, contrasted with Homoptera, from which it differs in the horizontal posture of the head, which is socketed in a hollow of the prothorax, and has a naually 4-jointed rostrum at the tip, and in the structure and position of the wings, which lie fist on the back, and are composed of three recognizable parta, the corium, the clavus, and the membrana (the last being velned and overlapping its fellow), with sometimes a fourth piece, the cuneus, at the end of the corium. The Heteroptera are those inaccts to which the popular term bug is specially applicable.

heteropteran (het-e-rop'te-ran), n.

neteropteran (net-e-rop te-ran), n. One of the Heteroptera; a heteropter or true bug. heteropterous (het-e-rop'te-rus), a. [⟨ NL. heteropterus, ⟨ Gr. ε̄rερος, other, different, + πτε-ρόν, wing.] Having diversiform wings; having the wings composed of several distinct parts; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteroptera.

heteroptics (het-e-rop'tiks), n. [ζ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + ὁπτικός, optic: see optic, optics.] False vision; perverted use of the eyes.

This rregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through a thin hood or fan, must be put in the class of Heteroptics, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of Heterodox. Spectator, No. 250.

Heterorhina (het e-rō-rī/nā), n. [NL., Gr. ετερος, other, different, + ρίς (ρίν-), nose.] 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles, having an extremely variable structure and aring an extremely variable structure and armature of the clypeus (whence the name), comprising many Asiatic and African forms. Also written Heterorrhina. Westwood, 1842.—2. A genus of American wrens, of the family Troglodytide, having the bill notched at the end, oval nostrils with incomplete septum, and tail two thirds as long as the wings. There are several species, of Mexico and the regions southward. S. F. Baird, 1864.

heterorhizal (het e-rō-rī'zal), a. [⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + ρίζα, root.] In bot., rooting from no fixed point, as do most cryptogams. [Rare.]

heteroscian (het-e-rosh'i-an), n. and a. heteroscian (het-e-rosh'i-an), n, and a. [\langle Gr. ε repógnuos, throwing a shadow in opposite directions (at noon), \langle ε repos, other, different, + σ $\kappa \iota a$, a shadow: see antiscian, squirrel.] I. n. A person living on one side of the equator, as contrasted with one living on the other side: so called from the fact that, except in the tropics, their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions, the shadow in the northern zones toward the north, and that in the southern toward the south. ward the south.

II. a. Of or pertaining to portions of the earth's surface on opposite sides of the equator, in which shadows fall in opposite directions, or to one such portion as contrasted with

heterosis (het-e-rō'sis), n. [⟨Gr. ἐτέρωσις, var. of ἐτεροίωσις, ⟨ ἐτεροιοῦν, alter, make different, ⟨ ἔτερος, other, different.] In gram. and rhet., same as enallage.

same as enallage.

Heterosomata (het erō-sō'ma-tā), n. pl. [NL., Gr. ετερος, other, different, + σωμα, pl. σωματα, body.] A suborder of teleocephalous anacanthine fishes; the flatfishes: so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry. The group is represented by the families Pleuronectide, which contains such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, flounder, etc., and Soleidæ or solea. In Bonaparte's and Cope's systems of classification, the Heterosomata are ranked as an order of physoclistona fishes, with the ventral fina thoracic or jugular, and with the posterior cephsile region normal, but the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one side of the head.

heterosomatous (het/e-rō-som'a-tus), a. [As Heterosomata + -ous.] In ichth., having a body differing from the usual type, especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical; specifically, of or pertaining to the Heterosomata. Also heterosomous.

heterosome (het'e-rō-sōm), n. One of the Heterosomata; a flatfish.

heterosomous (het e-rō-sō'mus), a. Same as heterosomatous.

Heterosonatous.

Heterosporeæ (het e-rō-spō'rō-ō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἐτερος, other, different, + σπόρος, seed, +
-eæ.] A subdivision of the ferns, Equisetaceæ and Lycopodiacea, characterized by the production of two kinds of spores, macrospores and microspores.

merospores.

heterosporous (het-e-ros'pō-rus), a. [⟨Gr. ἐτε-ρος, other, different, + σπόρος, seed.] Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores: applied to the vascular cryptogams, which have macrospores (female spores) homologous with the embryo-sac of phanerogams, and microspores or megaspores (male spores) homologous with the pollen-grains of phanero-

gams.

heterostatic (het e-rō-stat'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ἐτε-ρος, other, different, + (in def. 1) στατικός, causing to stand (στάσις, a standing, position), or (in def. 2) fem. στατική, the art of weighing, ⟨ ἰστάναι,

cause to stand, etc., weigh: see static.] 1. Pertaining to three axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that, denoting them by the letters x, y, z, if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes, and if the cube be twisted by a given amount round x, then a normal stress will be produced upon the faces to which x is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round z by an equal amount of twisting round y.—2. Applied to instruments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called idiostatic. Those in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested are called heterostatic. Clerk Maxwell.

heterostaural (het e-rō-stâ ral), a. [Gr. ετερος, other, different, + στανρός, a stake, cross.] In morphol., having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called stauraxonia heteropola, and opposed to homostaural. See stauraxonia.

to homostaural. See stauraxonia.

Heterostoma (het-e-ros'tō-mä), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ετερόστομος, one-edged, half and half, lit. with different mouths, ⟨ετερος, different, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family Scolopendridw.

heterostrophe (het-e-ros'trō-fē), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. from other different, descriptions of the family scolopendridw.]

different mouths, mouth.] A genus of chilopout the family Scolopendridæ.

heterostrophe (het-e-ros'trō-fē), n. [NL., < heterostrophe, different, + στροφή, a turning.] Same as heterostrophy.

heterostrophy + -ie. In def. 2, < Gr. ἐτερος, other, different strophes, lithaving different turns, < ἐτερος, other, different turns, < ἐτερος, other, different turns, < ἐτερος, other, different, + στροφή, a turning, strophe.] 1. Pertaining to or resulting from heterostrophy; reversed in direction; turned the other way; in coneh., having the spire whorled in the direction opposite to the usual one, as in Physa tion opposite to the usual one, as in Physa as, a heterotopic (het-e-rot'ō-pizh), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + τόσος, place.] Misplaced; pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy: applied specifically in pathology to tissue occurring in an abnormal situation. Also heterotopie.

tems of different metrical form: as, a neterostrophie song or choric passage.

heterostrophous (het-e-ros'trō-fus), a. [< het-erostrophe + -ous.] Same as heterostrophie.

heterostrophy (het-e-ros'trō-fi), n. [As hete-rostrophe.] A contrary or opposite turning; the condition of being reversed in direction; specifically, in conch., reversal of the direction; specifically, in conch., reversal of the direction. in which spiral shells usually turn. Also heterostrophe.

heterostyled (het'e-rō-stīld), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + στῦλος, a pillar, style: see style².] Heterogonous: opposed to homostyled.

The essential character of plants belonging to the heterostyled class is that the individuals are divided into two or three bodies like the males and females of dicecious plants or of the higher animals, which exist in approximately equal numbers, and are adapted for reciprocal fertilization.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 244.

heterostylism (het/e-rō-stī'lizm), n. [As het-erostyl(ed) + -ism.] The state of being hete-

There is no evidence that two acts of individuals exist which differ alightly in function and are adapted for reciprocal fertilisation; and this is the essence of heterostylism.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 50.

heterotactous (het e-rō-tak'tus), a. [As heterotaxis (-tact-) + -ous.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterotaxis. Specifically—(a) In geol., irregular or not uniform in arrangement or stratification; heterogeneous. (b) In bot., having organs deviating in position or arrangement from a normal type.

heterotaxic (het e-rō-tak'sik), a. [< heterotaxis+ie; prop. *heterotactic: see tactic.] Characterized by or exhibiting heterotaxis; not homotaxis

heterotaxis (het e-rō-tak'sis), n. [NL., Gr. ετερος, other, different, + τάξις, arrangement (τακτός, ordered, arranged), ζ τάσσειν, order, arrange.] Anomalous arrangement; aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs: the opposite of homotaxis.

opposite of homotaxis.
heterotaxy (het'e-rō-tak'si), n. [As heterotaxis.] Same as heterotaxis.
Heterothalameæ (het'e-rō-tha-lā'mē-ē), n. pl.
[NL. (De Candolle, 1836), < Heterothalamus +
-ew.] A suhdivision of plants of the natural order Composite, tribe Asteroideæ, typified by the genus Heterothalamus. (het'e-rō-thalamus)

the genus Heterothalamus.

Heterothalamus (het e-rō-thal a-mus), n. [ζ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + θάλαμος, taken in mod. bot. sense, thalamus.] A small genus of asteroid composite plants, the type of De Candolle's tribe Heterothalameæ, and closely allied to the genus Baccharis. It is characterized by having polygamo-diœcious heads. The hermaphrodite plants

hear either sterile flowers in the disk, or a single row of fertile formale flowers around the edge; the femsle plants bear fertile flowers, of which the achenia are compressed or 3-angied; the hermsphrodite achenia are sbortive; the pappus is in one series or more, and copious; the leaves are siternate, and entire or deutate; and the flowers are crymbose or paniculiste, and yellow. Only five species are known, all natives of South Americs. II. brunioides, of southern Brazil, furnishea the yellow romerillo dye from its flowers.

of southern Brazil, furnishea the yellow romerillo dye from its flowers.

Heterotheca (het*e-rō-thē'ki!), n. [NL. (so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk), ⟨Gr. ετερος, other, different, + θήκη, a case.] A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs, helonging to the natural order Compositæ, tribe Asteroidæ, the type of De Candolle's tribe Heterotheeæ. It is characterized by having the ray- and disk-flowers numerous, and both fertlle; the atyle-branches of the hermaphrodite flowers tipped with a isnecolate or ovate triangular spendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular spendage; the achenia of the ray thickish, often triangular, without pappus, or rarely with a hristie or two; the disk compressed, and with s double pappus, the inner composed of long capillary bristies, the outer of numerous short squammæ; the leaves alternate; the flowers yellow; and the pappus brownish. Aublet, 1775.

Heterotheceæ (het*e-rō-thē'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (De Candolle, 1836), ⟨Heterotheea + -eæ.] A subdivision of plants belonging to the natural order Compositæ, tribe Asteroideæ, typified by the genus Heterotheea.

the genus Heterotheca.

notopie.

heterotopy (het-e-rot'ō-pi), n. [< NL. heterotopia: see heterotopous.] Disarrangement in position; misplacement. Specifically—(a) In pathol., the occurrence of a tisane forming a neoplasm in an abnormal position. (b) In biol., a disarrangement of an order of development affecting the place of the resulting phenomena. See heterochrony. Also heterotopism, heterotopism. ing phenomena.

Virchow opposed both the view that the jaw [the infant giant jaw-hone of Stramberg was like that of an ape and the one that it was a child's. The case was a rare instance of heterotopy in a man of gigsattic size. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 138.

Displacement in position, or heterotory, especially sf-fects the cells or elementary parts which compose the or-gans; but it also affects the organs themselves. Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 13.

Hacket, Evoi. of Man (trans.), I. 13.

Heterotricha (het-e-rot'ri-kä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of heterotriehus: see heterotriehous.]

An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are either free-swimming or attached, nsked or loricate, and are entirely ciliated. The cilia form two widely distinct systems, those of the general cuticular surface being short and fine, and those of the oral region of mnch isrger size, cirrose, and constituting a linear or more or less spiral or circular series. The cortical layers are usually highly differentiated, and inclose an even, parallel series of longitudinally disposed muscular fibrillæ. The order contains by far the largest of the iniusorians, many of its members being visible to the naked eye, and some ranging in size up to one sixth of an inch. There are 20 or more genera, ranged by Kent in 7 families, Bursariidæ, Spirostomidæ, Stentoridæ, Tintinnidæ, Tirchodenopsidæ, Codomellidæ, and Calceolidæ. Heterotricha is one of the four orders established by Stein, the others being Holotricha, Hypotricha, and Peritricha.

Neterotrichal (het-e-rot'ri-kal), a. Same as heterotrichal contains.

heterotrichal (het-e-rot'ri-kal), a. Same as het-

erotrichous. Eneye. Brit.
heterotrichous (het-e-rot'ri-kus), a. [< NL. heterotrichus, < Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] Having unlike cilia scattered over the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the Heterotricha.

to the Heterotricha.

Heterotrichum (het-e-rot'ri-kum), n. [NL. (De Candolle, 1828), ζ Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order Melastomaceæ, tribe Miconieæ. It is characterized by having the calyx campanulate, and 6- to 8-lobed; the corolls of 6 to 8 white or rose-colored obovate petals; numerous atamens, the anthers of which at first open by a single terminal pore, later by a flasure; and the fruit forming a tough berry. The leaves are large, ovate-cordate or oblong, and entire or serrulate. Six species are known, from Guians and the Weat Indies. H. niverum is called the American gooseberry in the West Indies.

heterotropal (het-e-rot'rō-pal), a. Same as

heterotropal (het-e-rot'ro-pal), a. Same as

heterotropous. heterotrophy (het-e-rot'rō-fi), n. [$\langle Gr. ετερος, other, different, + τροφή, nourishment, <math>\langle τρεφειν, other, different, + τροφή, nourishment, \langle τρεφειν, other, different, + τροφή, nourishment, <math>\langle τρεφειν, other, oth$

feed.] In bot., an abnormal mode of obtaining nutrition, observed especially in the Cupuing nutrition, observed especially in the Cupu-lifera. These plants, according to Frank, are destitute of root-hairs, and depend for their nutrition upon a fun-gus, the mycelium of which closely surrounds the roots and acts in the capacity of root-hairs. In contradistinc-tion to these are most ordinary plants, which obtain their nourishment by autotrophy—that is, by means of ordinary root-hairs. See symblosis.

heterotropic (het erō-trop'ik), a. [(Gr. ἔτερος, other, different, + τρόπος, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Anisotropic; ælotropic: opposed to iso-

heterotropous (het-e-rot'rō-pus), a. [ζ Gr. ετερος, other, different, + τρέπεω, turn.] In bot., having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed. Also hete-

heterousia, heteroöusia (het-e-rö'si-ä, -rō-ö'si-ä), n. [ζ LGr. *έτερονσία, έτερονσία, difference of essence or nature, ζ έτερούσιος, also έτεροούσιος, of different essence or nature: see erousious.] Different essence; essential dif-ference of nature or constitution. See Heterou-

Semi-Arianism occupied an untenable middle ground between the Arian hetero-ousia, or difference of essence, and the orthodox homo-ousia, or equality of essence. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

Heterousian, Heteroousian (het-e-rö'si-an, -rō-ö'si-an), n. and a. [heteroousia, heteroousia, heteroousia, + -an.] I. n. Eccles., one who believes the Father and the Son to be unlike in substance or essence; an Arian: opposed to Homoöusian. Also Heterousiast, Heteroousiast.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Heterousians or the doctrine of an essential difference between the Father and the Son: as, the Heterou-

sian heresy. See Homoöusian. Heterousiast, Heteroöusiast (het-e-rö'si-ast, si-ast), n. [As Heterousi-an, Heteroöusi-an,

-rō-ō'si-ast), n. [As Heterousi-an, Heteroōusi-an, +-ast.] Same as Heterousian.

heterousious, heteroōusious (het-g-rō'si-us, -rō-ō'si-us), a. [⟨ LGr. ἐτερούσως, less correctly ἐτεροώσως, of different essence or nature, ⟨ ἐτερος, other, different, + οὐσία, essence, ⟨ ὧν, fem. οὐσα (ὀντ-), ppr. of εἰνα, be: see am (under be¹) and ens, ontology, etc.] Eecles., essentially different; of unlike essence or substance: an epithet much used (in the Greak form) in the angle thet much used (in the Greek form) in the ancient Arian controversy, the Arians maintain-ing that the Son was created, and therefore was

ing that the son was created, and therefore was not the same in substance or essence (homoöusions) with the Father.

heterozetesis (het e-rō-zē-tē'sis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐτερος, other, different, + ζ/τησις, inquiry, ζ ζητείν, inquire, ask.] In logic, the fallacy of ignoration of the elench, which consists in replying to a constant of the consists in replying to the constant of the ing to an argument different from that which the opponent has advanced, or in disproving something which the opponent has not main-

tained.

hethen1t, n. and a. A Middle English form of

hethen²t, adv. [ME., also hithen, hythen, \(\) Icel.
hedhan = Sw. häden = Dan. heden, hence, with
a separative snffix -than, from the pron. stem
represented by he¹. Cf. equiv. hen², hence, from
the same ult. source.] Hence; from this place; from this time.

Alle come we hyder nakude and bare, Whenne we hethene passe, is there no mare. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 85.

That is hythyn thre daies iornay, The ganeste gate that i gane goo. York Plays, p. 59.

hethenesset, n. A Middle English form of

hething; n. [ME., < Icel. hething, a scoffing, hādhung, scorn, shame, disgrace, < hādh, scoffing, mocking.] Contempt; mockery.

He hade not of hom but hethyng & skorne, Grets wordis & gref, & moche grym threte; That doublis my dole, & to dethe bryngis.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2594.

Now are we dryve til hething and til scorn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 190.

hetman (het'man), n. [= G. hetman, < Pol. hetman, ataman = Little Russ. hetman, ataman, otaman, vataman = Russ. atamanu, (G. haupt mann, chieftain, captain, = E. head-man, q. v.]

1. In Poland, the commander of an army. The great hetman was formerly the commander-inchief in the old kingdom of Poland.—2. Among the Cossacks, formerly, the elected chief of each of their principal communities; a Cossack chief; an ataman. The hetmans received extensive privileges from their Pollsh suzerains in the sixteenth cen-tury, which were continued after the Cossacks passed under Russian rule in 1654. Their rights were greatly restricted by Peter the Great, and the office of hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks was abolished by Catharine 11. A hetman of the Don Cossacks continues to exist, but his duties are those of a governor-general. Since 1835 the heir apparent of the Russian throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks, and is represented by a "hetman by delegation" for each of their territorial divisions. Hetman (ataman) is also the common title of suhordinate Cossack chiefs.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, an attempt of the King of Poiand to enforce Popery upon the Cossacks, and to make their prince a hetman, delegate of his power, roused the indignation of the people.

A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, ix.

hetmanate (het'man-āt), n. [< hetman + -ate³.] The rule or administration of a hetman.

During the hetmanate it had fortifications of which traces are still extant.

Encyc. Brit., X. 6.

hetmanship (het'man-ship), n. [< hetman + -ship.] The office of a hetman.

hettet. An obsolete preterit of heat. hettert, a. compar. An obsolete form of hotter. Chaucer.

hettle, a. and n. See hattle.

Heuchera (hū'kėr-š), n. [NL., named after Prof. Heucher, a German botanist.] A genus of polypetalons dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order Saxafragacea, tribe Saxafragea, and the type of Bartling's tribe Heucherea. The calve is hell-showed the title of the same of the sa Heuchereæ. The calyx is beli-shaped, the tube cohering at the base with the ovary, 5-cieft; the petals are 5 in number, spatulate, small, and entire; the stamens 5 in number; the styles 2, and siender; and the pod 1-celled, with 2 parietal many-seeded placente, and 2-beaked, opening



Alum-root (Heuchera Americana) a, flower: b, c, fruit, entire and cut transversely.

between the beaks. They are perennials, with round heart-shaped leaves, principally from the rootstock. The flowers are in small clusters disposed in a prolonged and narrow panicie, and are greenish or purplish. About 20 species are known, natives of North America and Mexico. The root furnishes a powerful astringent, whence the name alum-root applied to some of the species, particularly H. Americana. H. villosa is sometimes called the American sanicle.

Heuchereæ (hū-kē'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Heuchera + -eæ.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Saxafragaceæ, proposed by Bartling (1830), typified by the genus Heuchera. heugh† (hūch), n. [Sc., also written heuch, formerly huwe, hew, etc., = E. how², a hill: see how².] 1. A crag; a precipice; a rugged steep; a clear with steep core haveing sides. a glen with steep overhanging sides

A laidiey worm in Spindleston-Heughs Would ruin the North Country. The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-Heugh (Child's Ballads,

2. A coal-mine; a pit.
heuk¹ (hūk), n. A Scotch form of hook. Burns.
heuk² (hūk), n. See huke.
heulandite (hū 'lan-dīt), n. [After H. Heuland, an English dealer in minerals.] A mineral

belonging to the zeolite group. It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals, with pearly luster on the surfsce of perfect cleavage. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

And the princes said unto them, Let the

heuretic (hū-ret'ik), n. [⟨ Gr. εὐρετικός, inventive (cf. εὐρετικός, an inventor, discoverer), ⟨ εὐρίσκειν (εὐρε-), invent, find out. Cf. eureka.]
The art of discovery or invention: a branch of logic.

heuristic (hū-ris'tik), α. [⟨Gr. εἰρίσκειν (εἰρε-), find out (see heuretic), + -ist-ie.] Serving to find or discover.

We can, indeed, use the idea that the world is an organic whole, determined in relation to an end which consciousness sets for itself, as an heuristic principle to guide us in following the connexion of things with each other.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 84.

heurteloup (her'té-löp), n. [After Baron Heurteloup.] An artificial leech; an instrument for cutting and cupping a small area.

Local bleeding is better done with the heurteloup than with jeeches.

Medical News, Lill. 73.

heurts, n. pl. See hurt2.

hevet, v. A Middle English form of heave.
Hevea (hē'vē-ā), n. [NL.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, of the natural order Euphorbiaeea, tribe Crotonea, thê type of Baillon's tribe Hevea. It is characterized by having 3-foliolate leaves; a lax panicle of flowers, of which the ealyx is 5-toothed or with 5 short lobes, and no corolia; stamens 5 to 10, with the filaments united in a column; and 3-valved capsular fruit. About 10 species are known, natives of tropical Brazii and Guiana. This genus furnishes the most valuable caoulchouc or indis-rubber exported from South America. The best is obtained from H. Brasiliensis. The seeds of these trees are poisonous to man and quadrupeds, hut are harmless to and greedily eaten by birds. Prolonged boiling deprives them of their poison and renders them palatable.

Heveæ (hē'vē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hevea + -ea.]

A tribe of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceae, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus

biacea, proposed by Baillon in 1874, the genus Hevea being the type. heved, n. A Middle English form of head.

Chaueer.

hevent, n. A Middle English form of heaven.
hevent, n. A Middle English form of heaven.
hew¹ (hū), v.; pret. hewed, pp. hewed or hewn,
ppr. hewing. [< ME. hewen (pret. hee, heow, pp.
hewen), < AS. heáwan (pret. heów, pp. heáwen)
= OS. hāwan = OFries. hāwa, howa = D. houwen = MLG. houwen, howen, hoggen = OHG. houwen, MHG. houwen, G. hauen = Icel. höggva =
Sw. hugga = Dan. hugge, cut, hew, = Goth.
*haggwan (?), not recorded, = OBulg. Serv. kovati, Russ. kovati, etc., strike, hammer, forge
(a word widely developed in Slav.), = Lith.
kauti, strike, forge, = Lett. kaut, strike. From
the same root are hay¹ and, through F., hoe¹;
also prob. hack¹, with hatch³, hatchet, hash¹,
etc.] I. trans. 1. To cut; especially, to cut
with an ax, a hatchet, or a sword with a swinging blow; cut with a heavy blow or with repeated blows: as, to hew down a tree.

Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for
heven.

Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii, 234.

Wei couds he heven wood, and water bere, For he was yong and mighty. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 564.

Hew them in pieces; hack their bones asunder. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 2. To form or shape by blows with a sharp instrument; cutroughly into form; shape ont by cutting: often with out: as, to hew timber; to

hew out a sepulcher from a rock.

A ful huge heat hit haled vpon lofte, Of harde hewen ston vp to the tablez. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 789.

Lammikin was as gude a mason
As ever hewed a stane.

Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than hewing out new ones. Pope, To Swift.

II. intrans. To cut; inflict cutting blows. Deth with his axe so faste on me doth hewe.

Court of Love, 1. 980.

Full ofte he heweth np so highe
That chippes fallen in his eye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

hew1† (hū), n. [< hew1, v.] Destruction by entting down.

Of whom he makes such havocke and such hew That swarmes of damned soules to heli he sends.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew2t, n. An obsolete spelling of hue2. hew4t, n. [ME., \ AS. hiwa, in pl. hiwan, household, servants, = OS. hiwa, f., wife, = OHG. hiwo, m., husband, hiwā, f., wife: see hind2.] A servant or retainer.

O servaunt traitour, false homly hewe. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 541.

wer (hū'er), n. One who he had a live; but let And the princes said unto them, Let them live; but let nem be hevers of wood and drawers of water unto all the Josh. ix. 21. congregation.

Specifically—(a) In coal-mining, the miner who cuts the coal. (b) In lumbering, one who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber.

squarng timoer.

hewgag (hū'gag), n. [Appar. a made word,
prob. based on gengan, a jew's-harp.] 1. A
toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe, about 4 inches long and half an

elosed with parchment at the other, producing, when blown, a loud doloful sound. It was in use about 1856. Henco—2. An imaginary musical instrument feigned to be loudly sounded on occasions of special jubilation. [Humorate IV. 17]

To-day Hanscomb sends a letter "all about it" [Dawes's first speech in Congress], setting it out with the accompanying "sound of hew-gag."

S. Bowles, in Merrism's Bowles, I. 295.

first speech in order of hew-gag."

S. Bowles, in Merrism's Bowles, 1. 255.

hewhole (hū'hōl), n. [E. dial., regarded as hew1, v, + obj. hole¹, in ref. to its wood-pecking habit; huhole (Florio), hewel (Marvell); in ME. hygh-huhole (Florio), hewel (Marvell); in ME. hygh-whele (Halliwell), i. e. 'high-wheel'; all these forms being various twists given in popular speech to the name otherwise presented in hick-wall, hickway, q. v.] The green woodpecker, Gewall, hickway, q. v.] The green woodpecker, Gewall hickway, q. v.] T

speech to the name otherwise presented in hickwall, hickway, q. v.] The green woodpecker, Gecinus viridis. [Prov. Eng.] hewn (hūn). A past participle of hew1. hexa-. [L. hexa-, repr. Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\xi$, in comp. usually $\hat{\epsilon}\xi a$ -, in inscriptions also $\hat{\epsilon}\xi$ -, $\hat{\epsilon}\kappa$ -, = L. sex = E. six, q. v.] An element of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'six.' hexacapsular (hek-sa-kap'sū-lär), a. [\langle Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\xi$, = E. six, + E. capsule + -ar.] In bot., having six capsules or seed-vessels: as, a hexacapsular plant.

hexace (lek'sā-sē), n. [⟨Gr. εξ, = E. six, + ἀκή, a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by

a point.] A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces.

Hexachætæ (hek-sa-kē'tē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. έξ, = E. six, + NL. chæta, q. v.] A division of the brachycerous Diptera, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces, as the family Tabanidæ: contrasted with Tetrachætæ and Dichætæ.

hexachætous (hek-sa-kē'tus), a. [As Hexachætæ+-ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexachætæ.

hexachord (hek'sa-kôrd), n. [< Gr. έξ, = E. six, + χορδή, a string, cord, chord.] 1. In Gr. music: (a) A diatonic series of six tones. (b) The interval of a major sixth. (c) An instrument with six strings.—2. In medieval music,

ment with six strings.—2. In medieval music, a diatonic series of six tones, containing four whole steps and one half-step (between the whole steps and one half-step (between the third and fourth tones). The hexschord was an attempt to improve on the ancient tetrachord as a unit of musical analysis. The entire series of recognized tones, from the second G below middle C to the second E above it, was distributed among seven hexachords, beginning on G_N, C, F, G, C, F, and G, respectively. Each hexachord was perfect in itself, and similar to every other; its tones were designated in order by the syllables ut, re, mi, fa, sol, and la. (See solmization.) Any given tone was designated both by its letter name and by its syllable name in full; middle C, for example, being known as C sol-fa-ut, etc. In actual singing the solmization and the singer's conception of the tones passed from one hexachord to another as far as necessary, the process of changing being called mutation. In contrapuntal writing the most perfect possible imitation was considered to be that which occurred between analogous tones of two hexachords. The hexachord system is doubtfully attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century, the octave as a unit of analysis and the modern theory of key-relationship were recognized.

hexachronous (hek-sak'rō-nus), a. [$\langle Gr. \xi \xi \delta - \chi \rho ovoc$, $\langle \xi \xi \rangle$, = E. six, $+ \chi \rho \delta voc$, time.] In anc. pros., having a magnitude of six primary or fundamental times; hexasemic.

hexacolic (hek-sa-kol'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. έξάκωλος, \langle έξ, =E. six, + κωλον, a member: see colon¹.]$ In anc. pros., consisting of six cola or series: as,

a hexacoralla (hek sa-kō-ral'ä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. έξ, = E. six, + κοράλλιον, coral.] One of the chief divisions of the Coralligena, in which the fundamental number of the intermesenteric chambers of the body-cavity, and likewise of the tentacles, is six; the hexamerous Coralligena, as distinguished from the Octocoralla, which are octomerous. The common Actiniida, or sea-

anemones, are an example.

hexacorallan (hek*sa-kō-ral'an), n. One of the Hexacoralla; a hexamerous coral.

hexacoralline (hek*sa-kor'a-lin), a. and n. [< Hexacoralla + -ine¹.] I. ä. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexacoralla.

lan.
hexact (hek'sakt), a. Same as hexactinal.
hexactinal (hek-sak'ti-nal), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \xi \xi, = \text{E.} \rangle$ six, $+ \frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\alpha} \kappa t i (\frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\alpha} \kappa t i \nu)$, a ray, + -al.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.
hexactinellid (hek-sak-ti-nel'id), a. and n. I.

Partaining the characters of

a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexactinellide. Also hexactinelline.

II. n. One of the Hexactinellide.

inch in diameter, with a hole near one end and Hexactinellida (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dä), n. pl. hexagram (hek'sa-gram), n. [ζ Gr. έξαγράμ-closed with parchment at the other, producing, [NL., ζ Hexactinellu + -ida.] In Von Lendenwhen blown, a loud doloful sound. It was in use about 1856. Henco—2. An imaginary licious sponges, characterized by the triaxial and generally hexactinal spicules, in soft mesoglea, the supporting skeleton being often strengthened with silicious cement.

Hexactinellidæ (hek-sak-ti-nel'i-dê), $n.\ pl.$ [NL., ζ Hexactinella (ζ Gr. $\xi\xi$, = E. six, + $\dot{a}\kappa\tau i \zeta$ ($\dot{a}\kappa\tau \nu$ -), a ray, + L. dim. -ella) + -ida.] The glass-sponges rated as a family of silicious

sand two esophageal lappets.

hexad (hek'sad), n. [$\langle \text{ LL. } hexas \text{ } (hexad-), \langle \text{ Gr. } \xi \xi a \rangle (\xi \xi a \delta -), \text{ the number six, } \langle \xi \xi = \text{E. } six.$]

1. The sum of six units; the number six; also, a series of six numbers.—2. In chem., an element the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydrogen atom, as sulphur in certain conditions.

Also spelled hexade.

hexadactylism (hek-sa-dak'ti-lizm), n. [< hexadactyl(ous) + -ism.] The condition of be-

nexadactylous \uparrow -ism.] The condition of being hexadactylous (hek-sa-dak'ti-lus), a. [\langle Gr. $\xi \xi$, = E. six, + $\delta \alpha \kappa r v \lambda o c$, a finger.] Having six fingers or toes.

hexade, n. See hexad. hexadic (hek-sad'ik), a. [< hexad + -ic.] Pertaining to six as a base of numeration. hexaëdron (hek-sa-ē'dron), n. See hexahe-

dron.

hexaëmeron (hek-sa-em'e-ron), n. [LL. hexa-emeron, the six days of the creation, < LGr. έξαήμερος, the six days' work (the title of a book by Basil on the six days of the creation), prop. adj., of or in six days, < Gr. έξ, = E. six, + ήμερα, day.] 1. A term of six days.—2. A history of the six days' work of creation, as contained in the first chapter of Genesis.

The older account of the crestion in Gen. il. . . . does not recognize the hexaemeron, and it is even doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 125.

The first volume is occupied with the Mossic Hexaemeron and the Delnge.

Contemporary Rev., L. 752. Contemporary Rev., L. 752.

hexafoil (hek'sa-foil), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \hat{\epsilon} \xi \rangle = \text{E. } six$, + E. $foil^1$, q. v.] Having six foils or lobes; six-

A vertical stem, rising from a wide hexafoil-shaped base, S. K. Cat. Spec. Ex., 1862, No. 1018.

hexagon (hek'sa-gon), n. [\(\text{L.} \) hexagonum, \(\text{Gr.} \) lexagon (hek sa-gon), m. [\Lambda L. nexagonum, \Csr. \\ \ext{εξάγωνον}, neut. of \(\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \pi \varepsilon \

equal, it is a regular hexagon.

hexagonal (hek-sag'ō-nal), a. [\(\) hexagon + -al.]

1. Having six sides and six angles; having the form of a hexagon. The hexagonal system in crystallography includes such forms as the hexagonal prism, pyramid, etc., which are referred to three equal lateral axes inclined at angles of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See crystallography.) The rhombohedral system is a division of the hexagonal in which the forms are referred, sometimes to three equal inclined axes parallel to the faces of the fundamental rhombohedron, but more commonly to the same axes as the hexagonal forms; in the latter view the rhombohedron is regarded as the hemihedral form of a hexagonal pyramid, and similarly of the other forms. Hexagonal and rhombohedral forms have the same optical characters, both being uniaxial. Scale (hek-sa-kol'ik), a. [(Gr. ξξάκολος, ξ, = Ε. six, + κολου, a member: see colon!.] In ne. pros., consisting of six cola or series: as, hexacolic period.

exacoralla (hek'sa-kō-ral'ā), n. pl. [NL., ξ inited at snapses of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See crystallography.) The rhomomore, pros., consisting of six cola or series: as, hexacoralla (hek'sa-kō-ral'ā), n. pl. [NL., ξ inited at snapses of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles to them. (See crystallography.) The rhomomore, pros., consisting of six cola or series: as, hexacoralla (hek'sa-kō-ral'ā), n. pl. [NL., ξ inited at snapses of 60° and a vertical axis of different length at right angles

When I read in St. Ambrose of hexagonies, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I, therefore, conclude that they were mathematicians?

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.



grams of weight), $\langle \tilde{\epsilon}\xi, = E. \sin x, + \gamma \rho \dot{a}\mu a, a \text{ line, letter, etc.: see } gram^2.$] 1. A figure formed of two equitriangles lateral placed concentrically with their sides parallel and on opposite sides of the center. This seal or symon fithe Pythagorean school.—2. In geom., a figure of six lines. The name is particularly applied to the mystic hexagram invented by Pascsl. This is a hexagram inv the center. This was the seal or sym-

ures which form the basis of the Yih-king or "book of changes," one of the oldest Chinese books. Each of these figures is

Brianchon's Hexagram ABCDEF is the hexagram. AD, BE, and CF meet in one point, G.

made up of six parallel lines, of which some are whole and some divided. See book of changes, under change.

Hexagrammidæ (hek-sa-gram'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hexagrammus + i-idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Hexagrammus. It is characterized by enlarged suborbitals connected with the preoperculum, an elongated dorsal fin with its spinous and articulated portions subequal, an elongated ansl fin, and perfect ventrals, each with a spine and five rays. The species are confined to the northern Pacific ocean, and are mostly found slong the western coast of North America, especially Californis, where the typical species are improperly called rock-trout. The family is also called Chiridæ, and by Günther Heterolepidæ.

Hexagrammus (hek-sa-gram'us), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\xi\xi$, \equiv E. six, $+ \gamma \rho \tilde{a}\mu\mu a$, a line.] The typical genus of Hexagrammidae: so called from



Steller's Rock-trout (Hexagrammus asper),

hexahedron (hek-sa-hō'dron), n. [\langle Gr. $\xi\xi$, = E. six, + $\xi\delta\rho a$, seat, base, = E. $settle^1$, n.] A solid body having six faces; especially, the regular hexahedron or cube. Also hexaedron, hexakisoctahedron (hek sa-kis-ok-ta-he'-

dron), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{a} \kappa \iota \zeta$, six times ($\langle \dot{\varepsilon} \xi = \dot{E}. six$),

hexameral (hek-sam'e-ral), a. [As hexamerous + -al.] Consisting of six parts; hexamerous: as, a hexameral arrangement of the

hexamerous (hek-sam'e-rus), a. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\epsilon}\xi a\mu\epsilon-\rho\eta\varsigma$, of six parts, $\langle \dot{\epsilon}\xi, = E. six, + \mu\dot{\epsilon}\rho\varsigma$, a part.] Divided into six segments; consisting of six parts. Specifically—(a) In bot., having the parts of the flower six in number, or a multiple of six. (b) In 2001., having a hexameral arrangement of the radiating parts or organs, as the Hexacoralla or Hexactineee.

The finally hexamerous Anthozoön passes through a te-tramerous and an octomerous stage. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

hexameter (hek-sam'e-ter), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also exameter; ME. exametron (n.); < L. hexameter, also hexametrus, ζ Gr. έξάμετρος, of six measures or feet (neut. έξάμετρον, L. hexof six measures of feet (neut. Exametrow, L. measures, ϵ), a verse of six feet), $\langle \epsilon \xi, \pm E. \sin \xi \rangle$, $\epsilon \xi$, ϵ dactyls or spondees, the fifth ordinarily a dactyl, sometimes a spondee, and the last a spondee or trochee: as, a hexameter line, verse, or

The Poeta [atyle] was by verse exameter for his graultie and statelinesse most allowable.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 33.

II. n. In pros., a period, line, or verse con-

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the Hexameter.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

cal feet.

hexametrical (hek-sa-met'ri-kal), a. [< hexametric + -al.] Same as hexametric.

Several hexametrical versions of the Iliad have already een mentioned. $N.\ and\ Q.$, 7th ser., IV. 254. been mentloned.

hexametrist (hek-sam'e-trist), n. [< hexameter + -ist.] One who writes hexameters.

Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life of poetry, than all the Chris-tian hexametrists.

Milman.

Hexanchidæ (hek-sang'ki-dō), n. pl. [NL., Hexanchus + -idæ.] A small family of selachi-ans, of the order Opistharthri, having 6 or 7 gillsacs, a spiracle, a well-defined lateral line, only 1 dorsal fin, no nictitating membrane, and diversiform teeth; the cow-sharks. It contains a few species. Also called Notidanida.

+ ὀκτώ, = E. eight, + έδρα, seat, base.] Same **Hexanchus** (hek-sang'kus), n. [NL., orig. as hexoetahedron. Hexancus (Rafinesque, 1810): so called in ref. to the contracted gill-slits; irreg. < Gr. $\varepsilon \xi$, = E.



six, + άγχειν, choke, constrict.] The typical ge-

nus of the family Hexanchidw.

hexander (hek-san'dèr), n. [< ML. hexandrus: see hexandrous.] In the Linnean system of classification, a plant having six stamens.

Hexandria (hek-san'dri-ä), n. pl. [NL.: see hexandrous.] In the Linnean system of botany,

a class of plants having six stamens, which are all of equal or nearly equal length. It is thus distinguished from the class Tetradynamia, which has also six stamens, but of these form are longer than the other two. hexandrian (hek-san'dri-an), a. Same as hex-

hexandrous (hek-san'drus), a. [\langle NL. hexandrus, \langle Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\xi$, \equiv E. six, + $av\eta\rho$ ($av\delta\rho$ -), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having six stamens.

Also hexandrious, hexandrian.

Also hexandrious, hexandrian.

hexane (hek'sān), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\xi$, \equiv E. six, +

-ane.] The sixth member (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons. It is a liquid, boilhexanealmus, hexansalmos (hek-sap-sal'mus, ira et obort $\dot{\epsilon}^{00}$ C. found in various transfer of $\dot{\epsilon}^{00}$ C. found in various transfer of $\dot{\epsilon}^{00}$ C. for $\dot{\epsilon}^{$ ing at about 60° C., found in various natural

hexangular (hek-sang'gū-lār), a. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\epsilon}\xi, =$ E. six, + L. angulus, an angle.] Having six angles.

The base was hexangular, finely ornamented with Gothic culpture.

Pennant, Tour, p. 217. sculpture.

hexapartite (hek-sa-pär'tīt), a. [ζ Gr. εξ, = Ε. siz, + L. partitus, divided, ζ partire, divide, part.] 1. In arch., divided into six parts: applied to a vault divided by its system of arching into six parts.—2. In zoöl., having six parts; hexamerous

hexamerous.
hexapetaloid (hek-sa-pet'a-loid), a. [ζ Gr. έξ,
= E. six, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + είδος, resemblance.] Having six colored
parts like petals. [Rare.]
Hexapetaloideæ (hek-sa-pet-a-loi'dē-ē), n. pl.
[Nl., as herapetatoid + -ew.] A division of
petaloid monocotyledonous plants, proposed by
Lindlev in 1830. in which the number of petals Lindley in 1830, in which the number of petals

Petablithinocotyletonous plants, proposed by Lindley in 1830, in which the number of petals or lobes of the perianth is six.

hexapetalous (hek-sa-pet'a-lus), a. [$\langle Gr. \hat{\epsilon} \xi, = E. \sin x, + \pi \hat{\epsilon} \tau a \lambda o v$, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In bot., having six petals or flower-leaves.

hexaphyllous (hek-sa-fil'us), a. [$\langle Gr. \hat{\epsilon} \xi, = E. \sin x, + \phi i \lambda \lambda o v$, a leaf.] In bot., having six leaves.

Hexapla (hek'sa-plä), n. [Gr. $\tau \hat{\alpha} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\epsilon} \pi \lambda \hat{\alpha}$, neut. pl. of $\hat{\epsilon} \hat{\xi} \pi \pi \lambda \hat{\delta} o c$, contr. $\hat{\epsilon} \hat{\xi} \pi \pi \lambda \hat{\delta} \hat{v}$, sixfold, $\langle \hat{\epsilon} \xi, = E. \sin x, + \pi \lambda o c c$]. An edition of the Bible in six versions. The name is especially given to a collection of texts of the old Testament collated by Origen. It contained in six parallel columns the Hebrew text in Hebrew characters and in Greek characters, the Septuagint with critical emendations, and versions by Symmachus, Aquila, and Theodotion. There were also fragments of several other versiona. hexaplar (hek'sa-plär), a. [$\langle Hexapla + -ar$.] Sextuple; containing six columns; specifically (with a capital initial letter), of or pertaining to the Hexapla.

to the Hexapla. hexaplaric (hek-sa-plar'ik), a. [< hexaplar + ie.] Same as hexaplar.

The old unrevised text [of the Septuagint], as it existed before Origen, has been usually called . . . the Vulgate; that of Origen, the Hexaplaric.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 62.

hexaplex (hek'sa-pleks), a. [$\langle Gr. \tilde{\epsilon}\xi, = L. sex$

hexaplex (hek'sa-plcks), a. $[\langle Gr, \tilde{\epsilon}\xi, = L. sex = E. six, + L. - plex, as in duplex, etc.: see duplex. The proper form from the Gr. would be "hexaple.] Sixfold; sextuple. [Rare.] hexapod (hek'sa-pod), a. and n. <math>[\langle NL. hexapus(-pod-), \langle Gr. \tilde{\epsilon}\xi\acute{a}rov\varsigma(-\pi od-), having six feet (used with ref. to meter: see hexapody), <math>\langle \tilde{\epsilon}\xi, = E. six, + \pi oi\varsigma(\pi od-) = E. foot.]$ I. a. Having six feet, as any adult true insect; specifically, perfaining to or having the characters of the pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexapoda; hexapodous.

II. n. One of the Hexapoda; a true six-

footed insect.

Also hexapode, hexapodan.

Hexapoda (hek-sap'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of hexapus (-pod-): see hexapod.] I. The true insects; the arthropods which have six feet. Probably more than three fourths of the animal kingdom belong to this group. They form the class Insecta (which see), having three pairs of legs when adult, distinct head, thorax, and abdomen, two antennæ, tracheal respiration, and distinction of sex.

In all [Hexap.o.(a)] there are never more nor less than six legs, but the forelegs are sometimes rudimentary. The leg consists of five parts, coxa, trochanter, femur, tible, and tarsus.

2. A division of butterflies containing those which have all six legs fitted for walking: opposed to Tetrapoda.

hexapodan (hek-sap'ō-dan), a. and n. Same

hexapode (hek'sa-pōd), a. and a. Same as hexapod. This is the common orthography in the older authors.

hexapodous (hek-sap'ō-dus), a. [As hexapod + -ous.] Having six feet; hexapod: as, a hexapodous insect.

apodous insect.

hexapody (hek-sap'ō-di), n. [ζ Gr. *έξαποδία, a hexapody, ζ έξάπους, having six feet: see hexapod. Cf. dipody.] In pros., a group, series, or verse consisting of six feet. According to the principles of classical metrics, only a trochaic, iambic, or logaced hexapody can form a single series or colon, a succession of feet of other classes, as of dactyls, anapeats, Cretics, Ionics, etc., being divisible into more than one colon. A trochaic or iambic hexapody is a trimeter. A hexapody of feet of other classes, united to form a single period or line, is a hexameter. See hexameter.

hexaprostyle (hek'sa-prō-stīl), a. [⟨ Gr. ε̃ξ, = E. sīx, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see prostyle. Cf. hexastyle.] In arch., having a portico of six columns in front: said of a building.

-mos), n. [LGr. ἐξάψαλμος, consisting of six psalms, $\langle Gr. ἱξ, = E. six, + ψαλμός,$ a song sung to the harp, a psalm: see psalm.] In the Gr. Ch., a group of six invariable psalms (Ps. iii., xxxviii., lxiii., lxxxviii., ciii., cxliii., according to the numbering in English Bibles) said daily at lauds (orthron), in the earlier part of that office.

office.

hexapterous (hek-sap'te-rus), a. [⟨ Gr. έξ, = E. six, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having six wings or wing-like parts, as an animal or a plant.

hexasemic (hek-sa-sē'mik), a. [⟨ Ll. hexasemus, ⟨ Gr. έξάσημος, having six morre, ⟨ έξ, = E. six, + σῆμα, a sign, mark, σημείον, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora; cf. disemie.] In anc. pros.:

(a) Containing or amounting to six semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magniunits of time; having or constituting a magnitude of six more or normal shorts: as, a hexusemic foot or dipody; hexasemic magnitude. (b) Consisting of or comprising feet of six semeia or times: as, the hexasemic class or epiploce.

or times: as, the nexaseme class of epiploce. hexastemonous (hek-sa-stem'ō-nus), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\xi$, = E. six, + $\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\mu\omega\nu$, warp, taken as 'stamen': see stamen.] In bot., having six stamens. hexaster (hek-sas'ter), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\xi$, = E. six, + $\dot{\alpha}\sigma\tau\dot{\eta}\rho$ = E. star: see $aster^1$ and star.] In sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six general scand server. erally equal rays. Varieties of the hexaster, according to the character of the ends of the rays, are known as the oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome, and plumicome.

Hexasterophora (hek-sas-te-rof'o-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of hexasterophorus: see hexasterophorous.] A tribe of silicious sponges containing the glass-sponges. See Hexactinel-

hexasterophorous (hek-sas-te-rof'ō-rus), a. [⟨NL. hexasterophorus, ⟨hexaster + L. ferre = E. bear¹.] Provided with hexasters; specifically, pertaining to the Hexasterophora, or having their characters.

hexastich (hek'sa-stik), n. [Also hexastichon (q. v.); formerly hexastick; \langle L. hexastichus, \langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\xi}\dot{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\chi_{0}\varsigma$, of six rows, lines, or verses, $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\epsilon}\varsigma$, = E. six, + $\sigma\tau\iota\chi_{0}\varsigma$, row, line, verse.] In pros., a strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of six

Dryden . . . furnished Tonson with a well-known hex-astick, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. Malone, Dryden.

hexastichon (hek-sas'ti-kon), n. [ζ Gr. έξάστιχος, neut. of έξάστιχος, of six lines: see hexastich.] Same as hexastich.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger hath written this hexastichon in praise of Paris. Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

hexastichous (hek-sas'ti-kus), a. [ζ Gr. έξό-στιχος, of six rows: see hexastich.] In bot., having the parts arranged in six vertical ranks

hexastylar (hek'sa-stī-lār), a. [$\langle hexastyle + -ar^3 \rangle$] In arch., having six columns in front. hexastyle (hek'sa-stīl), a. [$\langle L. hexastylus, \langle Gr. \xi\xi a\sigma\tau v\lambda o \zeta, \text{ with six columns in front, } \langle \xi \xi, = E. six, + \sigma\tau v\lambda o \zeta, \text{ column: see style}^2$.] In arch., having six columns: said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front. The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

style hexastyle pseudo-peripteros; the Theseum at Athens is an am-phiprostyle hexa-style peripteral temple, with pro-naos and opistho-domos or epinaos, each with two col-umns in antis. umns in antis



Hexastyle Front of the ancient Roman emple called the Maison Carrée, at Nimes,

hexasyllabic nexasyllable (hek"sa-si-lab'ik), a. [〈 LL. hexasyllabus, 〈 Gr. έξασὑλλαβος, of six syllables, 〈 έξ, = E. six, + συλλαβή, syllable: see syllable.] Containing or consisting of six syllables: as, irreconcilable is a hexusyllable word; the hexasyllabic form of a cheriambus UUU for -

hexatetrahedron (hek-sa-tet-ra-hē'dren), n.; pl. hexatetrahedra (-drā). [< Gr. ɛ̃ɛ̄, = E. six, + E. tetrahedron, q. v.] In crystal., a solid bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the

bounded by twenty-four scalene triangles; the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. The diamond sometimes has this form.

Hexateuch (hek'sa-tūk), n. [ζ Gr. $\hat{\epsilon}\xi$, = E. six, + $\tau\epsilon\bar{\nu}\chi\sigma_{\zeta}$, a tool, implement, later also a book. Cf. Pentateuch, Heptateuch.] The first six books of the Old Testament. The sixth book, Joshua, relating the final settlement of the Jews In the promised land, is a continuation of the Pentateuch, and apparently forms with it a complete work, homogeneous in both style and purpose.

Having relegated the whole of the Hexateuch into a late period, Prof. Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the days of the Judges.

The Independent, Nov. 1, 1883.

Hexateuchal (hek'sa-tū-kal), a. [\langle Hexateuch + -al.] Of er pertaining to the Hexateuch. hexatomic (hek-sa-tom'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\epsilon}\xi$, \equiv E. six, $+ \dot{\alpha}\tau o\mu o c$, an atom.] In chem., consisting of six atoms: also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds

having six replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexavalent (hek-sav'a-lent), a. [\(\xi\) Gr. \(\hat{\xi}\) \xi = E.

six, + I., valen(t-)s, ppr. of valere, have power:

see valid.] In chem., having the same saturating or combining power as six hydrogen atoms, or a valence of six.

or a valence of six.

hexaxon (hek-sak'son), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \hat{\epsilon}\xi, = \operatorname{E}. \operatorname{six}, + \hat{\epsilon}\xi \omega v$, an axle: see ax^2 , axe^2 , and axle.] Having six axes of growth, as a sponge-spiculc.

hexicology (hek-si-kol' $\hat{\phi}$ -ji), n. An erroneous form for hexiology.

hexiological (hek'si- $\hat{\phi}$ -loj'i-kal), a. [$\langle \operatorname{hexiology} v \rangle$ hexiology (hek-si-ol' $\hat{\phi}$ -ji), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \hat{\epsilon}\xi v \rangle$, a state or habit ($\langle \hat{\epsilon}\chi \varepsilon v \rangle$, have, hold; intr., be in a given state or condition: see hectic), $+ \neg \lambda o v ia$, $\langle \lambda \varepsilon v \rangle$, speak: see $\neg o \log v$.] The history of the development and behavior of living beings as affected by their environment. This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form hexicology.

hexiradiate (hek-si-rā'di-āt), a. [Irreg. $\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \hat{\epsilon}\xi v \rangle \rangle$ and $\langle v \rangle \rangle$ hexiradiate (hek-si-rā'di-āt), a. [Irreg. $\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \hat{\epsilon}\xi v \rangle \rangle$ hexiradiate, a.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

Hence the group is distinguished as hexiradiate.

W. E. Carpenter, Micros., § 511.

hexoctahedron (hek-sok-ta-hē'dron), n. [⟨Gr. εξ, = E. six, + E. octahedron, q. v.] A crystal-line form belonging to the isometric system and contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces. Also called adamantoid, because it is a common form of the diamond.

Also hexakisactahedron.

Also hexakisoctahedron. hext, a. superl. [ME. hexte, heest, etc., AS. hehsta, superl. of heáh, high: see high. Cf. next, superl. of nigh.] Highest.



Hexoctahedron.

Than he glode thurgh the greues & the gray thornes, To the hed of the hole on the hext gre [step]. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13504.

The first apple and the hext
Which groweth vnto you next.

Isle of Ladies, 1. 345.

When bale is hext, Boot is next.

hexyl (hek'sil), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \hat{\epsilon} \xi \rangle = \text{E. } six, + -yl.$] The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of the sixth member of the monovalent series of alcohols.

Bachelor Bluff, Bacbelor Bluff,

Hey for a heart that's rugged and tough!

Old song, in Scott's Chronicles of the Canongate, xx.

hey2t, a. and adv. An obsolete form of high.

hey³+, v. and n. An obsolete form of hie. Chaucer. hey³+, n. An obsolete form of hay². heyday¹ (hā/dā), interj. [Formerly heyda, accom. of D. heidaar = G. heida = Dan. heida, hey there, ho there: see hey¹ and there.] An extense they are they and there is the hereful and there. clamation of cheerfulness, surprise, wonder,

Hey-da! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame eastles in the aire?

B. Jonson, Masque of Augura.

Hey day! what's the matter now!
Sheridan, School for Seandal, v. 3.

heyday² (hā'dā), n. [Confused with heyday¹; prop. high-day, q. v.] Highest vigor; full strength; aeme. Highest vigor; full

th; acme.

At your age,
The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble.
And waits upon the judgment.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

A merry peal puts my spirits quite ln a hey-day.

Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, l. 1.

The natural association of the sentiment of love with the heyday of the blood seems to require that in order to portray it in vivid tints . . . one must not be too old. Emerson, Love.

The heyday of life is over with him, but his old age is sunny and chirping.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 2.

heyday-guiset, heydeguyt (hā'dā-gīz, hā'da-gī), n. [Early mod. E. also haydegy, haydigee, as if sing., but usually heyday-guise, heyedeguyes, heidegyes, hey-de-guize, hy-day-gies, hydagies, haydigyes, etc., and prob. orig. hey-day guise, i. e. holiday fashion: see heyday² and guise.] A kind of dance; a country-dance or round.

But frendly Faeries, met with many Graces, . . . And light-foote Nymphes can chace the Impering Night With Heydeguyes and trimly trodden traces.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

wells and rills, in meadowes greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise, Robin Good-fellow (Percy's Reliques, p. 387).

hey-passt (hā'pàs'). [< hey, interj., + pass, impv.] An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to "Presto, change!"

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your hey-passe and repasse. Marlowe, Faustus, v. 1.

your hey-passe and repasse. Marlowe, Faustus, v. I.
You wanted but Hey-passe to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. But for all your
sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are
not vanished. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

heyront, n. An obsolete form of heron.

Hey's ligament. See ligament. heysoget, heysugget, n. Obsolete forms of hay-

In chem., the symbol for mercury (New

Hg. In chem., the symbol for mercury (New Latin hydrargyrum).

H. H. An abbreviation of (a) His Holiness—that is, the Pope—or of (b) His (or Her) High-

A contraction of hooshead.

hi (h), interj. [Also hy; a mere exclamation, like hey¹, heigh, ha¹, etc.] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, etc.: often used ironically and in derision.

Ready money worth twelve per cent. a month, too, and he with twelve banks in monte and faro. Hi, hi, hi l J. W. Palmer, New and Old, p. 172.

or absence of other columns on the sides of the edifice, or at its opposite end, or within the portico. These character-sites must be expressed, in the description of a building by the adjunction of other epithetes or terms. Thus, the Roman temple called the Maison Carrée, at Nimes, is a prostyle hexastyle pseudo-peripteros;

hey¹ (hā), interj. [Also hay; ⟨ ME. hey, hay = Hiantes (hī-an'tēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of L. hian(t-)s, ppr. of hiare, gape: see hiatus.] 1. Same as Fissirostres. A. E. Brehm.—2. In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym tract attention and as an interrogative.

Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?

Ritson, Scottish Songs.

Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey?

Sheridan, The Duenna, It. 3.

The continual kinterestable.

The continual hiation or holding open of its [the chame-on's] mouth. Sir T. Erowne, Vulg. Err., lii. 21. leon'sl mouth.

hiatus (hī-ā'tus), n.; pl. hiatuses, hiatus (-tus-ez, -tus). [L., a gap, aperture, chasm, hiatus, (hiare, pp. hiatus, gape, yawn, allied to E. yawn, q. v.] 1. An opening; an aperture; a gap; a chasm.

Those hiatuses are at the bottom of the sea, whereby ne abyss below opens into and communicates with it.

Woodward.

2. In anat., a foramen.—3. In gram. and pros., the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word.—4. A space from which something requisite to completeness is absent, as a missing link in a genealogy, an interval of unknown history, a lost or erased part of a manuscript, etc.; a lacuna; a break.

I shall endeavour to fill this hiatus by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings from the time to Hen. VII., when Mr. Vertue's notes recommence.

Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

A lamentable hiatus occurs in his greatest work.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

Even the hiatus between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

5. Specifically, in logic, a fault of demonstration, consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of, and not self-evident or admitted... Hiatus Fallopti, the opening of Fallopius, an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the passage of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve. — Hiatus trapezii, the clongated lozenge-shaped interval between the fore border of the acromiotrapezius muscle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the clavotrapezius development.

levator clavicule.

Hibbertia (hi-ber'ti-ä), n. [NL. (Andrews, 1797), named after George Hibbert.] A genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order Dilleniuceæ and the tribe Hibbertica. They are small heath-like shrubs with slender trailing or climbing stems, and showy yellow flowers in solitary terminal or sxillary clusters. The flowers, which are strong-scented, have 5 thick sepals,



Flowering Branch of Hibbertia volubilis.

5 fugacious petals, numerous stamens, and 1 to 15 carpels, each containing one or more shining seeds. About 70 species are known, chiefly confined to Australasia. They are the Australian rock-roses, and a number of species are cultivated for their showy flowers. Beautifully preserved impressions of the leaves of three species of this genus have been described by Conwentz from fragments of amber from the celebrated amber-beds of northern Prussia.

Hibbertieæ (hib-er-ti'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hib-bertia + -eæ.] A tribe of polypetalous dicotyle-donous plants, of the natural order Dilleniacew, donous plants, of the nathral order plantacear, proposed by Reichenbach in 1828, and typified by the genus Hibbertia. It differs from the other tribes of the Dilleniaceae by having the apex of the filaments never or rarely dilated, by the anthers being often oblong, and by having small one-nerved or rarely reticulate-nerved leaves. Same as Hibbertineæ of Spoch.

hibernacle (hī'ber-nā-kl), n. [= F. hibernacle, the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed, = Sp. invernaculo, a greenhouse, < L. hibernaculum, winter residence, pl. hibernacula, winter tents, winter quarters, < hibernace, pass the winter: see hibernate.] 1. That which serves for shelter or protection in winter. pass the winter; see intermet. 1. That winter serves for shelter or protection in winter; winter quarters.—2. In hort., a covering or protection for young buds during winter.—3. Same as hibernaeulum, 2.

hibernaculum (hī-ber-nak'ū-lum), n.; pl. hibernacula (-lā). [L.: see hibernacle.] 1. Same as hibernacle, 1.

As a neighbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water, he turned out a water-rat that was curiously laid up in an hybernaculum artificially formed of grass and leaves.

Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xxviii.

There sat a frog . . . in a little excavation in the surface of the leaf-mould. As it sat there, the top of its back was level with the surface of the ground. This, then, was its hibernaculum; here it was prepared to pass the winter.

J. Burroughs, Signs and Seasons, p. 16.

2. In bot., any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bud or bulb. Also hibernacle. [Now rare.]—3. In zoöl.: (a) One of the winter buds of a polyzoan; an arrested and encysted polyzoön-bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring.

The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in Paludicells is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-colored cuticle. They are termed hybernacula.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

(b) The false opercule or pseudoperculum of a

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 273.

hibernal (hī-ber'nal), a. [= F. hibernal, hivernal = Sp. Pg. invernal, < L. hibernalis, < hibernalis, < hibernalis, of winter: see hibernatc.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

hibernate (hī'ber-nāt), v. i.; pret. and pp. hibernated, ppr. hibernating. [Formerly also written hybernate; < L. hibernatis, pp. of hibernatis, distributions of the hibernatis. written hybernate; \(\cap \) I. hibernatus, \(\text{pp. of hibernare}\) It. invernare, vernare = \(\text{Sp. Pg. invernar} = \text{Pr. ivernar} = \text{F. hiverner}\), \(\text{pass the winter,} \(\cap \) it. inverno, \(\text{verno} = \text{Sp. invierno} = \text{Pg. invierno} = \text{P generally in a torpid condition, as some ani-

Other causes than cold may induce an animal to hibernate; as when deprived of the supply of food gathered during the previous season.

Science, III. 588.

2. Figuratively, to remain in seclusion; pass the time torpidly or apathetically. I want to hibernate for three months, and not see a soul, except you with my meals. T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

hibernation (hī-ber-nā'shon), n. [Formerly also hybernation; = F. hibernation, hivernation, \ \(\(\mathbb{L} \) as if *hibernatio(n-), \(\ext{hibernate}, \text{hibernate} \); see hibernate, v.] The act or period of hiber-

The several plants that were to pass their hybernation in

the green-house.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, A New Conservatory. Naturalists have not sufficiently discriminated between torpidity and hybernation.

E. Blyth, Note on Gilbert White's Nat. Hist. of Sel-

[borne, xxxviii.

Hibernian (hī-ber'ni-an), a. and n. [< L. Hibernia, sometimes written Iverna, Juverna, also Ierna, Ierne, Gr. Ἰονερνία, Ἰέρνη, regarded as various forms of the name which appears later as Ir. Erin, gen. Erinn, Erin, Ireland.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland, or to its inhabitants; characteristic of Ireland or the Irish; Irish.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} Hibernian politics, 0 Swift! thy fate. \\ Pope, Dunciad, iii. 331. \end{tabular}$

Hibernian embroidery, an embroidery done in button-hole-stitch and satin-stitch with colored silk, floss, etc. Dict. of Needlework.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Ireland;

Hibernianism (hī-ber'ni-an-ism), n. [< Hibernianism (hī-ber'ni-an-ism), n. [< Hibernianism (hī-ber'ni-an-ism), n. [< Hibernian + -ism.] Same as Hibernicism.

Hibernicism (hī-ber'ni-sizm), n. [< Hibernia + -ic + -ism.] An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; especially, an Irish bull.

Though it is not true that here "Ireland stops the way," a most choice Hibernicism does.

Alhenæum, March 10, 1888, p. 311.

Hibernicize (hī-ber'ni-sīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Hibernicized, ppr. Hibernicizing. [< Hibernia + -ic + -ize.] To make Irish; give an Irish character to; render into the language or idiom of the Irish.

Many of the English nobles were Hibernicized — and few of the Irish were Anglicized.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 141.

hibernization (hī-ber-ni-zā'shon), n. Same as

hibernation. Imp. Diet.

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-ber'nō-sel'tik), a. and n.

I. a. Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race; native Irish: as, the Hiberno-Celtic

language.

II. n. The nativo Irish language.

Hibernologist (hī-bēr-nol'ō-jist), n. [< Hit nology + -ist.] A student of Hibernology. n. [\ Hiber-

We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the Hibernologists of the present generation.

Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 231.

Hibernology (hī-ber-nol'ō-ji), n. [〈 Hibernia + Gr. -λογία, 〈 λέγειν, speak: sec -ology.] The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and

Hibisceæ (hī-bis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hibiscus + -ee.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Malvacee, typified by the genus Hibiscus. It is characterized by having the column of stamens anther-bearing for a considerable part of its length, naked and truncate or 5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 6-celled loculicidal pod.

5-toothed at the apex, and a mostly 5-celled loculicidal pod. Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), n. [NL., \ L. hibiscus, also hibiscum, \ Gr. i\beta ico, mallow.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants (herbs, shrubs, or trees), of the natural order Malvaccæ, and the type of the tribe Hibisceæ. They are characterized by having a 5-celt calyx, supplemented by 3 to 5 narrow bracts; by the long column of atamens, which is frequently anther-bearing for much of its length; and by the 5-valved loculicidal pod, with numerous seeds. About 150 species are known, mostly from tropical countries, but a few are natives of temperate regions. The species are remarkable for abounding in mucilage and for the tensetty of the fiber of their bark, whence several are employed for many economical purposes in their native countries. The petals

their native countries. The petals of H. rosasinensis (a plant with large, handsome, usually red flowers, frequent in greenhouses) are astringent, and greenhouses) are astringent, and are used in China as a black dye for the hair and eyes. The handsome flowering shrub known in gardens as Althea frutex, or rose of Sharon, is a species of Hibiscus (H. Syriacus).



Sharon, is a species of Hibiscus (H. Spriacus). The root of H. Manihot yields a mucliage used as size and to give a proper consistence to paper. The leaves of H. cannabinus are edible, and an oil is extracted from its seeds: a, flowering Branch of Hibiscus Moscheutes. It is cultivated in India for its fiber, being known as Indian hemp. The plants of this genus are commonly known as rose-mallows. The great rose-mallow of the Carolina coast is H. coccineus. H. Moscheutos, of the United States, with rose-colored or white flowers 6 inches in diameter, is the swamp rose-mallow. II. Trionum, of Europe, with a sulphur-yellow corolla, is the bladder-ketmia or flower-of-an-hour. H. (formerly Abelmoschus) exculentus, of the West Indies and Central America, furnishes the okra or gumbo. H. Manihot is the Australian manioc. H. splendens, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is the hollyhock-tree. H. Sobdarrija, of tropical Asia and Africa, yields the rosellafiber. H. tiliaceus is the Tahitian poeron.

fiber. H. tiliaceus is the Tshittan poeron.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.
hic (hik), interj. [See hic, hick³, n.] A syllable
used to express the sound of a hiccup, particularly in representing the speech of a drunken
person as interrupted by this sound.
hic, hick³ (hik), n. [Cf. D. hik = LG. hick = Dan.
hikke = Sw. hicka = W. ig = Bret. hik, a hiccup;
MD. hicken, D. hikken, MD. also hicksen = G.
hicken, hicksen, hichsen, v., = Dan. hikke = Sw.
hicka, hiccup; cf. also the various other E. forms,
hiccup, hickup, hiccough, hicket, hickot, hickock. hicka, hiecup; cf. also the various other E. forms, hiccup, hickup, hickouph, hicket, hickot, hickock, also kink², chink⁴, chin-congh; F. hoquet, formerly hocquet, Pers. hikuk, hukkuk, Hind. hichki, hukhki, hukhi, a hiccup: all imitative of the sound of a hiccup.] A hiccup. hic, hick³ (hik), v. [⟨hic, hick³, n.] To hiccup. hicatee, hiccatee (hik-a-tē'), n. [Central Amer.] A fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelaticed.

teemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

hiccius doctiust (hik'shius dok'shius). [A nonsense formula, appar. founded on L. hic est doctus, 'here is a learned man.' Cf. hocus-pocus.] A juggler. [Cant.]

And hiccius doctius played in all.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 580.

hiccoryt, n. See hickory.
hiccup, hiccough (hik'up), n. [The spelling hiccough is recent, being a forced conformation with cough, which is not related; the promisery hiccup. nuuciation is still that of the older form hiccup, nunciation is still that of the older form hiccup, carlier written hickup (cf. mod. dial. hickup-snickup), hickhop, with equiv. forms hickock, hickcock, hickcock, and hicket, with quasi-dim. suffixes -ock, -et, \(\) hic (hick), a syllable imitative of the spasmodic sound concerned: see hic, interj.] A quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary elbsing of the glotist the affection of having such spasms; in the tis; the affection of having such spasms: in the latter sense generally in the plural: as, to have the hiccups.

He shall be a knight, a baron; or by some false accusation, as they do to such as have the hielchop, to make them forget it.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 549.

Some are freed from the hiccough by being told of some feigned ill news, or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind. Boyle, Works, I. 83. hiccup, hiccough (hik'up), v. [Formerly also hickup; \(hiccup, hiccough, n. Cf. D. hikken, etc., hiccup; from the noun: see hic, hick's, n.] I. intrans. To be affected with the hiccups; make the sound of a hiccup.

My beard to grow, my ears to prick up, Or (when I'm in a fit) to hickup. S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 346.

II. trans. To say, pronounce, or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups, as one who is intoxicated.

who is intoxicated.

**Hiccoughing out the same strain he'd begun, "Jol—jolly companions every one!"

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 172.

They abborred Popery... and idolatries in general; and hiccuped Church and State with fervor.

Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 155.

hich (hēch), a. A Scotch form of high.

hichcock 1, n. and v. A variant of hiccup.

hichcock 2, n. [\(\) hich, var. of hick 1, + cock, used as a dim. suffix.] A fool.

Among whom this hichcock missed his rapier; at which

Among whom this hichcocke missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a special! friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.

Jests of George Peel.

hichelt, n. See hetchel. hic jacet (hik jā'set). [L.: hic, adv., here, orig. a case (locative) of hic, this, akin to E. hel, q. v.; jacet, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of ja-eēre, lie: see jacent.) Here lies: words often beginning Latin (and later sometimes English) epitaphs on tombstones. Abbreviated H. J. It is sometimes used as a noun, as in the extract.

Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivlen.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivlen.

hick¹ (hik), v. i. [Prob. a var. of hip³.] To
hop; spring. [Prov. Eng.]
hick² (hik), n. [A particular use of Hick, <
ME. Hikkc, a popular variation of Rick, also
Dick, as an abbr. of Richard (see dicky¹, etc.),
and partly merged with Ike, a contr. of Isaac.
Henco hickscorner. Hick appears variously in
the surnames Hicks, Hickes, Hickson, Hixon,
Higgins, Higginson, Hitchins, etc., parallel with
Dick, Dix, Dickson, Dixon, Dickens, etc.] A
countryman: used like hodge.

Richard Bumkin: He! A nertest Country Hick—how

Richard Bumpkin: Ha! A perfect Country Hick—how came you, Friend, to be a Soldier?

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

hick³, n. and v. See hic.
hickery (hik'ér-i), a. [Origin obscure.] Illnatured. [North. Eng.]
hickery-pickery (hik'èr-i-pik'èr-i), n. A popular version of hiera-piera.

The leddy cured me wi' some hickery-pickery.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii. hicket | (hik'et), n. [Also hickot; imitative, like hiccup, hickock, F. hoquet, etc.: see hiccup.] Same as hiccup.

Le hocquet ou sanglot [F.], the Hickot, or yexing.

Nomenclator.

It is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the hicket.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

sir I. Browne, Vulg. Err., IV. 9.
hicket† (hik'et), v. i. [< hicket, n.] To hiceup.
hickhallt, n. Same as hickwall.
hickinglyt, adv. In a hicking or hacking manner: applied to a cough. Topsell.
hick-joint (hik'joint), a. In masonry, an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the surface.

hickock; (hik'ok), n. [Also hickeock, hichcock; a varied redupl. of hic, hick? (cf. Pers. hikuk,

hukkuk): see hic, hick³, hic-cup.] Same as hiccup.

The voice is lost in hickocks, and the breath is stifled with sighs.

Howell, Parly of [Beasts, p. 23.

hickol (hik'ol), n. See hickwall. n. See mekwatt. hickory (hik'o-ri), n.; pl. hick-ories (-riz). [Formerly also hiccory, and in earlier pohickery; an Ind. form Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is kiskatom, q. v.] 1. A North Amer-



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Hickory (Carya alba). a, male flower; b, female flower.

A North American tree belonging to the genus Carya, of the natural order Juglandea. It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipuies, and monocious flowers, the sterile in catkins, the fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony not-shell, containing a large 4-tobed orthotropous seed. See Carya.

Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Appie tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery.

J. Ferrar, Reformed Virginia Silk Worm (1653).

Loud the black-eyed Indian msidens laugh,
That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves,
The hickory's white nuts. Bryant, The Fountain.

2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, and flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbark or shelibark is the most valuable.

hickory-acacia (hik'o-ri-a-kā'shia), n. A tall shrub or small tree, Acacia leprosa, of the natural order Leguminosa, a native of New Sonth Wales. The heart-wood is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for furniture.

hickory-elm (hik'o-ri-elm), n. See elm. hickory-eucalyptus (hik'o-ri-ū-ka-lip'tus), n. Eucalyptus punctata, a native of New South Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of

wates, a beautiffing tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheel-wrights' work, ship-building, etc.
hickory-girdler (hik'o-ri-ger"dler), n. A longicorn beetle, Oncideres cingulatus, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. Some girdler, and the property of the controller of the the United States. See girdler, 3, and cut un-

the United States. See girdler, 3, and ent under twig-girdler.

hickory-head (hik'o-ri-hed), n. The ruddy duck, hardhead, or toughhead, Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull. [New Jersey, U. S.]

hickory-nut (hik'o-ri-nut), n. The nut of the hickory. The hickory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which at maturity opens spontaneously by four seams. The meat of the better kinds is delicately flavored, and yields a large smount of fine oil.

Veer after veer hundreds and thousands of husbels of

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 71.

hickory-pine (hik'o-ri-pin), n. On the Pacific coast, Pinus Balfouriana, variety aristata; in the eastern United States, P. pungens. See Pinus. hickory-shad (hik'o-ri-shad), n. Same as gizzard-shad.

hickory-shirt (hik'o-ri-shert), n. A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a

check. [U.S.] hickott, n. See hicket.

hickscornert (hik'skôr-ner), n. [Also written hicscorner; so called from a character in an in-terlude under this title printed by Wynken de Wordo, represented as a libertine who scoffs at See hick2.] A scoffer, especially at religion. See hir religious things.

What is more common in our days than, when such hick-scorners will be merry at their drunken banquets, to fall in talk of some one minister or other? Pilkington.

Hicksite (hik'sīt), n. [\(\chi\) Hicks (see def.) + \(\chi\) te2.] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See Society of Friends, under friend. hickupt, n. and v. See hiccup.

hickwall (hik'wâl), n. [Also in numerous other forms, as hickval, hickvell, hickhall, hickol, hickce, equal, eaqual, ecall, ecle, eccle, eikle, ickle, 178

iewell, yuckel, yockel, and, with an intermediate form hickway, hieway, heeco, in another type heighaw, highawe, highhaw, highkoc, heyhoe, as well as in the accom forms heuhole, formerly huhole, hewel, etc. (see hewhole), highhole, highholder. The syllable hick- is perhaps orig. due to hack-, and -wall to -wall in woodwall, witwall, the bird being also known as wood-hacker and woodwall. Cf. Florio's definition of It. piechio: woodvall. Cf. Florio's definition of it. piechio:
"a knocke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a
thumpe or great stroke, also a bird called a
wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree
iobber, a hickway, a iobber, spight, a snapper."
The form heighaw (heyhoe, etc.) appears to be
imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing
cry (cf. ha-ha¹, haw-haw¹, heehaw, heigh-ho). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] 1. A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, Pieus minor, and to the green woodpecker or popin-

jay, Gecinus viridis, both of Europe.

Those carpenter fowis, the hickwalls,
Who with their beaks did lack the gates out workmanly:
And of their hacking the like sound arose
As in a dockyard. Cary, tr. of Aristophanes' Birds, p. 109.

2. The little blue titmouse, Parus caruleus.

[Prov. Eng. in both senses.] hickwayt (hik'wā), n. Same as hickwall.

hid, p. a. See hidden.
hidage (hi'dāj), n. [= OF. (Law F.) hidage,

< ML. hidagium; as hide³ + -age.] 1. A tax
formerly paid to the kings of England for every
hide of land.

All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his raigne, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehersed, as . . Carucage, Hydage, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 136.

The cities and towns not within the scope of the hidage

paid by way of suxiltum or sid.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 41.

2. The assessed value or measurement of an

estate for this purpose.

hidalgism (hi-dal'jizm), n. [< hidalgo + -ism.]

The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of hidalgos in Spain. See hidalgo. [Rare.]

His [Cervantes's] main purpose was . . . to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of hidalgism.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 358.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), n. [Sp., generally explained, according to a popular etymology, as standing for hijo de algo, 'son of something' (hijo, son; de, of; algo, something, anything, < L. aliquid, aliquod, something); but this is wrong, OSp. Pg. fidalgo standing for fijo dalgo, < L. filius Italieus, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e. adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the jus Italieum, or right of Roman citizenship, was conformed. Sp. hijo OSp. fijo (L. filius, son.) jus Halicum, or right of Roman eitizenship, was conferred; Sp. kijo, OSp. ijjo, < L. filius, son: see filiul.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The special privileges formerly possessed by the hidslgos (among which was the exclusive right to the sppellative Don) made them as a class self-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were not otherwise distinguished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional government.

The knights and hidalgos are an intermediate order between the great nobility and the people.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

hidden, hid (hid'n, hid), p. a. [\ ME. hid, hidd, hed, hud, yhid, ihud, pp. of hiden, hide: see hide. The pp. is prop. hid, like chid, contr. weak pp., the appar, strong forms hidden, chidden, being conformed to orig. strong pp. forms like ridden, bidden. See hide.] 1. Concealed; placed in

If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures. Prov. ii. 4.

Hidden ismps in old sepulchral urns.

Cowper, Conversation, i. 358.

2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commaunde 3e that dineris and sopers prively in hid place be not had.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 331. To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the hidden

The melting voice through mazes running, Untwisting all the chains that tie The hidden soul of harmony. Milton, L'Allegro, i. 144.

Hidden antennæ, in entom., antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the head or thorax, as in many Coleoptera.—Hidden consecutives. Same as covered consecutives (which see, under consecutive).—Hiden fifths. See fifth.—Hidden octave. See octave.—Syn. Covert, occuit, recondite, profound, abstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, unknown.

lowish-green variety of spodumene, found in North Carolina in small crystals of prismatic habit. It is highly esteemed as a gem. Also called lithia emerald, in allusion to its compo-

sition and color.
hiddenly (hid'n-li), adv. In a hidden or secret

These things have I hiddenly spoke, and yet not so secretly but that they might very well take notice of it.

Culverwell, The Schisme, vi.

hiddenness (hid'n-nes), n. The state of being hidden or concealed. [Rare.]

There is, in every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in "a state of hiddenness and inactivity," till something human or Divine discover its life within us. Chalmers, Int. to Imitation of Christ, p. 36.

hidden-veined (hid'n-vand), a. In bot., having

hidden-veined (hid'n-vānd), a. In bot., having invisible veins, as the leaves of pinks and houseleeks. See hyphodrome.
hide¹ (hīd), v.; pret. hid, pp. hidden, hid, ppr. hiding. [< ME. hiden, hyden, huden (pret. hidde, hydde, hudde, pp. hid, hud, etc.), < AS. hÿdan (pret. hÿdde, pp. hÿded, pl. contr. hÿdde), hide, conceal, = MLG. hoden, huden, LG. hüden, hüen, ver-hüden, ver-hüen, hide, cover, conceal (also keep, heed, being partly merged in hüden, höden = AS. hēdan, E. heed¹, q. v.); prob. = Gr. κείθειν, hide, = W. cuddio, hide, conceal. Cf. L. custos (for *cudtos †), a guard, protector: see custody. Connected ult. with hide², q. v.] I. trans. 1. To conceal from sight; prevent from being seen; cover up: as, to hide one's face; to hide a stain or a scar.

to hide a stain or a scar.

The Sunne for shame did hide himselfe from so mon-strous sight of a cowardiy calamity. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, 1. 27.

Till love, victorious o'er slarms, Hid fears and blushes in bis arms. Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

A huge town, continuous and compact,

Hiding the face of earth for leagues.

Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. To conceal from discovery; secrete; put in a place of security or safety: as, to hide money.

He is a flying enemye, hiding himselfe in woodes and ogges.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion.

Ps. xxvii. 5.

There is a field, through which I often pass, . . . Where oft the bitch-fox hides her hapless brood.

Courper, Needless Alarm.

3. To conceal from knowledge or cognizance; keep secret; hold back from avowal or disclosure; suppress: as, to hide one's feelings.

Tell me now what thou hast done; hide it not from me.

Josh. vii. 19.

With much of Pain, and all the Art I knew,
Have I endeavour'd hitherto
To hide my Love, and yet all will not do.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love's Invistbility.

No man ever hid his vice with greater caution than he ses his virtue.

Steele, Tatier, No. 211. does his virtue.

4. To withdraw; withhold; turn aside or away. Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry.

Lam, iii, 56.

When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes om you. Isa, i. 15.

om you.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled.

Ps. xxx. 7.

Hide thy face from my sins. Ps. ii. 9.

=Syn. Secrete, etc. (see conceal); screen, cover, cloak, veii, shroud, mask, disguise, suppress, dissemble.

II. intrans. To withdraw from sight; lie concealed; keep one's self out of view.

Ryght as a serpent hit [hideth] under floures.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, i. 504.

Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 203.

To his friends
A sweeter secret hides behind his fame.
Lowell, To H. W. L.

Lowell, To H. W. L. hide² (hīd), n. [\langle ME. hide, hyde, hude, \langle AS. hŷd = OS. hūd = OFries. hūd, hede = D. huid = MLG. hūt = OHG. hūt, MHG. hūt, G. haut = Icel. hūdh = Sw. Dan. hud, skin, hide, = L. cūtis, skin (see cutis, cuticle), = Gr. κύτος, skin: prob. with orig. initial s, as in Gr. σκύτος, skin, hide, L. scutum, a shield, the root *sku, cover, being seen also in Gr. σκύλος, the hide of a beast, AS. scūa, shade, scūr, E. shower, E. sky, scum, etc.] 1. The skin of an animal, especially of one of the larger animals: as, the hide cially of one of the larger animals: as, the hide of a calf; the thick hide of a rhinoceros.

O whan he slew his berry-brown steed, . . . She ste him a up, flesh and bane,
Left haething but hide and hair.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

The firmness of hides is for the armour of the body against extremities of heat and cold.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. An animal's skin stripped from its body and used as a material for leather or in other ways: as. a raw hide; a dressed hide; in the leather trade, specifically, the skin of a large animal, as an ox or a horse, as distinguished from kips, which are the skins of small or yearling eattle, and skins, which are those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, goats, seals, etc.

Of the hides of beasts, being tanned, they vse to shape for themselues light, but impenetrable armour. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 21.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. The human skin: now in a derogatory sense. A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide! Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame,
Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide.
Cowper, Expostulation, 1. 481.

Bullocks' hides. See bullock1.—Flint hides, sun-dried hides.— Green hide, a raw untanued hide with the hair still on.—Hide-working machine. Same as hide-mill.

—Raw hide. Same as green hide. See rawhide.—Wild hides, hides from wild cattle.

For so-called wild hides, coming particularly from South America, Hamburg is the chief market in Germany. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. LIX. (1885), p. 394.

=Syn. Pelt, etc. See skin, n.
hide² (hīd), v. t.; pret. and pp. hided, ppr. hiding. [⟨ ME. hyden, cover as with a hide; = Icel. hūdhu, flog; cf. G. freq. hūdteln, skin; from the noun hide², skin. The E. verb in def. 2 combines the notion of beating or 'tanning' one's 'hide' with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide.] 1†. To cover with or as with hide hide.

He has a kyrtille one, kepide for hyme seivene, . . . That es *hydede* alle with hare hally [wholly] at overe. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1001.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

2. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]
hide³ (hīd), n. [Only as a historical term; ME.
hide, \(ML. hida, \) \(AS. hīd, twice uncontr. higed,
higid, a certain portion of land; prob. (like the
equiv. hīwise, a hide of land, prop. a family, a
househeld) \(\) hīwan, ONorth. hīgan, pl., members of a household, a family: see hewe, hind².

The original polyion would then be far much land. The orig. meaning would then be 'as much land as will support one family, the actual number of acres being appar, different at different times and places.] In old Eng. law, a holding of land, the allotment of one tenant; a pertion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family, but varying in extent in every district according to local custom and the quality of the soil, hence variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres, or more. It might also include house, wood, meadow, and pasture necessary for the maintenance of the plowman and nxen. See villeinage.

nance of the plowman and nxen. See villeinage.

The whole country was divided into military districts, each five hides sending an armed man at the king's summons, and providing him with victuals and pay.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 130.

He [King Alfred] made a law that all Freemen of the Kingdom possessing two Hides of Land should bring up their Sons in Learning.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 9.

A Hide is so much land as one Plow can sufficiently till.

Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

hide-and-seek (hīd'and-sēk'), n. A child's game in which one or more hide, and the others try to find them. Formerly called hide-and-find.

Egad, you seem all to have been diverting yourselves here at hide and seek, and I don't see who is out of the secret.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

hidebind (hīd' bīnd), v. t. [\(\) hide2 + bind1, with ref. to the earlier adj. hidebound.] To constrict; confine. [Rare.]

A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted and stiffened all native freedom of expression, like some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis barking and hide-binding the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh. De Quincey, Style, i.

hide-blown (hīd'blon), a. Bloated; swelled.

Ye slothful, hide-blown, gormandizing niggards! Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

hidebound (hīd'bound), a. [\(\chi\) hide2 + bound1.]

1. Bound tightly by the hide, as an animal, or by the bark, as a tree: said of a horse, etc., when, from emaciation or other cause, the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers; of a tree or a root, when the bark is se close or unyielding as to impede its growth.

Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore hide-bound hildings.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 415.

He hath wealth, ... but starves his poor hide-bound carcass.

Stafford, Niobe, i. 91.

Stunted hide-bound trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot.

Pope, Macer; a Character.

Hence—2. Obstinately set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigoted; stubborn; unyielding: as, a *hidebound* partizan.

The hidebound humour which he calls his judgement.

Mitton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

The minds of men, long hide-bound in scholastic logic and theology, sprang forward... into a fresh world of light.

Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 47.

3t. Shut tightly; closed fast; hence, close-

fisted; stingy.

Hath my purse been hidebound to my hungry brother?

Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Swearer.

A.S. hidaild, a tax paid on hidegild, n. [Repr. AS. hidgild, a tax paid on every hide of land, \land hid, a hide of land, + gild, payment.] In Anglo-Saxon law, a tax paid on every hide of land.

hideling (hid'ling), a. [\land hide! + -ling2.] Given to hiding; secretive; furtive; elandestine.

[Rare.]

So hideling are its [the nightingale's] habits that one seldom obtains a glimpse of it.

MacGillivray, Brit. Birds (1839), II. 334.

hide-mill (hīd'mil), n. A machine for softening dried hides, as a preliminary process in ing dried indes, as a preminiary process in tanning. It is made in various forms, consisting some-times of a series of rollers, sometimes of a drum or tum-bling-box, sometimes of a pounding or kneeding appa-ratus. The fiddes are first soaked, and are kept moist during treatment in the mili. Also called hide-working

It is usual to soften dry hides and skins in the hide-mill after they come from the soaks. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 250.

hideosity (hid-ē-os'i-ti), n.; pl. hideosities (-tiz). [<hideous + -ity.] Hideous aspect; a very ugly object. [Rare.]

object. [Kare.]
There is a new thing of hideosity (I invent a viie word for a fact that is viier)—flats, warranted fireproof, have been run up adjacently within the last few weeks.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.
That place of monstrosities and hideosities.

Illustr. London News, XXIX. 359.

form of L. hispidus, rough, shaggy, bristly. Cf. the equiv. horrid, \(\) L. horridus, rough, shaggy, bristly. In this view, OF. hide, hisde, fear, dread, terror, is from the adj.] Frightful in appearance, sound, or character; very dreadful; horrible; detestable; revolting: as, a hideous montant of the hideous reconstitute. ster; a hideous uproar; hideous debauchery.

This world (he said) in lesse than in an houre Shal al be dreint, so hidous is the shorre: Thus shal mankinde drenche, and less her lif. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 3520.

Grete and hidyouse was the bateile, and the slaughter grete on bothe sides.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 594.

Methought, a tegion of foul flends
Environ'd me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries that, with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd. Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. =Syn. Grim, Grisly, etc. (see ghastly); horrid, terribie, appalling.

appanns.
hideously (hid'ē-ns-li), adv. [< ME. hidyously, usually hidously; as hideous + -ly².] In a hideous manner or degree.

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro So hidously that with the leste strook lt semede as it woide felie an ook. Chaucer, Knight'a Tale, 1. 843.

Chaucer, Knight a Tale, I. 620.

And the tempest arose so idyously that we were fayne to recoyle bak syen to seke vs some sure herborough.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 61.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so hideouslie
That all the peece he shaked from the flore.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

hideousness (hid'ē-us-nes), n. The state or quality of being hideous.

The faithful copy of my hideousness.

J. Beaumont, Psyche.

They generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignesse, and strength of body, as also in the hideousnesse of their voice.

Sir F. Drake, World Encompassed, p. 28.

hider¹ (hī'der), n. [$\langle \text{ME.hider}; \langle \text{hide}^1 + -\text{er}^1.$] One who hides or conceals.

If the hider of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found. Chaucer, Boëthius, v. hider2+ (hī'der), adv. A Middle English form of

hide-rope (hīd'rōp), n. [< hide² + rope.] A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide, used for wheel-ropes, traces, etc. hide-scraper (hīd'skrā"per), n. In leather-manuf., a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides.

hide-stretcher (hid'strech"er), n. In leather-manuf., a frame on which a hide is stretched

to smooth it out and remove wrinkles; a hide-

stretching frame.
hiding! (hi'ding), n. [{ ME. hydinge, hudinge, hedinge, verbal n. of hyden, hiden, hidel.] The act of concealing; concealment: as, to remain in hiding.

There was the hiding of his power. hiding² (hī'ding), n. [Verbal n. of hide², v.] A flogging or thrashing. [Colloq.]

I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a hiding for his impudence.

C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, i.

hiding-place (hī'ding-plas), n. A place of concealment.

A man shall be as an hiding place from the wind.

Isa. xxxii. 2.

Forth from his dark and lonely hiding place . . . Sailing on obscure wings.

Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

hidioust, a. See hideous.
hidlings, hidlins (hid'lingz, -linz), adv. and a.
[Sc., also written hiddlins; var. of hideling, q. v.] I. adv. In a clandestine manner; secretly; furtively.

An' she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war.

J. Eaillie.

II. a. Clandestine; furtive; hideling.

He ne'er kept up a hidlins plack To spend ahint a comrade's back. Tannahill, Poems, p. 115.

hidoust, hidouslyt. Middle English forms of hideous, hideously.

midrosis, macrusty.
hidrosis (hi-drō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. τόρωσις, perspiration, ⟨ ἰόροῦν, sweat, perspire, ⟨ lỏος, sweat: see sweat.] In pathol., perspiration, especially when profuse or artificially produced; a sweating condition, or the state of being in a sweat. Also idrosis.

hidrotic (hi-drot'ik), a. and n. [\ Gr. ίδρωτικός, sudorifie; of persons, apt to perspire; ⟨ ἰδροῦν, sweat, perspire: see hidrasis.] I. a. In med.,

causing sweat; sudorific.

II. n. A medicine that promotes perspiration; a sudorific.
hidrotopathic (hi-drō-tō-path'ik), a. [ζ Gr. *iδρωτικός (iδρωτικός), sudorific, + πάθος, suffering, affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid acadificate of norro-intrins.

affection.] Pertaining to or affected with morbid conditions of perspiration.

hie (hi), r.; pret. and pp. hied, ppr. hieing.

[< ME. hien, hyen, heizen, hizen, < AS. higian, hasten, strive, = MD. hijghen, D. hijgen, intr., pant, long (for), = Dan. hige, intr., hanker (after), crave, covet. Cf. Gr. kiew, go (whence the causal kaveiv, tr., move), = L. ctere, cire, tr., move, stir, summon, pp. citus as adj., quick, swift: see eite!.] I. intrans. To hasten; go in haste: often with a reciprocal pronoun.

with a reciprocal pronoun. Hye the faste, with myghte and mayne; I sall the brynge till Eldone tree. Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Baliade, I. 107).

It was some grief vuto me to see him hie so hastlie to God.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 90.

Wee ought to hie us from evill like a torrent.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies. Dryden. II. trans. To incite to action or haste; instigate; urge: with on.

The cowboy, . . . fearing it [the buffalo] might escape, hied on the hound, which dashed in.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 278.

hiet, n. [< ME. hie, hye, hyze, haste; from the verb.] Haste; speed.

Up she roos, and by the hond in hye
She took him faste. Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 88.

She took him faste. Chaucer, Trollne, it. 88. hieland, hielander, etc. See highland, etc. hieldt, v. A variant of heeld. Chaucer. hielmite (hyel'mīt), n. [Named after P. J. Hjelm (1746-1813), a Swedish chemist.] A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun, Sweden. It contains tantalum, tin, yttrium, uranium, iron, and other elements in small amount. small amount.

small amount.
hiemal (hi'e-mal), a. [Also written, improp.,
hyemal; = F. hiemal = Sp. Pg. hiemal, \(L. hiemalis, of winter, wintry, \(\) hiems, hiemps, winter: see hiems.] Belonging to winter; occurring in winter: as, the hiemal solstice.

Beside vernal, estival, autumnal [garlands] made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands.

Sir T. Browne, Miscellantes, p. 92.

hiemate (hī'e-māt), v. i.; pret. and pp. hiemated, ppr. hiemating. [< L. hiematus, pp. of hiemare, pass the winter, < hiems, hiemps, winter: see hiems.] To hibernate; pass the winter. B. S. Barton, 1799.

hiemation (hī-e-mā'shon), n. [= F'. hiémation, ⟨ L. hiematio(n-), wintering, ⟨ hiemare, pass the winter: see hiemate.] 1. The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state; hibernation.

The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it to be; for it will suffer our sharpest winter . . . without that trouble and care of setting it in cases in our conservatories for hyemation.

Evelyn, Sylva, xx.

2t. The act or coudition of affording shelter during winter.

hiems (hī'emz), n. [L.; also written hiemps, and improp. hyems, winter; = Gr. χιών (χιον-, orig. χιον-†), snow; cf. χείμα and χειμών, winter, = Skt. hima = Zend zima = Pers. zim (> Hind. him, hem), cold, frost, snow: see Chionis, chimera¹, Himalayan.] Winter.

On old Hyems' thin and lcy crown,
An odorons chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is, as in mockery, set. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

hien (hyen), n.; pl. hien. [Chinese.] 1. In China, a subordinate division of a fu or department, or of an independent chow; au administrative district under the control of an official styled chih-hien. In the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien.—2. The seat of government of such a district. Also written heen and hsien.

Also written neen and nstern.

hiera, n. Plural of hieron.

Hieraceæ (hi-e-rā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hieracium + -eæ.] A subtribe of plants belonging to the natural order Compositæ, tribe Cichoriaceæ, adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified Sw. hierarkisk), < Gr. leραρχικός, < leραρχ adopted by Bentham and Hooker (1876), typified by the genus Hieracium. It was first proposed as a tribe by Don In 1829. It is the same as the Hieraciæ of Cassini, and nearly the same as the Hieracia of Ruelling.

Hieracite (hī'e-rā-sīt), n. [< Hierax (see def.) + -ite².] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (about A. D. 300), who denied the resurrection of the body and the existence of a visible produced that the text of the salikets and t

rection of the body and the existence of a visible paradise, and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven.

Hieracium (hī-e-rā/si-um), n. [NL. (cf. L. hieracia, hawkweed, hieracium, a kind of eye-salve), ζ Gr. ἰεράκιον, also ἰερακία, a plant, hawkweed, but not the mod. hieracium, ζ ἰέραξ, a hawk or falacium, a hieracium, ζ iέραξ, a hawk or falacium, a hieracium, a hieracium a not the mod. heracium, $\langle iepa\xi,$ a hawk or falcon: see Hierax.] A large genus of plants, belonging to the order Composite and tribe Ci-choriacce, and type of the subtribe Hieracee. They are perennial or rarely annual herbs, with the receptacle naked or short-fimbrillate, and a fuscous pappus of rigid, fragile bristles; corollas all ligulate, 5-dentate, yellow or rarely white or red; achenia oblong or columnar, smooth and glabrous, mostly 10-ribbed or striate; leaves



1. ower Portion and Panicle of *Hieracium venosum*, a, flower; b, fruit.

often toothed, but never lobed. Nearly 300 species have been described, widely distributed throughout the temperate regions of both hemispheres. About 25 species are North American. Hawkweed is the name generally given to them. H. venosum, a native of the eastern United States, is called rattlesnake-weed. H. aurantiaeum, a common European species, is known in England as grimthe-collier, on account of the black hairs which clothe the flower-stalk and involucre. H. preadlum, also a European species, has become naturalized in restricted localities in northern New York, where it is known as the king-devil. H. pilosella of Europe is there called mouse-ear. Hieracosphinx (hī-e-rā'kō-sfingks), n. [⟨ Gr. iέραξ, a hawk, + σφίγξ, sphinx.] The hawkheaded sphinx of Egypt, as distinguished from the androsphinx and criosphinx.
hiera-picra (hī'e-rā-pik'rā), n. [= F. hièrepière = Pg. hierapierā (cf. It. jera) = Sp. geropigia,

jeropigia, and E. accom. hickery-pickery, q. v., ⟨ ML. hiera-picra, ⟨ Gr. iepá, a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia (fem. of

medicines in the Greek pharmacopæia (fem. of iερός, sacred), + πικρά, fem. of πικρός, sharp, pungent, bitter.] A warm cathartic composed of aloes and cauella made into a powder, with honey. Popularly called hickery-pickery.

hierarch (hi´e-rärk), n. [= F. hierarque = Sp. hierarca, gerärca = Pg. hierarcha= It. gerarca, ζ ML. hierarcha, ζ Gr. iερόρχης, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high priest, ζ iερός, sacred (see hiero-), + ἄρχος, a leader, ruler, ζ ἀρχειν, rule.] 1. One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd. . . .

red things.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd, . . .

Forthwith, from all the ends of heaven, appear'd,

Under their hierarchs in orders bright.

Milton, P. L., v. 587.

2. Specifically, in *Gr. antiq.*, one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some temples, as the sanctuary of Amphiaraus at Oropus, who had charge of the offerings of all kinds con-secrated to the god by his votaries, and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relat-

ing to them.

hierarchal (hī'e-rār-kal), a. [< hierarch + -al.]

Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

Now ere dim night had disincumber'd heaven, The great hierarchal standard was to move. Milton, P. L., v. 701.

Sp. gerárquico = Pg. jerarchico = It. gerarchico, jerarchico (cf. D. G. hierarchisch = Dan. Sw. hierarchis), (Gr. leραρχικός, (leραρχία, hierarchy: see hierarchy.)

Of or pertaining to a hierarchy.

hierarchical (hi-e-rär'ki-kal), a. [< hierarchic

+ -al.] Same as hierarchic.'
They declared "That that hierarchical government was evil and justly offensive, and burdensome to the king-dom." Clarendon, Civil War, II. 69.

dom." Clarendon, Civil War, II. 69.

The Ignatian and pseudo-Clementine bishops, who are set up as living oracles and hierarchical tdols.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 99.

Hierarchical classification. See classification. hierarchically (hi-e-rar'ki-kal-i), adv. In a hierarchic manner; in conformity to ecclesiastical authority, influence, or interests; by a system of government resembling that of the church.

The society of this country [England] is hierarchically constituted. Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 44.

The control of all elective offices by a sect hierarchically organized.

The American, XIII. 291.

hierarchism (hī'e-rär-kizm), n. [< hierarch + -ism.] Hierarchical principles or power; hierarchal character or influence; belief in or devotion to hierarchical rule.

After a few centuries, the more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church architecture.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.
hierarchy (hī'e-rār-ki), n.; pl. hierarchies (-kiz).
[Early mod. Ē. yerarchy (Skelton), late ME. gerarchie, etc., < OF. gerarchic, F. hiérarchie =
Pr. ierarchia, gerarchia = Sp. gerarquia = Pg. jerarchia = It. gerarchia, jerarchia = D. hierarchij = G. hierarchie = Dan. Sw. hierarki, < ML. hierarchia, < Gr. leραρχία, the power or rule of a hierarch, < leράρχης, hierarch: see hierarch.]

1. The power or dominion of a hierarch; hallowed or consecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government. religious order or government.

Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the hierarchy of bishops. Swift.

2. Government by ecclesiastical rulers; an ecclesiastical or priestly form of government.— 3. An order of holy beings regarded as employed in divine government.

That Musike, with his heauenly harmonie,
Do not allure a heauenly mind from heauen,
Nor set mens thoughts in worldly melodie,
Til heauenly Hierarchies be quite forgot,
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 77.

Each in his hierarchy, the orders bright.

Mitton, P. L., 1.735.

A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things; hence, an organized body of ecclesiastics in-trusted with government of either church or state; also, a similarly organized body of offi-cials in other systems of government: as, the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

If any one shall say that there is not in the Catholic Church a hierarchy established by the divine ordination, consisting of hishops, presbyters, and ministers, let him be anathema.

Council of Trent (trahs.), xxill. 6.

be anathema. Council of Trent (trans.), xxill. 6.

We may regard . . the clergy or clerical estate as a body completely organised, with a minutely constituted and regulated hierarchy. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 376.

5. In science, a series of successive terms of different rank. The terms kingdom, order, suborder, family, genus, and species constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy.

As we ascend in the hierarchy of the organisms, we meet with . . . an increasing differentiation of parts.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Blol., § 53.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Blol., § 53.

Celestial hierarchy, the collective body of angels, regarded as forming a gradation of nine orders, differing in power and glory. The general belief in the church that the number of angelic orders is nine, and the assignment of a definite name and rank to esch order, date from the sixth century. The first to fix the number, names, and sequence of these orders was the writer csiling himself Dionysins the Areopsgite, who seems to have lived about Δ. D. 500. The nine orders, beginning with the highest, are arranged, as follows, in three triads: I. 1, sersphim; 2, cherubim; 3, thrones. II. 4, dominations or dominions (κρικότητες); 5, virtues (Δυνάμεις, the singular translated 'might' in the authorized version, Eph. i. 21); 6, powers (Ἑξουσίαι). III. 7, principalities or princedoms (Λρχαί); 8, archangels; 9, angels.

hieratic (hi-e-rat'ik), a. [= F. hieratique, < L. hieraticus, < Gr. ἰερατικός, of or for the priest's office, sacerdotal, also devoted to sacred uses, < ἰερός, sacred: see hierarch.] 1. Pertaining to

leρός, sacred: see hierarch.] 1. Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly; sacerdotal. [Rare.]

It [education in the East] was administered by the hie-ratic class. This was due to the fact that the priests were the only men of learning. Payne's Compayre's Hist, of Pedagogy, p. 15.

2. Of sacred or priestly origin; due to or derived from religious use or influence: specifirived from religious use or influence: specifically used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing, and of certain styles in art. Herstle writing consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopted by the Egyptian priests for convenience and expedition in their records. Hierstle art is that which adheres to types or methods fixed and, as it were, consecrated by religious tradition, as in some Egyptian art, and in much modern Greek or Byzantine religious painting, which is still medieval in character.

Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture was almost limited to a few specimens in Italian museums, most of which are rather hieratic than archale; that is to say, conventional reproductions of the archale, executed at a much later period.

C. T. Neuton, Art and Archaeol., p. 74.

In a hi- hieratical (hi-e-rat'i-kal), a. [< hieratic + -al.]

Same as hieratic.

Hierax (hi'e-raks), n. [NL., orig. Ierax (Vigors, 1824), ⟨Gr. iéραξ, a hawk, falcon. See gerfalcon.]

A genus of pygmy falcons or finch-falcons of Asia, containing some of the smallest birds of prey, as H. cærulescens. Microhierax is a synthesis of the smallest birds of prey, as H. cærulescens. onym. See Bengal falcon, under falcon. hierdet, n. A Middle English form of herd².

hierdesst, n. A Middle English form of herdess.

nieroesst, n. A middle English form of nerdess. Chaucer.
hiero-. [< L. hiero-, < Gr. ίερο-, combining form of ἰερός, sacred, holy, divine, mighty, glorious, etc., prob. = Skt. ishira, vigorous, fresh, blooming.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'sacred, holy, divine.' Hierochloë, Hierochloë (hi-e-rok'lō-ē, -ā), n. [NL., < Gr. ἰερός, sacred, holy, + χλόη, young green corn or grass.

green corn or grass, green corn or grass, verdure.] A genus of odoriferous grasses, belonging to the tribe Phalaridæ. The spike-lets bear three flowers, and the flowers each two palets; the two lower flowers are staminate only (having three stamens), sessile, and often awned; the uppermost one is perfect, has a short pedicel, two stamens, and no awns; and the glume equals or exceeds the spikelet. There are about 8 species. The name holy-grass, as well as the generic name, alludes to the practice in some perts of northern Europe of strewing the common species, H. borealis (the northern holy-grass), before the doors of churches on festival days. The inhabitants of Iceland use it to scent their rooms and clothes. It is distributed through northern Europe, Asia, and America, occurring also in New Zealand. Also called vanilla-or seneca-grass. verdure.] A genus of or seneca-grass.



or eneca-grass. hierocracy (hī-e-rok'-rṛ-si), n.; pl. hierocracies (-siz). [$\langle \operatorname{Gr. le} \rho \delta \varsigma$, sacred, holy, +- $\kappa \rho \pi \tau i a$, $\langle \kappa \rho \alpha \tau \bar{\epsilon} \nu$, rule.] 1. Government by or dominant influence of ecclesiastics; hierarchy. Jefferson. [Rare.]—2. The sacerdotal class; priests collectively. [Rare.]

as well as the sanctuary of the hierocracy.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

hierodule (hī'e-rō-dūl), n. [< Gr. ieρός, sacred, holy, + δοῦλος, a bondman, slave.] In Gr. antiq., a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity; a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of auch slaves were attached to some foundations, and were either employed about the sanctuary or iet out for hire for the profit of the god.

Hierofalco (hī'e-rō-fal'kō), n.
[ML.: see gerfalcon.] A genus or subgenus of northern falcons; the gerfalcons.

hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), n. [= D. hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), π. [= D. hieroglyphe = Pg. jeroglyphe; ⟨ Gr. iερός, sacred, + γλυφή, a carving: see hieroglyphic.] 1.

The figure of any object, especially a familiar object, as an animal, tree, weapon, staff, othe standing for a word or animal, tree, weapon, staff, etc., standing for a word, or a syllable, or a part of a sylla-

a syllable, or a part of a syllable, or a single sound; a figure representing an idea, and intended to cenvey a meaning, thus ferming part of a mode of written communication. The name was first applied to the engrave Boston, Massachustra and other records of ancient Egypt. Of these, some signified directly the objects represented by them; others, conceptions auggested by those objects; others, ideas having names identical with or closely reaembling the names of the objects represented only their infital sounds—these last being nearly a true alphabet, and naed especially in writing proper names. The name, which had its origin in the idea that the aculptured symbols were exclusively sacerdotal, is now given to any writing of a similar character, as that of the ancient Mexicans, Peruvians, etc.

If all the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians had been A B C to

If all the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, If you did not know the analyph, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priest.

Buliver, Caxtons, vil. 7.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or

Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom,
In hieroglyph of bud and bloom,
Her mysteries are told. Whittier, To—.
hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), v. t. [ζ Gr. lερογλυφείν, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphically, ζ lερογλύφος, a carver of hieroglyphics: see hieroglyph, n., hieroglyphie.] To write in hieroglyphs; represent by means of hieroglyphs. Above the hieroglyphed tegend runs a narrow frieze, Harper's Mag., LXV. 189.

hieroglyphic (hī'e-rō-glif'ik), a. and n. [= F. hieroglyphique = Sp. geroglifico = Pg. jeroglifico = It. geroglifico, < LL. hieroglyphicus, < Gr. leρογλυφικός, hieroglyphie, neut. pl. τὰ ἰερογλυφικά (sc. γράμματα), a form of inscriptions used for (sc. γράμματα), a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records, \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \

hieroglyphical (hī/e-rō-glif'i-kal), a. [< hiero-

To this challenge the Scythian raturned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows.

Raleigh, Hist. World, III. v. § 4.

Henrnius (I know not by what authoritie) saith that the Phonicians, before the Israelitea departed out of Egypt, used *Hieroglyphicall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 98.

Pages no better than bianks to common minds, to his hieroglyphical of wiseat accrets.

J. Wilson.

hieroglyphically (hī/e-rō-glif'i-kal-i), adv. In a hieroglyphic manner; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Hi. 12,

The tempis was a sort of priestly citadel, the fortress as well as the anctuary of the hierogracy.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 167.

ilerodule (hī'e-rō-dūl), n. [⟨ Gr. leρός, sacred, holy, + δοῦλος, a bondman, slave.] In Gr. antiq., a slave dedicated to the service of a divinity: a temple servant or attendant. Large numbers of the service of the service

More admirable was that which they attest was found in Mexico. . . . where they hieroglyphiz'd both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.

Evelyn, Sculptura, iii. 12.

hierogram (hī'e-rō-gram), n. [< Gr. ἰερός, sa-cred, + γράμμα, a writing; cf. hicrography.] A hieroglyphie symbol; a sacred ideograph.

Facts are engraved hierograms, for which the fewest have the key. Carlyle, Sartor Resartua, p. 140.

hierogrammat (hī'e-rō-gram'at), n. [⟨Gr. ἱερογραμματεύς, a sacred scribe: see hierogrammateus.] A sacred scribe; specifically, a writer of hieroglyphics.

The Hierogrammats when they sought a more acrupulous transcription of θ used the group [hieroglyph] th, which shows that originally the Greek τ did not lend itself to the aspirated sound. Energe. Brit., XL 798.

hierogrammateus (hī'e-rō-gram'a-tūs), n. [
Gr. ἰερογραμματείς, a secred scribe, ⟨ ἰερός, sa-
cred, + γραμματείς, a secredary or elerk.] In
Gr. antiq., same as hieromnemon, 1 (a).
hierogrammatic (hī'e-rō-gra-mat'ik), a. [⟨ hierogrammat + -ic.] Written in or pertaining
to hierograms; belonging or relating to sacred

writing.

hierogrammatical (hī'e-rō-gra-mat'i-kal), a. [< hierogrammatic + -al.] Same as hierogrammatic.

The various uses of an alphabet in civil business not permitting it to continue long a secret, when it ceases to be so, they [the priests] would as naturally invent another alphabetic character for their sacred use: which from that appropriation was called hierogrammatical.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. § 4.

hierogrammatist (hī"e-rē-gram'a-tist), n.
hierogrammat + -ist. Čf. hierogrammateus.] writer of hierograms; a sacred writer.

The other [sort of language and character was] used only by priests, prophets, hierogrammatists, or holy writers.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 291.

2. Any figure, character, or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance.
Fair Nature's priestesses! to whom, In hieroglyph of bud and bloom, Her mysteries are told. Whittier, To—hieroglyph (hī'e-rō-glif), v. t. [⟨ Gr. lερογλυ-φείν, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphics, engrave hieroglyphics.
(leρογλύφος, a carver of hieroglyphics:
(leρογλύφος, a carver of hieroglyphics)
(leρογράφία, sacred scripture; see hierography.)
(leρογράφία, sacred scripture)
(leρογράφία, sacred scriptur Pertaining to sacred writing.

hierography (hi-e-rog'ra-fi), n. [ζ Gr. lερογρα-φία, the representation of sacred things, in pl. the sacred scriptures, ζ ἱερογράφος, a writer of sacred scripture: see hierographer.] Sacred writing.

hierolatry (hī-e-rol'a-tri), n. [⟨ Gr. leρός, sacred, holy, + λατρεία, worship, ⟨ λατρεύειν, v., worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things. Coleridge.

of the most and a circle is endless; whom some and a circle is endless; whom some and a circle is endless; whom some according to the first of the Greek Church, a marry.

Which sages and keen-eyed astrologers. ... Woo from the gaze of many centuries.

Keats, Hyperion, i. glyphical (hū'e-rō-glif'i-kal), a. [⟨ hiero-hie + -al.] Same as hieroglyphic.

The challenge the Scythian raturned an hieroglyphic and a mouse, a frog, and five arrows.

The priest or bishop.

Hieromnemon (hū'e-rom-nē'men), n.; pl. hierom-nemon (rūō-nēz). [⟨ Gr. ieρομνήμων, a., mind-ful of sacred things: as a noun, one of the delegates to the Amphietyonic Council at Delphi; a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; ⟨ leρός, sacred, matter a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters, minister of religion; $\langle le\rho \delta c, sacred, + \mu\nu\eta\mu\omega\nu, mindful: see mnemonic.]$ 1. In Gr. antiq.: (a) A sacred recorder; a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council. The hieromnemones were aelected by lot, and probably held office for life, the delegates of the other class, called pylagorai, being elected for a term of office. Also called hierogrammateus. (b) The title of a class of priests in several Greek states as Magaza Thasse etc. In several Greek states, as Megara, Thasos, etc. In

certain states, as Byzantium, the hieremnemon certain states, as Byzantium, the hieremnemon was one of the chief magistrates.—2. In the Gr. Ch., one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He has the guardianship of the roll of bishops, and where there is no bishop he may admit lectors (anagnosts) and consecrate new churches. hieromonach (hi-e-rom'ō-nak), n. [< Gr. ἰερομόναχος, ἰερός, sacred, + μοναχός, a monk.] In the Gr. Ch., a monk who is also a priest. hieron (hi'e-ron), n.; pl. hiera (-rä). [Gr. ἰερόν, neut. of ἰερός, sacred: see hiero-.] In Gr. archwol.: (a) Any sacred place or consecrated site, inclosed or open. Hence—(b) A chapel or shrine. (c) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less impor-

(c) A sanctuary: (1) A temple, of more or less importance. (2) A sacred inclosure or peribolos, often including templea, works of art of all kinds, buildings for visitors, a theater, places for assembly, a stadium, treasuries, etc.: as, the hieron of Æsculapins at Epidaurus; the hieron of Zeus at Olympia; the hieron of Apolio at Delphi.

Zeus at Otympia; the hieron of Apolio at Delphi.

Hieronyma (hī-e-ron'i-mā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἰερῶ-ννμος, having a sacred name, ⟨ ἰερῶς, sacred, + ὄννμα, ὁνομα, name.] A genus of shrubs or slender trees belenging to the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllantheæ, founded by Allemão in 1848, and the type of the old tribe Hieronymeæ. It is characterized by having apetalous diectous flowers, the mais flowers with campanulate calyx, cupulate or cyathform disk, and 2 to 5 stamens, the famals flowers with entire disk, 2-celled ovary, and styies 2 to 3, short, 2-parted, and reflexed; drupe 2-celled, or often, by abortion, 1-celled; leaves alternate, often large, and entire. Ten speciea are known, all natives of tropical America.

Hieronymeæ (hī le-rō-nim'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. ⟨

America.

Hieronymeæ (hī'e-rō-nim'ē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Hieronyma + -eæ.] Å tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, typified by the genus Hieronyma, feunded by Müller and employed by De Candolle in 1866.

Hieronymic (hī'e-rō-nim'ik), a. [⟨ Hieronymus, ⟨ Gr. ¹ερωννμος, Jerome: see Hieronyma.] Of or pertaining to St. Jerome.

or pertaining to St. Jerome.

Ceoifrid's Bibie was to be Vuigate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon. The Academy, Jan. 19, 1889, p. 42.

Hieronymite (hi-e-ron'i-mit), n. [< ML. Hieronymita, < L. (LL.) Hieronymus, Jerome: see Hieronymic.] A hermit of any order of St. Jerome (Hieronymus). The principal order was established about 1370, by the Portuguese Vasco and the Spaniard Peter Ferdinand Pecha. They possessed three famous convents, Guadainpe, St. Just, to which Charies V. of Germany retired after his abdication, and the Escurial. They are now found only in America. In succeeding years there arose independent orders of Hieronymites, as the Hermits of St. Hieronymus of Lombardy, the Congregation of Fiessole, etc., ali of which are comparatively unimportant. hieronhant (hi'e-rō-fant), n. [= F. hieronhante

sole, etc., all of which are comparatively unimportant.

hierophant (hī'e-rō-fant), n. [= F. hiérophante
= Sp. hierofante = Pg. hierophante, < LL. hierophanta, hierophantes, < Gr. ιεροφάντης, hierophant, ⟨ιερός, sacred, + -φαντης, ⟨φαίνειν, show,
explain.] In ancient Greece, a teacher of the
rites of sacrifice and worship; hence, a demonstrator of sacred mysteries or religious knowledges a priest. ledge; a priest.

In 1773 Burke made a journey to Franca. It was almost as though the selemn hierophant of some mystic Egyptian temple should have found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless, keen-tongued disputanta of the garden or the porch at Athens.

J. Morley, Burke, p. 64.

The illustrious family of Eumolpides at Eleusis, who claimed descent from a mythic ancestor, Eumolpos, were hereditary hierophanuts of the Eleusinian mysteries.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 153.

hierophantic (hī'e-rō-fan'tik), a. [ζ Gr. ἰεροφαντικός, ζ ἰεροφάντης, hierophant: see hierophant.] Belonging or relating to hierophants,

printit.] Belonging or relating to herophants, or to the office or duties of a hierophant. hieroscopy (hi-e-ros'kō-pi), n. [⟨Gr. iεροσκοπία, divination, ⟨iεροσκόπος, inspecting victims, a diviner, ⟨iερά, offerings, sacrifices, victims, neut. pl. of iερός, sacred, holy, + σκοπείν, view.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of sacrificial victims. cial victims.

Hierosolymitan (hī "e-rō-sol'i-mī-tan), a. [< LL. Hierosolymitanus, of Jerusalem, < L. Hierosolyma, < Gr. Ἱεροσόλνμα, Jerusalem.] Of or pertaining to Jerusalem: as, the Hierosolymipertaining to Jerusalem: as, the Hierosolymitan Council.—Hierosolymitan liturgy, Hierosolymitan group or family (of liturgles), the ancient liturgy of Jerusalem, and those derived from it: namely, that of St. James, the Greek and the Syriac, about eighty other Syriac (Jacobite) liturgles, the Constantinopolitan liturgles of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom, and the Armenian liturgy. The Clementine liturgy is very similar to the Greek liturgy of St. James.
hierurgy! (hi'e-rèr-ji), n. [Less prop. hierourgy (cf. theurgy, metallurgy, etc.); \(\text{Gr. lepoup}\text{ie}, \text{religious service, worship, or sacrifice, \(\text{lepoup}\text{ie}, \text{ ascrifice, c}, \text{ ascrifice, c}\text{ sepoup}\text{ie}, \text{ ascrificing priest, \(\text{lepos}, \text{ sacrifice, c}, \text{ ascrifice, c}\text{ work, perform: see work.} \] A holy work or worship.

worship. First our Lord and Saviour himself, and then all priests from him, among all nations, consummating the spiritual hierourgy according to the laws of the church, do represent the mysteries of his body and of his salutary blood, in bread and wine.

Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.

higgle (hig'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. higgled, ppr. higgling. [Prob. a weakened form of haggle; or higgling. [Prob. a weakened form of huggle; or perhaps from the noun higgler, regarded as an accom. form of *huckler (cf. D. heukelaar), equiv. to huckster: see huckster.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.

I hate chaffering and higgling for a few gnlness in a strength of the strength

He always stands out and higgles, and actually tires them till he gets a bargain.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

them till he gets a bargsin.

I.a Motte higgled very hard for more, and talked pathetically of his services and his wounds.

Muttey, Dutch Republic, III. 393.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), adv.

[Formerly also higgledy-peggledy, higledepigle (Florio); also higglety-pigglety, hickledy-pickledy, hidgelly-pidgelly (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), hicklepy-pickleby, etc.; a riming compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popular apprehension associated with higgle and pig, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid higgledy-

I walked into Lyons—my chaise being all laid higgledy-piggledy with my baggage in a cart.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.

There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying higgledy-piggledy—stuff from the neighboring mines.

T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), a. and n. [\(\) higgledy-piggledy, adv.] I. a. Confused; tumbled; disorderly.

I have a strong faith that his farming was of the higgle-dy-piggledy order; I do not believe that he could have set a plongh into the sod.

D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

Old higglety-pigglety houses that have been so much tinkered and built upon that one hardly knows the front from the rear.

Ticknor, Prescott, p. 152.

II. n. Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into a sort of snarl, as I may say; how did you all get into such a higglety-pigglety? Georgia Scenes, p. 149.

higglehaggle (hig'l-hag"l), v. i. [A varied redupl. of higgle.] To higgle. [Colloq.]

This higgle-haggling was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper.

Lowe, Blsmarck, I. 633.

higgler (hig'ler), n. [See higgle.] A close or tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.

Where the Carriers, Waggons, Foot-posts, and *Higglers* do usually come from any parts.

John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

higglery (hig'lèr-i), n. [< higgler + -y3: see -ery.] Such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higglery* goods.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 142.

higgling (hig'ling), n. [Verbal n. of higgle, v.] Close bargaining; chaffer.

It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measure, but by the higgling and bargaining of the market.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 5.

Regulating the price of labour by the gradual process of numerous successive higglings on a small scale.

Athenæum, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

Athenaum, March 24, 1888, p. 367.

high (hī), a. and n. [Early mod. E. and dial. also hie, hye, hee, etc.; < ME. high, heigh, hez, heh, hiz, hy, etc. (compar. hiere, heyere, hegher, hezer, herre, etc. superl. heieste, hezeste, hexle, etc., > early mod. E. and dial. hext), < AS. heáh (compar. heáhra, heárra, hērra, hÿrra, superl. heáhsta, hēhsta, hÿhsta) = OS. hōh = OFries. hāch, hāg = D. hoog = MLG. hō, hōch, hoge = OHG. hōh, MHG. hōch, G. hoch (hoh-) = Icel. hār = Sw. hōg = Dan. hōj = Goth. hauhs, high. From the same root is E. how², a hill, and also huge: see how², huge.] I. a. 1. Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a high tower or mountain; the high flight of the skylark; the sun is high in the heavens. heavens.

And many strong Castylls stondyng, a wonderfull hyth Rokke of Stone, 1 never saw suche in all my lyff. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

Let thy pinions soar

So high a pitch, that men may seem no more
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hill earth.

Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.
The fire on the altar blazed blckering and high.

Scott, The Fire-King.

I dreamed the other night that the river was higher than ever had been known, and was sweeping all round the Hook.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a sur-

face or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, high boots; a dress with high neck; the plant is three feet high.

It is a lytille hiere than the other syde of the Cytee.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

There are few villages of aboue senen honses, but those honses are a hundred and fiftle foote long, and two fathoms high, without dinision into pluralitie of roomes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 849.

They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much *higher* than usual. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 95.

3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases high latitude and high antiquity.

This original is of very high antiquity.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, high noon; high tide; high time.

Than Ihesu Christ at his resurrection
To loseph spered about hye mydnyght.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

And by that tyme fer passid was the day,
Mirabell seyd, "it is hye tyme for to goo."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 912.

It is yet high day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered together.

He's awa' to his mother's bower,
By the hie light o' the moon.

Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

The night is near its highest noon, and our great charge is sleeping heavily. Dickens, Master Humphrey's Clock. 5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a high dignitary of the church; one high in

the public esteem; high and mighty. Alle were thei heigh menes sones, as kynges and Dnkes, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292.

Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eter-

That is the great happiness of life—to add to our high acquaintances.

ISS. IVII. 15.

Emerson, Success.

And the high gods took in hand Fire, and the falling of tears. Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Hence—6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the high priest; high chancellor; high admiral; high sheriff.

When I came hither I was lord high constable. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

James, fifth High Stewart, whose grandson founded the royal house, which failed in the male line by the death of King James V. in December, 1542.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 146.

Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exalted: as, a high festival; high art; high crimes; high courage; high spirits; high breeding.

The Dnke sat in seynt Markes churche in ryght hyghe estate, with all the Seygnyonrye, and all the pylgrymes were presect.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9. That sabbath day was an high day. John xix. 31.

A cogitation of the highest rapture!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Freedom he thought too high a word for them; and moderation too mean a word for himself.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

Your triumphs in Italy are in high fashion. Walpole, Letters, II. 14.

Every type that is best adapted to its conditions, which on the average means every higher type, has a rate of multiplication that ensures a tendency to predominate.

H. Speneer, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, etc.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a high tone; they had high words.

I walk now with a full purse, grow high and wanton. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.

The Pole sent an Ambassador to her [the Queen], who spake in a high Tone, but he was answered in a higher.

Howell, Lettera, I. vi. 3.

His forces, after all the high discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot,

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

I have left my Lady. We could not agree. My Lady is so high; so very high.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxiil. 9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc.: as, a high wind; high temperature; high flavor or color; high speed; in high condition, as a horse.

With such high Food he shall set forth his Feasts,
That Cardinals shall wish to be his Gnests.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.
I replied that his loss of beauty-sleep was rather improving to a man of so high complexion.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorus Doone, lxiv.

10. Elevated in amount or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a high price or reward; a high percentage.

Court-virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 141.

No legislation should be allowed to bolster np unnaturally high prices.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 288.

11. In acoustics and music, relatively acute or shrill in pitch—that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to low or grave: as, a high voice, key, note, etc.

Now and then the high voices of the singers escaped into the onter vastness and melted slowly away in the incense-thickened air.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pligrim, p. 131.

12. In cookery, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is high.

gamy: as, venison kept till it is high.

"I do think he's getting high, too, already," said Tom, smelling at him [a duck] cantionsly, "so we must finish him up soon." T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

13. Naut., near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how high will she lie?—14. Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]

In the evening at Mr. Mifflin's "there was an elegant supper, and we drank sentiments till eleven o'clock. Lee and Harrison were very high. Lee dined with Mr. Dickinson, and drank Bargundy the whole afternoon,"

Quoted in Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 112.

A high hand, a high arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimate and honorable or overweening and oppressive; arrogance; andacity; defiance; as, he carried matters with a high hand.

From the wicked their light is withholden, and the high arm shall be broken.

Job xxxviii. 15.

arm shall be broken.

Any sin committed with an high hand, as the gathering of sticks on the Sahbath day, may be punished with death, when a lesser punishment may serve for gathering sticks privily.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11. 253.

A high time, or (for emphasis) a high old time, a time of great effort, difficulty, joility, caronsal, etc.; an exciting time. [Colloq.]

ing time. [Colloq.]

On Ascension Day they made a procession of parish functionaries and psrochisl schools, and best the bounds, . . . and they banged against the boundaries all the strangers who passed within their reach. When it came to banging the strangers, they had a high old time.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28.

High altar. See altar.—High and dry, ont of water; ont of the tide or current, especially of events or of activity; hence, stranded; disabled.

This office is quite a different place from his quiet spartment in the third story of the Seminary, so very high and dry above the bustling world.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 149.

High and low, people of all conditions.

Besonghten hym of socour, hnr Soneraine to bene, To be Lorde of hur land, their lawes to keepe, Thel to holden of hym, the hye and the lowe. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 406.

Yet reverence . . . doth make distinction Of place 'tween high and lov. Shak., Cymbellne, iv. 2.

High and low, all made fun of him.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v. High and mighty. (a) Exalted and powerful; formerly used in adulatory address to princes. (b) Arrogant; overbearing; demanding servile respect or submission.—High bailiff. (a) See bailiff. (b) In Vermont, an officer whose duty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff.—High boat, in sporting, the boat the occupants of which, in shooting, kill most game, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.

To learn who the lncky high boat is, for be it known a great honor is attached to the gnn and to the pusher of the fortunate skiff.

Sportsman's Guzetteer, p. 182.

High carte. See caste?—High caste. See caste? 1.—

High celebration, in Anglican churches, a solemn celebration of the holy communion with the full adjuncts of ritual and music; opposed to low celebration.—High change, the season of greatest activity in the business of merchants on change or the exchange; the exchange itself at such a time.

I must confess I look upon high-change to be a great connoil, in which all considerable nations have their rep-resentatives.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name—the Royal Exchange, for example—has its daily season of high Change. H. Mayhev, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.

H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 45.
High Church, the popular designation of a party in the
Anglican Church. See High-churchman.—High color,
constable, Council. See the nouns.—High Commission Court. See Court of High Commission, under court.
—High Court of Admiralty. See admiralty.—High
Court of Parliament. See parliament.—High dawn.
See dawm.—High day, high noon, the time when the snn
is in the meridian.—High Dutch. See Dutch.—Higher
algebra, arithmetic, concept, criticism, geometry,
mathematics, etc. See the nouns.—Highest genus.
See genus.—High gravels. See gravel.—High links. (a) A
merry old pastime in Scotland. In the usual manner of
playing, a person was chosen by lot to sustain some fictitious character, or to repeat verses in a particular order,
and if he failed he incurred certain forfeits.

The frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of High Jinks.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

Hence-(b) Boisterous sport or jollity; romping games

or play.

There was nothing but sport

And High Jinks geing on night and day at "the court."

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, IL 313.

He found the eleven at high jinks after supper; Jack Raggles shouting comic songs, and performing feats of strength.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, it. 8.

(A) Transported fits of ill human. (Collice). (d) The throw.

(c) Tentrums; fits of ill humor. [Colioq.] (d) The throwing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup. Halliveell.—High license, light, etc. See the nouns.—High life, the style of living, manners, etc., in high or fashionable society; hence, collectively, the people composing such society.

They would talk of nothing but high life, and high-lived company, with other fashionable topics.

Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

High living, rich or luxurious fare.—High mass. See mass1.—High Mightiness, a title of respect sometimes used toward sovereigns, etc. The States General of the Netherlands were styled their High Mightinesses.

The patroon of Rensselserwick had extended his usurpations along the river, beyond the limits granted him by their High Mightinesses. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 180. High milling, operation. See the nouns.—High place, in Scrip., an eminence selected for worship, usually for idolstrous rites; hence, the idols and instruments of such worship.

He [Hezekish] removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves.

2 Ki. xviii. 4. High priest, relief, school, etc. See the nouns.—High seas. (a) The open sea or ocean; the highway of waters, (b) In law: (1) As used to designate the area transactions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of admiralty, formerly, the waters of the ocean exterior to lowwater mark, but now extended with the flow of the tide to high-water mark, returning with the ebb to low-water mark. (2) As used to designate the area which is not within the territorial jurisdiction of any nation, but the free highway of all nations, the waters of the ocean exterior to a line parallel to the general direction of the shore, and distant a marine league therefrom. The distance was fixed with reference to the fact that, at the time when it was fixed, it was the limit of the area of cost-waters which could be commanded by cannon on the shore. It is to be drawn with reference to headfands, so as to include in the territorial jurisdiction those inlets and srms of the sea over which the nation may justly claim and actually enforce its power. The application of the rule to bays and to arms of the sea bounding two countries often involves great difference of opinion. The great lakes are not deemed high seas.—High table, in the University of Oxford, the table is at which the fellows and some other privileged persons dine.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the high table.

Wine is not generally allowed in the public hall, except to the high table. De Quincey, Life and Manners (Oxford) High tea, a tea st which hot meats are served: in distinction from an ordinary tea with bread, butter, cake, etc.

We did not return home till near nine, and so, instead of dining, all sat down to high tea.

F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, June 14, 1831.

High tomb, Tory, treason, water, etc. See the nouns.

—High-water mark, shrub, etc. See water.—High wines, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—How's that for high? what do you think of that for a stroke of skill or luck? in silusion to the card called "the high! in the game of high-low-jack. [Siang, U. S.]—In or for high and low!, wholly; completely; in every respect.

For heigh and lough, withouten any drede,
I wol siway thine hestis alla keepe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 418.
In high feather. See feather.—On high, upon high.
(a) In a high place or situation; at a conspicuous elevation.

Holy heuen opon key hollyche [wholly] he fourmede.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), t. 796.

He pulleth downe, he setteth up on hy.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 41.

(b) To or in heaven; used substantively, heaven.

When he was ascended up on high, he led captivity cap-

(et) In a fond voice; aloud.

The goos, the cokkow, and the doke also,
So cryede, "Kek kek," "kokkow," "quek quek" on hye,
That thurh myne eres the noyse wente the.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 499.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 499. The goose hangs high. See goose.—To be or get on the (or one's) high ropes, to be or become greatly excited, [Slang.]—To have the higher handt. See hand.—To mount the high horse. See horse.=Syn. Lofty, etc. See Latt.

See tall.

II. n. 1. An elevated place; a superior region. See on high, above.—2. In card-playing, the ace or highest trump out.

high (hī), adv. [< ME. high, heigh, etc., < AS. heāh, also heāge, being ace. and instr. neut. of the adj. heāh, high: see high.] In a high or lofty manner; to a great height, amount, extent, darree etc.; eminently: powerfully; grandly; degree, etc.; eminently; powerfully; grandly; richly; extravagantly: as, to climb high; to play high (for high stakes); to live high; to bid high. high-built (hī'bilt), a. Of lofty structure.

Our lives and deaths are equal benefits, And we make louder prayers to die nobly Than to live high and wantonly, Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

Her porridge-pot, silver posset-dish, silver-mounted spectacles, . . . [were] sold . . to the cadie who would bid highest for them. Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv. His heart, which has been ticking accurate seconds for the last year, gives a bound, and begins to beat high and irregularly in his breast.

R. L. Stevenson, Virgioibus Pucrisque, iii.

R. L. Sterenson, Virginibus Pucrisque, iii.

"What does it matter to him who has the property?—
it could not come to him, snyhow," cried Wat, with great
energy, coloring high. Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Geutleman, iii.

High and low, up and down; here and there; everywhere: as, I have looked for it high and low. [Colloq.]

They have both come back, and have been tramping high
and low.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxi.

high† (hī), v. [Early mod. E. also hye, hie, otc.; ME. highen, hizen, hezen, heien, AS. heán (= OHG. hōhjan, hōhan, MHG. hahen, G. er-höhen = Goth. hauhjan), make high, raise, heáh, high: see high, a.] I. trans. To make high; lift up; raise: exalt.

For he that humbelithe hym most, is more highed with od.

Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 20. And we distrien counsells and al highnesse that higheth itsilf aghens the science of God. Wyelif, 2 Cor. x. 5.

II. intrans. To rise or be at its highest point, as the tide.

It floweth there at a Southsouthwest moone full sea, and hyeth two fadome and a halfe water.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

He [Hezekish] removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves.

2 Ki. xviii. 4.

2 Ki. xviii. 4.

2 Ki. xviii. 4.

2 Ki. xviii. 4.

as, a high-backed chair. highbinder (hī'bīn''der), n. [A slang term of ing in the construction of commits outrages on persons or property "for commits outrages on persons or property for the new York, Baltimore, and other cities before 1849. In that year and subsequently they became famillar in California, where at present the name is used only as in the next definition.

By there came a gallant hende, Wi' high-coll'd hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, present the name is used only as in the next definition.

high-blest (hī'blest'), a. Supremely happy. [Rare.]

That from us sught should ascend to Heaven So prevalent, as to concern the mind of God high-blest, or to incline his will, Hard to belief may seem.

Milton, P. L., xi. 145.

high-blooded (hī'blud"ed), a. Of high birth; of noble lineage; of a fine strain, as an Arabian

Satan has many great queens in his court, . . . many high-blooded beauties in his court. J. Baillie.

high-blown (hī'blon), a. Inflated; puffed up.

high-born (hī'bôrn), a. [< ME. *high-boren, hæh-iboren = D. hooggeboren = G. hochgeboren = Dan. höjbaaren = Sw. högboren; as high + born.]
Of high rank by birth; of noble birth or extrac-

I am too high-born to be propertied, To be a secondary at control. Shak., K. John, v. 2.

We, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high.

Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

High-born Heel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.

Gray, The Bard, I. i. 14.

high-boy (hī'boi), n. 1†. An extreme Tory and High-churchman, supposed to favor Jacobitism. Davies.

I am smsz'd to find you in the interest of the High-boys, you that are a clothier! What, can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?

Mrs. Centlivere, Gotham Election.

But you cannot learn too early this fact, that irony is to the high-bred what billingsgate is to the rulgar. Butwer, Kenelm Chillingly, i. 8.

2. Of a fine breed; high-blooded.

I know him by his stride
The giant Harspha of Gath, his look
Haughty, as is his pile high-buill and proud.
Millon, S. A., I. 1069.

High-church (hi'chèrch'), a. Exalting the authority of the church; laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction: used specifically of those in the Anglican Church who are known as High-churchmen, and of their principles. See High-churchmen. [The term High-church first came into use to designate those who held to the independent authority of the spiritualty at the time James II, put the bishops in the Tower (168s) for refusing to read publicly the Declaration of Indulgence.]

High-churchism (hi'chèrch'izm), n. [< High-church+-ism.] The principles of High-churchmen.

church + -ism.] The principles of High-churchmen.

High-churchman (hi'chèrch'man), n. One of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to certain strict views of doctrine. The points upon which they chiefly insist are the following: (1) the necessity of spostolic succession, canonical jurisdiction, and conformity to the teachings of the undivided esthelic church in order to constitute a true and Iswful branch of the church; (2) the sacerdotal character of the Christian priesthood; (3) that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental riles, including confirmation, absolution, etc., on all who receive them lawfully and without opposing a moral or spiritual obstacle. Many Bigh churchmen, believing that the maintenance of the catholic character and historical continuity of the Anglican Church involves the continuance or revival of sucient ritual, give ritual and ceremonies a prominent place in their teaching and practice. Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly called extreme High-churchmen and Ritualists.

high-cockalorum (hī'kok-a-lō'rum), n. [< high + cock², vaguely used with an unmeaning Latin-seeming tormination.] A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another, crying "high-cockalorum."

"high-cockalorum."

Prisoner's base, rounders, high-eock-a-lorum, cricket, obtall, he was soon initiated into the delights of them it.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

high-colledt, a. High-cut.

By there came a gallant hende,
Wi high-coll'd hose and laigh-coll'd shoon.

Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

I had as lief take her dowry with this condition—to be whipped at the high-cross every morning.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

2. A member of a Chinese secret society, band, or gang, said to exist in California and other parts of the United States, associated for blackmailing purposes, and even for assassination, in the interest and pay of other societies or individuals.

Suey Gum, the Chinese woman. . . was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought against her by the highbinders. New Fork Semi-weekly Tribune, May 20, 1887.

Supremely happy.

whipped at the high-cross viel, Shak, T. of the S., I. I. Shak, T. of the S.,

time or period of full activity, strength, and Trompes, schalmuses, He seygh be for the hyegh-deys
Stonde yn hys syghte.
Lybeaus Discours (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).
The bucks of Edinburgh. have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the high-day of youth and exultation.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, II. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's high-day even now.

Cartyle, French Rev., II. v. 7.

II. a. Befitting or appropriate for a holiday. Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

My high-blown pride

At length broke under me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. high-dilutionist (hī'di-lū"shon-ist), n. In med.

See dilutionist.

highen (hi'en), v. t. [\(\chi \) higher, compar. of high, a. Ct. lower\(\), v. [\(\chi \) higher, compar. of high, a. Ct. lower\(\chi \) higher, compar.

They [the girls] weren't a bit nervous when I highered the rope in my yard.

H. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 160.

The major immediately presented a gun at his [the captain's] breast, and desired him to "higher all sails, or you

are a gene man."

MS. quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 57. II. intrans. To rise; ascend; soar. [Rare.]

She let me fly discaged to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high. Those on shorter legs are called low-boys. [New Eng.] high-bred (hi'bred), a. 1. Bred in high life; having refined manners or breeding.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

highermost (hi'er-mōst), adv. superl. [< higher, ecompar. of high, +-most.] At the top. [Rare.]

The purest things are placed highermost. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 244.

highfalutin (hī'fa-lū'tin), n. and a. [Also, rarely, highfaluting; also spelled highfaluten, hifalutin; a slang term, equiv. in popular apprehension to high-flying, high-flown; the second element being of no definite origin or meaning.] I. n. Pompous speech or writing; bombast; fustian. [U.S.]

High-falutin, as it is frequently written, is almost always addressed to educated or half-educated audiences who are supposed to appreciate bombast.

De Vere, Americanisms, p. 271.

I am aware that this theory of politics will seem to many to be stilted, overstrained, and, as the Americans would say, high-faluten. Trollope, Autobiog., p. 265.

The verse should never soar to highfalutin or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, and nobility is not highfalutin, and they should be sined at accordingly. T. Hood, Jr., Rhymester (ed. Penn.), p. 67. Not so flushed, not so highfaluting (let me dare the odious word) as the modern style.

Lowell.

high-fed (hī'fed), a. Generously or luxuriously fed; in high condition.

I have too solid a body; and my belief is like a Puritan's on Good-Friday, too high-fed with capon.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, Iv. 2.

A favourite mule, high-fed, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

high-finished (hī'fin"isht), a. Finely wrought; elaborate; refined.

Petronins! all the muses weep for thee, . . .
Thou polish d and high-finished fee to truth.

Cowper, Progress of Error, i. 341.

high-flavored (hī'flā"verd), a. Having a pungent er fine flaver.

Every where huge cover'd tables stood, With wines high-flavour'd and rich viands crown'd. Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

high-flier (hī'flī'er), n. 1. A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.

I like your high-fliers; It is your plodders 1 detest. Disraeli, Coningsby, vi. 3.

2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English cellectors' name. The ruddy high-flier Ypsipetes ruberata; the July high-flier is Y. elutata.—Purple high-filer. Same as emperor, 3 (a) (2). high-flown (hi flon), a. 1. Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stiff-neck'd pride ner art nor force can bend, Nor high-flown hopes to Reason's lure descend. Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

We that are angry and pleas'd every half Hour, having nothing at all of all this high-flown Fury!

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, li. 1.

2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable is a high-flown hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage. Sir R. L'Estrange.

Sir Piercie Shaften found leisure to amuse the time in high-flown speeches and long anecdotes.

Scott, Monastery, xxix.

high-flying (hī'flī"ing), a. Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lefty ne-tions; going or carried to extremes.

duet, aims, or pretensions, maxing duet, aims, or pretensions; going or carried to extremes.

That same exquisite obseruing of number and measure in words, and that high flying liberty of concelt proper to the Poet, did seems to have some dynthe force in it.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.
Clip the wings
Of their high-flying arbitrary kings.
Dryden, tr. of Virgi's Georgics, iv. 161.
But the young man [Sheridan] was romantically magnanimous and highflying in his sense of honour.

Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 41.
Highlandman (hi'land-man), n.; pl. Highlandman men (-men). [Sc. hielandman; as highland man.]

A dirk, which is borne by the savage Highlandman.
Scott, Abbot, iv.

highgatet, n. [ME. heie gate: see high and gate?.] A highway.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the highgate of preferment, and idle droues should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 46.

Highgate resin. See resin.

Search every acre in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

high-handed (hī'han"ded), a. Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary; violent: as, high-handed oppression.

The decision was that it would be a high-handed proceeding to refuse the right of petition to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nobles in the land.

Mottey, Dutch Republic, I. 510.

high-hearted (hi'har ted), a. Courageous; high-spirited.

Tell your high-hearted masters, they shall not seek us, Nor cool i' the field in expectation of us. Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

highhoe (hī'hō), n. [Var. of heighaw, haihow, etc.: see hickwall, hickway. Cf. highhole, highholder.] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or popinjay, Gecinus viridis. Compare laughing-bird.

[Local, Eng.]

highholder (hī'hōl"der), n. [A var. of highhoc, heighaw, etc., simulating high + holder:
see highhoe.] Same as highhole. [Local, U.S.]

II. a. Pompons; high-sounding; bembastic. highhole (hī'hōl), n. [A var. of highhoe, ult.]

I am sware that this theory of politics will seem to any to be stilled, overstrained, and, as the Americans ould say, high-faluten.

Trollope, Autobiog., p. 265.

The var. of highhoe, ult.

I the Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and highlow boots. Archael. Inst. Jour., X. 261.

I the golden-winged woodpecker or flickwall.] As highly (hī'li), adv. [〈ME. hizly, hezzly, heyzliche,
etc., 〈AS. heilike (= D. hoovelijk = G. höch-

A youth . . . once Induced a high-hole to lay twenty-nine eggs, by robbing her of an egg each day. The Century, XXXII. 277.

high-hook (hī'hùk), n. Same as high-line. high-keyed (hī'kēd), a. 1. High-strung; intent: eager.

She sat from Sunday to Sunday under Dr. Stern's preaching. With a high-keyed, scute mind, she could not help listening and thinking; and such thinking is unfortunate, to say the least.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 215.

2. In music, at a high pitch.

highland (hi'land), n. and a. [Sc. hieland; =
D. hoogland = G. hochland = Dan. höjland =
Sw. högland; as high + land.] I. n. 1. An
abrupt elevation of land; a high promontory
or plateau: as, a jutting highland.—2. pl. An
elevated region broken into hills and mountains: often used as a proper name: as, the
Highlands of Scotland; the Hudson Highlands;
the highlands of Abyssinia.

Millen, it is wer known, sumfor Interprete Replace And served.

Millen, it is wer known, sumfor Interprete Replace And served.

Millen, it is wer known, sumfor Interprete Replace And served.

Millen, it is wer known, sumfor Interprete Replace And served.

Millen, it is wer known, sumfor Interprete Replace And served.

Probably Mr. M'Connell's estimate would be a fair sver age for cows of full size high. y kept.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 321.

high-mallow (hi'mal*o, n. A common European plant, Malva sylvestris, now naturalized in North America.

high-ment (hi'men), n. pl. False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to law-men. the highlands of Abyssinia.

Farewell to the Highlands, larewell to the North, The birth-place of valour, the country of worth. Burns, My Heart's in the Highlands.

He never gave vent to his passion until he get fairly among the highlands of the Iludson.

Irving, Knickerbocker**, p. 252.**

Having thus sketched the history of earth sculpture and summarized its results, we make examination of the and summarized its results, we make examination of the Highlands. This region is defined to include that part of Scotland which lies to the north and west of a line drawn from the month of the Clyde through Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on the Kincardine ceast. Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 762.

II. a. Pertaining or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the Highlands of Scotland: as, highland scenery; highland vegetation.

A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawland laws he held in scorn. Burns, Jolly Beggars (song).

I cannot sleep on Highland brae, 1 cannot pray in Highland tongue. Scott, L. of the L., iv. 22 (song).

Highland fling. See fling, 3.—Highland plover.

highlander (hī'lan-der), n. [Sc. hiclander; = D.
heoglander = G. hochländer = Dan. höjlænder
= Sw. högländare; as highland + -cr¹.] An inhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic
race of the Highlands of Scotland.

**The decimal content of the state of being high-minded.

He was a grow.

**Institute to his wealth.

**Syn. 1. Honerable, noble, generous, lofty, chivanous, high-mindedness (hī'min "ded-nes), n. The quality or state of being high-minded.

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**Institute to his wealth.

**Institute to high-toned.

**Institute to his wealth.

**Institute to his wealt

There's not a lad in a' the lan' Was match for my John *Highlandman*. Burns, Jolly Beggars (song).

Highgate resin. See resin.

high-go (hi'gē), n. [< high + go.] A drinking-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vulgar.]

high-grown (hi'grēn), a. 1. Grown high, as a plant.—2. Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the high-grown field,

Highlandry (hi'land-ri), n. [< highland + -ry.]

Scetch Highlanders collectively. Smollett.

high-line, high-liner (hi'lin, -li"ner), n. The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also high-hook.

In a single day a high-line fisherman has caught from ten to fifteen barrels.

Stand. Nat. Hist., 111. 196. high-lived (hī'līvd), a. Pertaining to high life.

That would be forfeiting all pretensions to high life, or high-lived company.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

Giveth her infant, puts it out to nurse; And when it once goes high-lone, takes it back. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

I could not stand a high lone without I held a thing.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

high-low (hī'lō), n. [< high + low².] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archæological writers in describing the half-boots seen in medieval sculptures and miniatures.

Bishop Fox . . . forbids the members of his establishment "to presume to use in the university, or away from it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motiey high-lows, or peaked shoes." Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 245.

high-pitched

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the tight leggings and highlow boots. Archwol. Inst. Jour., X, 261.

same as all-fours.
highly (hi'li), adv. [< ME. kizly, hezly, heyzliche,
etc., < AS. keditee (= D. hoogelijk = G. höchlich = Dan. höjlig = Sw. högligen), < heáh, high:
see high and -ly².] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.

Holy Cherche is honoured heugliche thoruz his deyuge. Piers Plowman (B), xv. 554.

It was a rya loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon highly seasoned with pepper.

Cook, Third Voyage, iv. 11.

Milton, it is well known, admired Euripides highly, much more highly than, in our opinion, Euripides deserved.

Macaulay, Milton.

Three silver dice They run high, two cinques and a quater!
They're high men, fit for his purpose.

Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

high-mettled (hī'met'ld), a. High-spirited; conrageous; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a highmettled steed.

With such loyal and high-mettled cavaliers to support him, Mondejar could not feel doubtful of the success of his arms.

Prescott. his arms.

high-minded (hi'min"ded), a. [\(\) high + mind + \(\) -ed^2. Cf. magnanimous.] 1. Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimeus: as, a high-minded ruler; a high-minded act.

To a high-minded man, wealth, power, court-favor, even personal safety, would have appeared of no account, when opposed to Iriendship, gratitude, and honour.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Proud; arrogant: as, high-minded confidence. A hye mynded man thinketh no wight worthy to match with him.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

under corpus. highmost; (hī'mēst), a. superl. [< high + -most.] Highest.

Now is the sun upon the highmost hill Of this day's journey. Shak., R. and J., II. 5. high-necked (hi'nekt), a. In dressmaking, cut so as to cover the shoulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to low-necked.

highness (hi'nes), n. [< ME. hiznesse, heznesse, etc., < AS. hedhnes, -nis (= OHG. hōhnessa), < hedh, high: see high and -ness.] 1. The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.

Destruction from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highness I could not endure. Job xxxi. 23.

2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pro-neun, his, her, your: as, his royal highness; her imperial highness.

Duke F. Thou art thy father's daughter, there's enough.
Ros. So was I when your highness took his dukedom.
Shak., As you Like it, 1. 3.

Three ladies of the Northern empire pray Your Highness would enroll them with your own. Tennyson, Princess, t.

high-lonet, adv. A peculiar corruption of alone. high-palmed (hi'pamd), a. Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.

When thy high-palmèd haris, the sport of bows and hounds, By gripple borderers' hands were banishèd thy grounds. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvi. 116.

high-pitched (hī'picht), a. 1. High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor were these high-pitched expectations Ill-founded. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

Envy of so rich a thing, Braving compare, disdainfully did sting His high-pitch'd thoughts. Shak., Lucrece, 1.41.

2. In music, toned high.

He was noble, accomplished, high-placed, but he loved freedom of thought and act. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 458. A traditionary scourge of the vices and peccadilloes of the high-placed. N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 511.

high-pressure (hī'presh"ūr), a. Having a high rate of steam-pressure: äs, a high-pressure engine. See high pressure, under pressure.
high-priesthood (hī'prēst'hūd), n. [< high priest + -hood.] The office or dignity of a high priest

high priest.

Almost his first official act was to expel Hannas from the high-priesthood. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 79.

high-priestly (hī'prēst'li), a. [< high priest + -ly1.] Pertaining to a high priest: as, the high-priestly dignity.

high-priestship (hī'prēst'ship), n. [< high priest + -ship.] The office of a high priest. high-principled (hī'prin'si-pld), a. 1. Having high or noble principles; highly honorable.—2t. Extravagant in notions of politics.

The political creed of all the high-principled men I have met with.

high-proof (hī'pröf), a. 1. Highly rectified; strongly alcoholic: as, high-proof spirits.—2. Severely tested; capable of standing any test. high-reaching (hī'rē"ching), a. 1. Reaching to a great height.

At last appear Heil bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof, And thrice threefold the gates. Milton, P. L., ii. 644.

2. Ambitions; aspiring.

High-reaching Bucklugham grows circumspect.
Shak., Rich. III., Iv. 2.

highroad (hī'rōd), n. 1. A road made for general travel, usually, from the mode of its construction, more or less elevated above the common level; hence, a common road; a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles; a high-

The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high-road that leads him to England.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1763.

Hence-2. An easy course; a way or method offering great facility or convenience: as, the highroad to success.

The highroad out of Christianity.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 329.

high-souled (hī'sōld), a. Having a high soul; having exalted principles or feelings.

There, with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke, appeared the finest gentleman of the age, . . . the ingenious, the chivalrous, the high-souled Windham.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

high-sounding (hī'soun ding), a. 1. Resonant. Ah, tinkling cymbal, and high-sounding brass!
Cowper, Task, v. 681.

2. Of pompous or pretentious import; having an imposing sound: as, high-sounding titles. high-spirited (hī'spir"it-ed), a. Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

spirit; bold; methesome; sensitive.

The royal army consisted in great part of gentlemen, high-spirited, ardent, accustomed to consider dishonour as more terrible than death.

Macaulay.

high-stepper (hi'step"er), n. 1. A horse that lifts its feet high from the ground.

He'd a high-stepper always in his stall.

Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

Hence - 2. A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

[The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, "showy" and "a high-stepper."

Mrs. J. H. Riddell, Too Much Alone, xxix.

high-stepping (hī'step"ing), a. Having a proud or showy action or gait.

A phaeton with high-stepping bays.

Murray, Round about France, p. 349. high-street (hī'strēt), n. [< ME. heze strete, etc.; < high + street. Cf. highroad and highway.] In England, the principal street of a country town, especially a market-town: usually the continuation of the highway.

ally the continuation of the lighway.

The duli high-street, which has the usual characteristics of a small agricultural market town, some sombre mansions, a dingy inn, and a petty bourse.

Disraeli, Sibyl, p. 54.

high-strung (hi'strung), a. Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry, and cease to regard this delightful plant [tobacco], this gift of the gods to high-strung humanity, as the Upas tree of agriculture.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 570.

hight1, n. See height.

high-placed (hī'plāst), a. Elevated in situa-tion; high in office or rank.

He was noble, accomplished, high-placed, but he loved verb whose forms have been confused from pp. hayhe, prof. hatch. Like another the ME. period. The principal parts are prop. inf. and ind. pres. hote, pret. hight, pp. hoten; (ME. (1) inf. (tr.) hoten, with umlant heten, earlier haten, ind. pres. hote, tec., erroneously hight, etc., pret. hight, hizt, hezt, heht, het, pl. highten, hizten, etc., pp. hoten, hote, with umlant heten, hete, and erroneously hight, etc., command, order, eall, name; (2) inf. (intr.) hoten, etc., erroneously hight, etc., ind. pres. and pret. hatte, hattest, hatte, and hote, hat, hight, etc. (the forms being mixed), be called or named (orig. a pres. passive, extended to pret., etc.: see below); = OS. hētan = OFries. hēta = D. heeten = MLG. hēten, LG. hēten, heiten = OHG. heizan, heizzan, MHG. heizen, G. heissen = Icel. heita = Sw. heta = Dan. hedde, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. hetsen = teel, hetal = Sw. hetal = Dan hetale, all used as tr., call, and intr., be called, or intr. only, = Goth. haitan (pret. redupl. haihait (= AS. hēht, ME. heʒt, hiʒt, E. hight), pp. haitans), command, order, call, name, with pres. passive haitada (= AS. hātte, pres., used also as pret., from its similarity in form to a weak pret.).

This year the only one in AS and E preserving. This verb, the only one in AS. and E. preserving a trace of the orig. passive inflection, has been misunderstood and misused; in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser.] I. trans.

1. To command; order; bid.

The damesel dude [did] ase sche higt. Sir Ferumbras, 1. 1262.

But the sad steele seizd not, where it was hight, Uppon the Childe. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 8.

Jppon the Childe.

So the sage had hight to play his part,
That he should see her form to life and limb.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

2. To promise; assure.

Psiamon, that is thyn owns knight,
Schal han his lady as thou hast him hight.

Chaucer, Knight's Taie, I. 1614.

In this sense Chancer has only the preterit and past participle, never the present.]

If the pope or ani other . . . graunt and hist to ani man indulgence, . . . thei selle swilk thingis to hem.

Wyclif, Apoi., p. 10.

And, man, ofte tyme thou hast me hist
Thou woldist amende, & leue folle.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

3. To call; name. [Archaic in this use.] The sevent mayister [master] was hoten Marcius.

But reade you, Sir, sith ye my name have hight, What is your owne, that I mote you requite? Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 4.

Childe Harold was he hight.

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 3.

4. To mention. [Rare.]

A shepheard trewe, yet not so true, As he that earst I hote. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

II. intrans. (orig. passive). To be called; be named; have as a name.

Thus lefte Iudas the place voyde till that ours lorde set ther s-nother, that hight Matheu.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 50.

Bright is her hue and Geraldine she hight.
Surrey, Geraldine.

high-taper (hī'tā"pėr), n. A corruption of hag-taper, a name of the mullen. high-tasted (hī'tās"ted), a. Having a strong

relish or flavor; piquant. highten, hightener. See heighten, heightener. highth (hith), n. An obsolete or provincial form of height.

What in me is dark Illumine, what is low raise and support; That to the highth of this great argument I may assert eternal Providence. Milton, P. L., i. 24.

Even highth, which is thought peculiarly Miltonic, is common (in Hakluyt, for example), and still often heard in New England. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 28L

hightide (hī'tīd), n. [(= OS. hōgetīd = OFries. hig-taper haehtid = D. hoogtijd = MLG. hochtīt = MHG. hōkzīt, hōchzīt, G. hochzeīt, a wedding, = Dan. hōjtīd = Sw. hōgtīd, a great festival. [Rare.] high + tide. Cf. high-day.] A great H. I. H. perial H

high-toned (hī'tōnd), a. 1. High in pitch: as, a high-toned instrument.

Like being of superior kind, In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of mortal rank and state Seem objects of indifferent weight. Scott, Lord of the Isles, ii. 8.

us.

Some high-tun'd poem

Hereafter shall deliver to posterity
The writer's glory and his subject's triumph.

Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

highty-tighty (hī'ti-tī'ti), a. and interj. Same as hoity-toity.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Dou't try to turn me off in that highty-tighty way!

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

high-viced (hī'vīst), a. Audaeiously wicked. [Rare.]

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-viv'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.
highway (hī'wā), n. [< ME. heigh weye, heiz
waye, etc.; equiv. to highroad, high-street, and
highgate; with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface: see highroad, etc.] 1. A public road or passage; a way open to all passengers, by either land or water.

He loked in Bernysdale,
By the hye waye.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81). Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them
Luke xiv. 23.

The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as a military highway. The Century, XXXVI. 676.

2. In law, any road or way, whether for footpassengers, beasts of burden, or vehicles, or all. over which all persons, as members of the public, have a right to pass. The word is commonly restricted to a way that is fit or intended for vehicles as well as for foot-passengers and animals.

3. Figuratively, a common or easy way or

So she [the falcon] makes her highway over the steepest mountains and deepest rivera.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the highway to lose.

Sir J. Child, Trade. the highway to lose.

Men were striking away from all the proper and respec-table highways of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of.

J. W. Hales, Iut. to Milton's Areopsgitica.

Commissioners of highways. See commissioner.—
Dunstable highway. See dunstable.—Highway robbery. See robbery.
highwayman (hī'wā-man), n.; pl. highwaymen (-men). [Ś highway + man.] A robber on the highway; one who robs passengers in public roads or places.

The guard whispered that he had shot a highwayman and cudgeled a gipsy before he turned into the inn-yard at Bolingstone. J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 103.

at Bolingstone. J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 108.

Even a walk or drive to Kensington or Chelsea, both country villages at that time [1780-1730], was not undertaken without fear of highwaymen or footpads.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 379.

high-wrought (hi'rât), a. 1. Wrought with a high degree of art or skill; finely finished.—2. Wrought up to a high degree; agitated; intense: as, high-wrought passion.

Mon. What from the case can you discorp at see?

Mon. What from the cape can you discern at sea?

I Gent. Nothing at all: it is a high-wrought flood.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

He is too scornful, too high-wrought, too bitter!

M. Arnold, Empedocies.

higret, n. An obsolete variant of eager2.

hig-tapert, n. See hag-taper.

Verbesco [It.] wooll-blade, torch-herbe, lung-we hares-beard, french-sage, higtaper, or wooddi-mullein File.

An abbreviation of His (or Her) Im-

festival); \(\lambda \); \(\lambda

hilarus (> It. ilare = OF. hilaire), < Gr. ίλαρός, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. ¿λαος, propitious, kind). Gleefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated; jolly.

As sententious as Horace, as hilarious as Anacreon, as tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are as full of felicities as of melodics.

N. A. Rev., CXL 335.

cities as of melodies.

N. A. Rev., CXL 335.

hilariously (hi- or hī-lā'rī-us-ii), adv. In a hilarious or jelly manner: as, hilariously happy.

hilarity (hi- or hī-lar'i-ti), n. [K ME. hillaritee,

OF. hilarite, hilariete, F. hilarité = It. ilarità,

L. hilarita(t-)s, cheerfulness, gaiety, < hilaris,
cheerful: see hilarious,] Demonstrative mirth
or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity. ety; jollity.

ety; jollity.

It [music] will perform all this in an instant, cheare np the countenance, expell austerity, bring in hilarity.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

With thought, with the ideal, is immortal hilarity, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing.

Emerson, Love.

Emerson, Love.

Syn. Hilarity, Joy, Glee, Joviality; galety, exhilaration. Joy's not often used of the excitement or overflow of snimal spirits, but is rather and almost distinctively an affection of the mind. Glee is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itself in mirthfulness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. Joviality is that feeling or character which, being itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the same mood; the word is generally used in a good sense. Hilarity is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhibitantion exceeding the limits of reason or propriety. See animation, mirth, gladness, happiness.

Every morning waked us to a repetition of toll; but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity,

Goldsmith, Vlcar, v.

And often, glad no more,
We wear a face of joy, because
We have been glad of yore,
Wordsworth, The Fountain.

Full well they laughed with connterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., 1. 201.

Hilarymast, n. [< ME. Hillarymesse; < Hilary, LL. Hilarius, +-massl.] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353-68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer-Book, his day is January 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For zour hote is dette things at to me At Saynt Hillarymesse at Westmynster salle be, Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.

Hilary term (hil'a-ri term). See term. hilch (hilch), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To heb-ble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll hilch, an' stilt, an' jump, An' rin an unco fit. Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

hildt. An obsolete form of held, preterit and

past participle of hold.

How can they all in this so narrow verse Contayned be, and in small compasse hild?

Spenser, K. Q., IV. xl. 17.

Hild-, -hild (hild). [AS. hild (poet.), war, battle, = OS. hild = OHG. hilt = Icel. hildr (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (AS. Hild, MHG. Hilde, Hitte, Icel. Hildr (one of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. Hilda) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of Angle-Saxon, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in Hilda (AS. Hild, etc.), Hildebrat (OHG. Hiltibrant, 'battle-bright'), Hildebratd (OHG. Hiltibrant, G. Hildebrand, Icel. Hildibrandr, 'battle-sword'), Hildegund (MHG. Hiltegunt, 'battle-conflict'), Brunhild (OHG. Brunihild, MHG. Brünhilt, Icel. Brynhiltr, 'mailed battle'), Grimhild (MHG. Grimhilt, Krēmhilt, Chrimhilt, Chrimhilt, Chrimhilt, Kriemhilt, Kriemhilt, F. Mathilde, 'mightbattle'), Matilda (ML. and E., contr. Maud, MHG. Mahthilt, Mechtilt, F. Mathilde, 'mightbattle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil'dē-bran-din), a. [< Hildebrand (see def.) + incl. 10.

battle'), etc.

Hildebrandine (hil'de-bran-din), a. [\langle Hildebrandine (hil'de-bran-din), a. [\langle Hildebrand (see def.) + -ine^1.] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073-85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before and after his elevation to the papalse.

They sought by Hildebrandine rate (see the papalse).

Sistently.

All this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill (hil), v. [\langle hill, n.] I. trans. 1. To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to hill corn; to hill the ground. When it is growne middle high, they hill it about like a hop-yard.

**Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 126.

and after his elevation to the papacy.

They sought by Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 566.

The hearty largeness of Hildebrandine imperiousness must not be looked for in these disintegrating days.

Andover Rev., VII. 313.

Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran'ti-ii), n. [NL. (Nardo, 1834), after F. E. Hildenbrandt of Vienna.] A genus of algæ, type of the tribe Hildenbrandtiæ of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in expectation of the femsles who resort to them.

Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

hill²† (hil), v. t. [Also hile, cover over, as plants, brandtiæ of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is

placed in the order Squamariæ of the Florideæ; by others it is placed among the Corallineæ; but until the cystocarps are found its systematic position must remain doubtfui. It is characterized by having a crustaceous frond, without calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizontal expansions, composed of enboidal cells arranged in vertical lines, and arising from a horizontal basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of immersed conceptacles, zonate, cruciate, or frregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a dozen species are known, which form thin crusts ou rocks and stones in both salt and fresh water.

Hildenbrandtiæ (hil-den-bran'ti-ē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Hildenbrandtiā.] A family of algen pro-

pl. of Hildenbrandtia.] A family of alge proposed by Rabenhorst, typified by the genus Hildenbrandtia.

hilderling (hil'der-ling), n. A dialectal variant of hinderling, and the original of hilding. hilding; (hil'ding), n. and a. [A contr. of hilderling, ult. of hinderling.] I. n. A mean, worth-

less person; a wretch.

If your lordship find him not a hilding, hold me no more in your respect.

Shak, Ali's Well, iii. 6.

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy hilding.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

ding fellow.

hile¹†, v. t. A Middle Eng. ... hile² (hil), n. Same as hilum. hileg, n. See hyleg.

hiliferous (hi-lif'e-rus), a. [\lambda L. hilum, hilum, + ferre = E. bear^1.] Bearing scars like a hilum. See hilum.

hilum. See hilum.

hill¹ (hil), n. [Early mod. E. also hil, hille, hyll, hylle, etc.; < ME. hil, hyll, hul, pl. hilles, etc., < AS. hyll = MD. hil, hille = L. collis = Lith. kalnas, a hill; with orig. suffix -na, from a root seen also in AS. healm, E. halm, a stalk, L. culmus, a stalk, L. culmen, columen, the top, summit, celsus, high, etc.: see halm, culminate, column, excel, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. höll (= Norw. hol), a hill, which is a contr. of hvoll, for older hvāll, a hill; nor with (2) D. heuvel = MHG. G. hübel, a hill; nor with (3) G. hügel, akin to E. how², a hill; nor with (4) Icel. hilla, a shelf, hjalli, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] 1. A conspicuous natural elevation hilla, a shelf, hjalli, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] 1. A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name hill is usually applied to elevations smaller than a mountain and larger than a mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called hills in one locality and mountains in another, usually according to the more or less mountainous character of the region.

From thens schal he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Conatree, whare that ben many grete Hylles.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 121.

Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on hylls, or dales, or other where,
Beare witaesse all of thys so wicked deede.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.
Look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of you high eastern hill.

Shak., Hamiet, i. 1.

A sand-bniit ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea.

Tennyson, To Memory.

2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dunghill; an ant-hill; a mole-hill.

Thei slough so many and made soche martire that ther was hilles of dede men and horse hem be-forn.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

[U.S.]

Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the hills of corn.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

4. In her., the representation of a hill, usually green when only one is used.—Bayle hills. See bole⁴, 2.—Up hill and down dale, energetically; persistently.

hop-yard.

2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, then, all you that sim at the hilling up of fatal
Hewit, Sermons, p. 41.

II. intrans. To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to hill; that is, to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in expectation of the females who resort to them.

Pennanl, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), II. 439.

(net found), cover, hide, = OS. bi-hulljan, cover, (not round), cover, inde, = 0s. no-manjan, cover, = D. hullen, cap, mask, disguise, = G. ver-hüllen, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. hylja, cover, hide, = Sw. hölja, cover, veil, = Dan. hylle, wrap, = Goth. huljan, cover, hide; a causal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. hulu, E. hull¹ (see hull¹), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. helan, ME. helen, cover: see heal² and con-ecal.] To cover.

Thou wald fyrste lay to stykkes and ouer hille the cole [ember]. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Als the bark hilles the tree, Right so sai my ring do the. Ywaine and Gawin (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

And if it is foul thing to a womman to be pollid, or to be mand ballid, hile sche hir heed, but a man schal not hile his hede.

Wyclif, 1 Cor. xi. 6.

hill3 (hil), v. t. [E. dial., $= heel^2$, $\langle ME. hilden$, (AS. hyldan, tilt, incline: see heeld, heel².] To pour out. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] hill-ant (hil'ant), n. An aut of the kind that

This is that scornful piece, that scurvy hilding.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

II. a. Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a hilling fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept, Thinking to take them from that hylding hound.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.

To purge this field of such a hilding foe.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

lelt, v. t. A Middle English form of hill².

leg (hil), n. Same as hilum.

See hyleg.

The scornful piece, that scurvy hilding.

hill-ant (hil'ant), n. An aut of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common Formica rufa.

hill-berry (hil'berd), n. The wintergreen.

hill-bird (hil'berd), n. 1. The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, Bartramia longicauda. C. J. Maynard. See ent under Bartramia. [Massachusetts, U. S.]—2. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. C. Swainson. [Local, Scotland.] hill-copt (hil'kop), n. [< ME. hyl coppe; < hill + copl.] A hilltop; a hill.

The survey of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common Formica rufa.

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Gaultheria procumbens. See wintergreen.

hill-berry (hil'berd), n. The martramian sandpiper or upland plover, Bartramia longicauda. C. J. Maynard. See ent under Bartramian. [Massachusetts, U. S.]—2. The fieldfare, trudus pilaris. C. Swainson. [Local, Scotland.] hill-copt (hil'kop), n. [< ME. hyl coppe; < hill + copl.] A hilltop; a hill.

The spostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the weddyng in that hyl coppe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), 1. 780.

hill-country (hil'kun"tri), n. A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.

hill-digger (hil'dig"er), n. One who digs into

hills or sepulchral mounds or barrows in search of buried treasure.

Our Norfolk barrows have all been explored and rifled. The hill-diggers of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually: they left nothing for that rabid band of monomaniscs of our own time.

A. Jessopp, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.

hilled (hild), a. [\(\) hill^1, n., \(+ \) -ed^2.] Having hills: generally used in composition.

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire, Have dealt upon the seven-hill d city's pride,

Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 80.

hiller (hil'er), n. [Appar. < hill2, cover, +-er1.] In pottery, a dish used in the preparation of the

glaze.

Observing that the hiller or dish have a sufficient access of air allowed. Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 46. a mound. [Rare.] A small hill; hillet (hil'et), n.

Neither will I speak of the little hillets seene in manie places of our lie, whereof though the vnskilfull people babble manie things, yet they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 24.

hill-fever (hil'fē"vèr), n. In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.
hill-folk (hil'fōk), n. pl. Persens living in the hills; hillmen. Specifically—(a) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronlans, and sometimes also for the Covenanters in general.

How much longer this military theologist might have continued his invective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnaut of the hill-folk, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain.

Scott, Waverley, xxxvi.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 288.

3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a hill of maize or potatoes. hill-fort (hil'fōrt), n. A stronghold or fortified

place on a hill.

Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . it is plain that it ranks among the cities which have grown up out of hill-forts.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 75.

hill-francolin (hil'frang"kō-lin), n. An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus Arboricola.

Hillia (hil'i-ä), n. [NL., named after Sir John
Hill, a botanical writer of the 18th century.] Hill, a botanical writer of the 18th century.] A small genus of shrubs, of the natural order Rubiaeeæ, tribe Cinchoneæ, founded by Jacquin in 1763, and the type of the subtribe Hilteæ. It has a bracteate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical celyxtube, with a foliaceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The corolla is hypocrateriform, with an elongated limb having 3 to 7 lobes. It has 4 to 7 included, adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, forming in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the tlowera large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 5 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are usually epiphytic. Hillieæ (hi-li'é-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hillia + -eæ.] A subtribe of plants, of the natural order Rubiaeeæ, tribe Cinchoneæ, typified by the genus Hillia. It is distingnished from the other subtribe of the Cinchoneæ by having the corolla imbri-

lia. It is distinguished from the other subtraction of the Cinchonew by having the corolla imbri-

cated or contorted.

hillier (hil'yèr), n. [Also hillyer, < ME. hillyer; < hill + -ier1.] Same as healer2.

That non Tylers called hillyers of the cite, nor other man withyn the cite dwellynge, compelle ne charge ne make no tyler straunger, comynge to the cite, to aerve at his rule.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 398.

hilliness (hil'i-nes), n. The state of being

In short, the only obstacle to this being one of the finest countries upon earth is its great hilliness.

Cook, Third Voyage, i. 8.

hilling (hil'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hill2, v.] Same

as healing².

hillisht (hil'ish), a. [< hill1 + -ish1.] Hill-like; rather hilly: as, a hillish country.

The wounded whale casts from his hillish jawes Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore. Heywood, Troja Britannica (1609).

hillman (hil'man), n.; pl. hillmen (-men). 1.
A man who lives in a hill-country; in the plural, same as hill-folk; specifically, the Covenanters.—2. The foreman of a dust-heap. [Eng.]

On inquiry at one of the largest dust-yards, I was informed by the hill-man, etc.

H. Mayhev, London Labour and London Poor, II. 32t.

hill-mina (hil'mi"nä), n. Au Indian and Oriental bird of the genus Gracula, as the religious grackle of India, G. or Eulabes religiosa; a minaor mino-bird. The mina is an imitative bird, and can be taught to articulate words more distinctly than the parrot. See cut under Eulabes.

hill-oat (hil'ōt), n. A wild oat of Europe, Arena strigosa: perhaps the original of the cultivated

hillock (hil'ok), n. [< hill + dim. -ock.] small hill; a slight elevation.

Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,
Raisd by the mole, the miner of the soil.

Courper, Task, i. 272.

On knoil or hillock rears his crest,
Lonely and huge, the giant oak.

Scott, Rokeby, ii. 6.

Scott, Rokehy, fi. 6.

Fairy hillocks. See fairy.—Hillock of Doyère, in anat.

Same as eminence of Doyère. See eminence.

hillock-tree (hil' 9k-trē), n. A small, hardy
evergreen tree, Melaleuca hypericifolia, native
of New South Wales.

hillocky (hil' 9k-i), a. [< hillock + -yl.] Full of
hillocks. Halliwell.

hilloust (hil'us), a. [< hill + -ous.] Hilly.

The way leading between the sold parter by hards and the

The way leading between the said parish church and the Forest is very foul, painful, and hillous.

Decree of Chancellor of Lancashire, 1550 (Baine's Ilist. [Lancashire, 1I. 46).

hill-partridge (hil'pär"trij), n. A gallinaceous bird of the genus Galloperdix, as G. lunulatus of India. See cut under Galloperdix. hillside (hil'sid), n. The side or slope of a hill.

I shall . . . conduct ye to a hill-side, where I will point ye out the right path of a virtuous and nobic education.

Milton, Education.

Come from the woods that belt the gray hillside.

Tennyson, To Memory.

hill-site (hil'sit), n. Situation on a hill; an elevated site.

Lo, Bethlehem's hill-site before me is seen.

Whittier, Palestine.

Disporting, till the amorous bird of night Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star On his hill top, to light the bridgi lamp. Milton, P. L., viii. 520.

hillwort (hil'wert), n. The European pennyroyal, Mentha pulegium.
hilly (hil'i), a. [\(\) hill^1 + -y^1.] 1. Abounding in hills: as, a hilly country.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts
That brow this bottom-glade.

Milton, Comus, 1. 531.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects,
Addison.

2t. Like a hill; lofty; elevated.

First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great hillis point called Downesend.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 12.

Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top
Of hilly empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down, almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.

Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v.

3t. Large and rounded.

Now hilly bulbes sowe
Or sette, and wede hem that of rather growe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

See hillier. hillyer, n.

hilo-grass (hé'lō-gràs), n. A large coarse grass, Paspalum conjugatum.

hilsah (hil'sä), n. [E. Ind.] A fish of the Ganges highly esteemed for food. It is very

oily and bony.

hilt (hilt), n. [< ME. hilt, < AS. hilt = Icel.

hjalt = Dan. hjalte = OHG. helza, MHG. helze,

a hilt; perhaps lit. that
by which the

weapon is held, being prob. ult. connected with hold¹, as anvil, formerly anfilt, etc., with fold¹.]

That part of a swind doc a sword, dag-ger, or similar weapon which affords a grasp for the hand, and usually a and usually a protection for it as well. The part grasped is called the grip, into which the tang of the blade is driven, or which consists of two separate pieces accured to the tang on both aides. The pomme is the pro-

Sword-hilt.

A, grip or barrel; B, pommel; CC, quillons, which together form the cross-guard; D, inger-guard or knuckle-bow; HE, passing or consistent cross-guard projecting of the consistent projecting of the confliction of the confliction

on hoth sides. The pommet is the proposed in the pommet is the projecting ball, disk, or similar appurtance, which prevents the hand from all plug in the graph and sometimes serves to counterplainnee the blade. The guard is knuckle-bow; F. E. pas d'ane, one on each side of the cross-guard; projecting boldly, and nearly circular in shape; F. counter-guard; G. heel of hlade, talon, or combination of the didle, and nearly circular in shape; F. counter-guard; G. heel of hlade, talon, or cosso (crosso only when the heel is square, not edged). C.D. E. together form the guard. From "L.T. Art pour Tous.")

From "L.T. Art pour Tous.")

From the graph of the guard is a cross-guard formed of two quillons, or a knuckle-bow, or a basket-hitt, or a combination of these different forms; sometimes also there are two shells or coquilities, one on either side of the hitt, and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowi or cup of ateel surrounding the heel of the blade, and called the cup-guard. (See the above terms, and evord.) Formerly often in the plural, with reference to its combined parts.

Arthur toke the swerde be the hilles, and with-oute more taryinge yaf it to the Archebisshop.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

For now sits Expectation in the air,
And hides a sword, from hills unto the point.

Shak, Hen. V., it. (cho.).

He run his aword up to the hill
In at the dragon's side.

The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads,
[I. 87).

The aword
That rose from out the bosom of the lake,
With jewels, eifin Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2;. A sword or foil.

2;. A sword or foil.

Fetch the hilts; fetiow Juniper, wilt thou piay?

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

3†. The handle of a shield. Halliwell.—Up to the hilt or hilts, thoroughly; completely; driven home.

I was up to the hilts in joy at having so marveliously metamorphosed an ex-governor into a viceroy.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Bias, xi. 13.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her; that's up to the Hülts; I' rad, and you shall see Dauple resents tt. Whittier, Paleatine.

hill-sparrow (hil'spar"ō), n. The meadow-pipit of Enrope, Anthus pratensis. See Anthus.
[Orkney and Shetland.]

hill-star (hil'stär), n. A humming-bird of the genus Orectrochilus.

hill-tit (hil'tit), n. A book-name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family Liotrichidae, such as the red-billed hill-tit, Liothriz lutea.

hilltop (hil'top), n. The top or summit of a hill.

hilted sword.

Wearing neither hunting-dress
Nor weapon, save a golden-hilted brand.

Tennyen.

Tennyson, Geraint. 2. In her., having a hilt represented as of a different tincture from the blade: as, a sword hilted or.

Hilton's muscle. See epiglot-

hilum (hī'lum), n.; pl. hila (-lā). [NL., < L. hilum, said to have meant orig. 'the eye of a bean,' but used only in sense of 'a little thing, bit, trifle' (> the negative nihil, nil); said to be ult. a var. of filum, a thread: see file3.] 1. In bot., originally, the eye of a bean; hence, the mark or scar on a seed produced by separation from its placenta. Also applied to the nucleus of starch-grains, under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grain while growing.

2. In zoöl. and anat., some part or thing like the hilum of a seed, as a scar, pit, recess, or opening for entrance or exit. Specifically—(a) A recess, as in the kidney or the iung, where the vessels, acrves, and associate structures enter, together with a quantity of connective tissue or hilum stroma. (b) The reëntrance in the edge of a Noctiluca, likened to the hilum of a kidney-bean. (c) A little opening in the gemmnie of a sponge. a aponge

a sponge.
him (him), pron. See he¹.
Himalayan (him-ā'lā-yan or him-a-lā'yan), a.
[⟨ Himalaya (⟨ Skt. Himālaya, ⟨ hima, snow (see chimera¹ and hiems), + ālaya, abode) +
-an.] Of or belonging to the Himalayas, a mountain-chain on the borders of British India and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepâl, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world. and Tibet, and extending through Cashmere, Nepål, etc. It contains the highest known summits in the world.—Himalayan pine. See pine.—Himalayan rhubarb, a species of Rheum (which see). Himanthalia (him-an-thā' li-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. lu¢a (iuavr-), a thong, + θaλia, abundance, wealth.] A monotypic genus of algæ, belonging to the Fucaceæ. It has iarge, immensely elongated receptacies, which are strap-shaped. compressed, dichotomously divided, and spring from the center of the frond. The plant is bicanial, the cup-shaped disk being produced the second year. H. lorea, the only species, is found along the English coast, where it is known as sea-thongs. It is said that in the north of Scotland a kind of sauce for fish, resembling catchup, is made from the fronds of this plant.

Himantolophinæ (him-an-tol-ō-iī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Himantolophus + -inæ.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of Ceratiidæ, typified by the genus Himantolophus.

Himantolophus (him-an-tol'ō-fus), n. [NL., < Gr. luác (luavr-), a thong, + \lambda \logo \chap c, a crest, ridge.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the subfamily Himantolophinæ, having the cephalie spine knob-like at the end and surmounted by a thong-like appendage, whence the name.

Himantonus (hī-man'tō-pus), n. [NL. (Brisson.

the name.

Himantopus (hī-man' tō-pus), n. [NL. (Brisson, 1760), \langle Gr. $i\mu a \nu \tau \delta m o \nu c$, the stilt, \langle $i\mu \acute{a} \nu c$ ($i\mu a \nu r - \nu c$), a thong, $+ \pi o \acute{\nu} c = E$. foot.] A genus of wading birds related to the avosets, having extremely

birds related to the avosets, having extremely long slender legs, three-tood feet, and exceedingly slender bill: the stilts. H. melanopterus is the biack-necked stilt of Europe. H. nigricollis is the black-necked stilt of America.

Himatega (him-a-te'ga), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iματηγός, loaded with apparel (taken as equiv. to 'tunicated'), ⟨ iμα(τ-) for είμα(τ-), dress, a garment, clothing, apparel (see himation), + ηγείσθαι, ⟨ ἀγειν, lead.] A theoretical group of animals, representing a supposititious stage of evolution, intermediate between Vertebrata and Invertebrata. The nearest actual representa-Invertebrata. The nearest actual representatives of such a stage are the ascidians.

himation (hi-mat'i-on), n.; pl. himatia (-\vec{a}), [Gr. iμάτιον, in form a dim. of iμα(τ-) for είμα(τ-),

a dress, garment, clothing, ζέννίναι, dress, clothe: see vest and wear¹.] In anc. Gr. eostume, a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, usually five or six feet wide and twice as long, worn



Front and Side Views of Himation, showing two usual methods of wearing it. (From the frieze of the Parthenon.)

wrapped about the body in different ways, according to the taste of the wearer, either as an outer garment over the tunic, by both sexes, or at times, by men, as the sole garment. The hi-mation was often made of fine stuff, and richly embroidered.

His himation [that of Zeus at Olympia, also of gold, was enriched with a design of figures and lities.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 123.

Himiarite (him'i-a-rit), a. Same as Himyarite.

himming, n. See hemming².
himpi, v. i. [Not found except in the passage quoted and in a mauuseript note referred to by Halliwell; prob. a mere orig. misprint for limp.] To limp. Davies.

Lame of one leg, and himping all his dayes.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 203.

himpnet, n. A Middle English form of uynn. Chaueer.
himself (him-self'), pron.; pl. themselves (themselvz'). [(a, b) < ME. himself, usually and orig. as two words, him self, him selve, etc., < AS. him selfum, dat. sing. mase. or neut.; (e) ME. him self, himselve, him selven, < AS. him selfum, dat. pl., nom. sing. he self, gen. his selfes, etc.; being the pron. with agreeing adj. self, as also in herself, themselves, myself (for meself), thyself (for theeself), etc.; the dative (objective or dative of reference), being the most frequent, has become the exclusive form: see hel and self.] (a) An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine, either nominative or objective. In the nominative it is always used, for emphasis, in apposition to he or to a noun, usually expressed, but sometimes only understood; in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to him or to a noun; as, he himself did it; it was himself (he himself) that did it; he did it for himself, or for the man himself; let him do it himself; encome to himself.

Then Ector, hym owne selfe ordant belyue,

Then Ector, hym owne selfe ordant belyne,
The last batell to lede of his lege pepull.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6237.

And for himself himself he must forsake;
Then where is truth, if there be no self-trust?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 157.

He clash'd
His iron palms together with a cry;
Himself would tilt it out among the lads.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(bt) The neuter similarly used. Now itself. (ct) The dative (objective) plural, similarly used. Now themselves.

Enuyos hert hym-selue fretys, And of gode werky[s] hym-selue lettys. Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 47.

himselvet, himselvent, pron. Obsolete vari-

nimselvet, nimselvent, pron. Obsolete variants of himself. Chaucer.

Himyaric (him-yar'ik), a. [\langle Himyar (see def. of Himyaritie) + -ic.] Same as Himyaritie.

Himyarite (him'ya-rīt), a. [Also Himiarite; \langle Himyar (see def. of Himyaritie) + -ite².] Same as Himyaritie.

The traveller [Charlea Huber] was fortunate enough to make the second known discovery of *Himiarite* tuscriptions, of which there were nine.

Science, V. 134.

Himyaritic (him-ya-rit'ik), a. and n. [〈 Him-yarite+-ie.] I. a. Kelating to the former people of southwestern Arabia, or Yemen (said to be called Himyarites, after an ancient king Himyar; now more often known as Sabwans), and to the remains of their civilization, consisting of extensive ruins, with numerous inscriptions (the oldest, from long before our era); Sabæan. Also Himyarie, Himyarite.

One of these intermediate alphabets, the Sabean or Him-yaritic, which supplies the direct ancestral type of the Ethiopic, has been obtained from numerous inscriptions found near Aden, and in other parts of southern Arabia. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 337.

Is an Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 387.

II. n. The former language of southwestern Arabia, especially of the inscriptions referred to above. It was an Arabic dialect, more nearly akin to Abyssinian than is the classical Arabic; it has been crowded out of existence by the latter.

him (hiu), n. [LL, \ Gr. iv, elv, vv, Heb. hin, said to be of Egyptian origin.] A liquid measure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews.

The Egyptian him was certainly about 0.45 liter, or nearly one United States pint, as is shown by the weight and by numerous extant standards. The Hebrew him was probably about 6 liters, or 1.6 United States gallons.

Just belances, inst weights a instembal and a inst bin.

Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin ahall ye have. Lev. xix. 36.

hinau-tree (hin'ou-trē), n. An evergreen tree, Elwocarpus dentatus, a native of New Zealand. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet, and the wood is said to be valuable in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

ments.
hinch (hinch), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To be stingy; be miserly; grudge. [Prov. Eng.]
These Romsines... did, lyke louing fathera to their countrey, bring in their mony and goodes, without hinching or pinching, to reliefe the charges of their common welth.

Bp. Aylmer, Harborough for Faithful Subjects ((1559). siz. 0. lv. [(1559), aig. O, iv.

hinchboyt, n. Same as henchboy. hinchmant, n. An obsolete form of henchman. hinch-pincht(hinch'pinch), n. A certain Christ-

hind¹ (hind), n. [< ME. hind, hinde, hynde, < AS. hind = D. hinde = MLG. hinde = OHG. hintā, MHG. hinde, G. hinde, now with added fem. suffix, hindin = Icel. Sw. Dan. hind, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. hinthan,

himpnet, n. A Middle English form of hymn. take, eatch, of which AS. huntian, E. hunt, is a secondary form: see hunt and hand, hend, hend, hent.] 1. The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year: correlative to hart for

As we came frac the hynd hunting,
We heard fine music ring.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 183).
The dove pursues the griffin; the mild hind
Makes speed to catch the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. One of various fishes of the family Serranida and genus Epinephelus, as E. drummond-hayi, a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States. hind² (hind), n. [The d is excrescent, as in boun-d, soun-d, etc.; \ ME. hine, hyne, a domestic, servant (man or woman), a sing, developed (AS hing Overth, hims n), glossing L. domestic, servant (man or woman). AS. hīna, ONorth. hīne, pl., glossing L. domestieus, a modified form, with added pl. suffix -e, of AS. hīwan, ONorth. hīwæ, also written hīgan, of AS. hīwan, ONorth. hīwa, also written hajan, ONorth. hīgo, hīgu, domesties, servants, collectively household, family; gen. hīwana, contr. hīna, ONorth. hīgna, as in hīna-ealdor, master of a household, ONorth. fader hīgna, paterfamilias; pl. of unused "hīwa, > ME. hewe, one of a household or family, a servant: see hewe.] A laboring man attached to a household; an agricultural laborer; a peasant; a farm-servant; a rustic. [Archaic.]

Both man and womman, child and hyne and page. Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, 1. 226.

Pleased she look'd on all the smiling land, And view'd the hinds, who wrought at her command. Crabbe, Works, I. 104.

hind3 (hind), a.; superl. hindmost, hindermost. tremity, as of a body or an object; backward; posterior: opposed to fore: as, the hind toe of a bird; the hind feet of a horse; the hind part of an animal.

The stag

Hears his own fect, and thinks they sound like more.

Hears his own fect, and thinks they sound like more, And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. Pope.

Hind. An abbreviation of Hindu, Hindustan,

And An appreviation of Hindu, Hindustan, and Hindustani. In the etymologies of this dictionary it stands only for Hindustani.

hindberry (hind'ber"i), n.; pl. hindberries (-iz).

[\langle ME. *hindberie (not found), \langle AS. hind-berie, -berige, -berge (= D. hennebezie = OHG. hintperi, MHG. hintbere, assimilated himper, G. himbere = Don hindbery = Sw. hindbery | rampherey. Dan. hindber = Sw. hindber), raspberry, < hind, a hind, + berie, berry: see hind¹ and berry¹.] A European plant of the genus Rubus (R. Ideus), a wild variety of the raspberry.

The searlet hypp, and the hind-berry,
And the nut that hung frae the hazel tree,
Hogg, Kilmeny.

hind-brain (hīnd'brān), n. The metencephalon.
hind-calft (hīnd'käf), n. A hind of the first year.
Holinshed, Hist. Scot., p. 66. (Halliwell.)
Hinde Palmer's Act. See act.
hinder¹ (hīn'der), a. [< ME. hindere, hindre, a.,
< AS. *hindera (not found except as in comp.)
(= OHG. hintaro, hindero, MHG. G. hinterer =
Icel. hindri), a., hinder, < hinder, adv., back,
behind, down, = OHG. hintar, MHG. hinter, hinder, C. hinter = Goth, hinder, mren. hebind: behind, down, = OHG. hintar, MHG. hinter, hinder, G. hinter = Goth. hindar, prep., behind; orig. neut. acc. compar. in -der (= -ther, -ter, as in ne-ther, af-ter, etc.) from the base hin- in AS. heon-an, E. hen?, hen-ce, q. v., AS. superl. hindu-ma, hindmost (see hindmost), and in AS. hind-an, at the back, behind, be-hindan, behind (see behind), = OHG. hintana, MHG. hinden, G. hinten, adv., behind, = Goth. hindana, prep., behind, beyond (the base hind- in these forms being due to the compar. regarded as hind-er. being due to the compar. regarded as hind-er, etc.): see hen?, hence, and behind. Hence the later positive hind3, and the verbs hinder1, hinder2.] Pertaining to the rear; being or coming after; latter: same as hind3, which is a modern form, now more common.

And zit at Constantynoble is the hyndre partye of the Heed [of John the Baptist]. Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

Abner with the hinder end of the spear smote him under the fifth rib.

2 Sam. il. 23.

mas game.

Hymch pynch and laugh not, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wo-penny hoe.

Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603. (Nares.)

Laugh not.

Lind1 (hind), n. [< ME. kind, hinde, hynde, < AS. kind=D. hinde=MLG. kinde=OHG. kinde
AS. kind = D. hinde, G. kinde, now with added fem.

suffix, kindin = Icel. Sw. Dan. kind, a hind; perhaps from the verb repr. by Goth. kinhtan,

der the fifth rib.

2 sam. il. 23.

The Beaver is as big as an ordinary water dog, but his fore-feete like a dogs, his kinder dog, but hinder dogs, his kinder feet like a Swans.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 124.

Thinder (hinder), v. i. [< hinder, a. Cf. hinder a. Cf. hin

back; prevent from moving or proceeding; stop; interrupt; obstruct; check; impede; retard: as, to hinder one from entering; their march was hindered by fallen trees. It denotes either partial or complete obstruction, according to the context.

Mony woundit the weghis & warpit to ground, Mony shalke thurgh shot with there sharpe gere, And myche hyndrit the hepe with there hard shot. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 6781.

How hard were my hert, to hold hym as frend, That so highly me hyndret, & my hate seruet! Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9268.

Dronkennesse hurteth thy honestye, and hyndreth thy bod name.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

The euill and vicious disposition of the braine hinders the sounde indgement and discourse of man with busic & disordered phantasica. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Pocale, p. 14. Them that were entering in ye hindered. Luke xl. 52.

Advance your lady;
I dare not hinder your most high preferment.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.
What hinders younger brothers, being fathers of familles, from having the same right?

Locke.

My tears must stop, for every drop

Hinders needle and thread!

Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Everything has been done that inherited depravity could do, to hinder the promise of Heaven from its fulfilment. Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 25.

=Syn. To delay, oppose, prevent, obstruct, embarrass.
II. intrans. To be an obstacle or impediment; stand in the way.

ment; stand in the way.

This objection hinders not but that the heroic action of some commander . . . may be written. Dryden. hinderance, n. See hindrance. hinder-end (hīn'der-end'), n. 1. Extremity; termination; ludierously, the buttocks. [Scotch.]

Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our hinder-end was well hafted in it.

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

ders.

The bright sonne stont aboue
Which is the kinderer of the night,
And fortherer of the dsies light.
Gover, Conf. Amant., vii.

I am rather s kinderer than a furtherer of the commonweal.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1883), II. 259.

hinderesti, a. superl. [< ME. kinderest (= OHG. kintarōst, kindarōst, MHG. kinderst), superl.; < kinder1 + -est1.] Hindmost.

Thei kepte hem-self sll-ther kinderest for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go than a paas.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 446.
Evere he rood the kyndreste of the route.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 622.

hinderlans, hinderlets, n. pl. See kinderlins.

hinderlans, hinderlets, n. pl. See hinderlins. hinderling! (hin'der-ling), n. [< ME. hinderling. inderling, < AS. hinderling, mentioned only in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor as a proverbial term of angry contempt, implying a person devoid of all honor, \(\lambda \) hinder, behind, back, + -ling: see hinder1 and -ling1.] Same as hildina

hinderlins (hin'der-linz), n. pl. [Se.; < hind-erl + -lins, i. e. -lings: cf. backlins, backlings, adv. Other Sc. forms, hinderlets, hinderliths, appear to be adapted to lith, a joint, division: see lith. Cf. ME. hindermore, the hinder parts. The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. Also hinderlans, hinderlands, hinderlets.

We downa bide the coercion of gude braidclaith about ar hinderlands.

Scott, Rob Itoy, xxiii.

ndermoret (hin'der-mor), a. and n. [< ME. our hinderlands.

our hinderlands.

Scott, Rob Roy, xxiii.
hindermore; (hīn'der-mōr), a. and n. [< ME.
hindermore; < hinder¹ + -more.] I. a. Hinder.
II. n. The hinder parts. Wyclif.
hindermost (hīn'der-mōst), a. superl. [< hinder¹ + -most: ef. hindmost.] Same as hindmost.

He put the handmside and their children foremost, and
Lesh and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hinderment.

Gen. xxxiii. 2.

hinder-night (hin'der-nīt), n. Last night; yesternight. [Scotch.]

I dream'd a dreary dream this hinder night.

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

If they [noses] are Roman, arched high and strong, they are generally associated with a less developed forchead and a larger hindhead.

| A continuous con

The eyes of man are set in his forehead, not in his hind-Emerson, The American Scholar,

Hindi (hin'dē), n. [Also Hindee, Hindooee, etc.; Hind. Pers. Ar., etc., Hindi, Indian, < Pers. Hind, India. Cf. Hindu, Hindustani.] 1. A modern dialect of northern India, differing from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dialect. See Hindustani, Indian.—2. A native of India.

Whatever live Hindú fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Musalmans who were Hindús (country-born) had their lives spared. Amer Khosrú, in Elliot's Hist. India, 111. 539.

Hindley's screw. See screw. hindmost (hind'most), a. superl. [< hind3 + -most: cf. hindermost; in form as if < ME. *hin--most: ci. hindermost; in form as it \ M.E. "hindermost; ci. hinderest, q. v., is found), \ As.

*hindemest (not found) (= Goth. hindumists),
hindmost, a double superl., \ hindema (= Goth.
hinduma), superl., \ hind-e- (see hind3) + superl. -ma. Ci. aftermost and foremost, similarly formed.] Furthest at the back or rear; backmost; hindermost: a superlative of hind3.

When their guide Growes to be weary, and can lead no more, He that was hindmost come and swims before, Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Wecks, l. 6.

Even there the hindmost of their rear I slsy.

Pope, Illad, xl.

Hindoo, Hindooism, etc. See Hindu, etc. hindrance, hinderance (hin'drans, derans), n. [\(\) hinder^2, v., +-ance.] That which hinders or stops progression or advance; impediment; obstruction.

hindsight (hind'sit), n. Backward sight or perception; knowledge or comprehension of what is past; afterthought; humorously opposed to foresight. [Recent.]

Then, in his opinion, the country will come to its senses. But how much wiser it would be to set on foresight instead of hindsight!

The American, VII. 319.

Hindu (hin'dö or hin-dö'), n. and a. [< Hind. Pers., etc., Hindū, an inhabitant of India, < Hind, India: see Indian.] I. n. 1. Properly, one of that native race in India descended from one of that native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors. Their purest representatives belong to the two great historic eastes of Brahmans and Rajputs. Many of the non-Aryan inhabitants of India have been largely Hinduized. The Hinduis peak various dialects derived from Sanskrit, as Hindi, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, etc. More loosely, the name includes also the non-Aryan inhabitants of India.

2. One of the natives of India professing the description of Hindustanians.

doctrines of Hinduism.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Hindus, their languages, or Hinduism.

languages, or Hinduism.
Also spelled Hindoo.

Hinduism (hin'dô-izm), n. [< Hindu + -ism.]
The religion professed by a large part of the inhabitants of India. It is a development of the ancient Brahmanism, influenced by Buddhistic and other elements. Its forms are numerous and very various. Also spelled Hindooism.

India, the home of a population consisting roughly of 150 millions of men professing various shades of *Hinduism*, and of 40 millions of Mahommedans.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 189. **Hinduize** (hin'dö-īz), $r.\ t.$; pret. and pp. Hinduized, ppr. Hinduizing. [$\langle Hindu+-ize.$] To render Hindu in character or institutions. Also spelled Hindooize.

Some *Hinduized* nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech. E. E. Tylor, Prim. Culture, 1, 45.

nal Dravldian speech. E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, 1. 45. Hindustani (hin-dö-stán'ē), a. and n. [< Hind. Pers. Hindūstānī, lit. of or belonging to Hindustan, < Hind. Pers. Hindūstān, the land of the Hindus, < Hindū, Hindu (< Hind, India: see Indian), + stān, place.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the language called Hindustani: as, a Hindustani word. See II.

II. n. One of the languages of Hindustan, a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps.

form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, since the eleventh century, as a medium of communication between them and the subject population cation between them and the subject population of central Hindustan. It is more corrupted in form than Hindl, and abounds with Persian and Arabic words. It is the official language and means of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsula. Also called Urdu. [In the etymologies of this dictionary Hindustani words are preceded by the abbreviation "Hind.," Hindi words by that mane unabbreviated. As a rule Hindustani words not of Persian or Arabic origin are of the Hindi stock.]

Also spelled Hindoostance.

hindward, hindwards (hind wärd, -wärdz), adv. [\langle hind\sigma + -ward, -wards.] Toward the posterior extremity. [Rare.]

The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward. Walker.

[\ hindward, adv.]

Through those brogues, still tattered and betorn Ilis hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.

Coleridge, Sonnet on the House that Jack Built.

hindweed (hind'wed), n. The bindweed, Convolvulus arvensis.

hinet, n. A Middle English form of hind2. Chau-

hineberryt, n. An obsolete variant of hindberry.
hing1 (hing), v. A dialectal variant of hang.

O Salvatour! O Jesse, floure so kynde,
Of oon for everichon that list be borne,
And for us hinge, a crowna usyng of thorne!
Pattadius, Husbondria (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

His bonnet stood ance fu' fair on his brow, . . . But now he lets 't wear ony way it will hing.

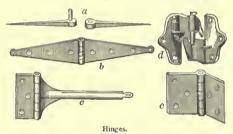
Lady Grisell Baillie, Were na my Heart Licht.

hing² (hing), n. [< Hind. hing.] An East Indian name for asafetida.

I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal, in the company of 180 boats laden with salt, oplum, hinge, lead, carpets, and divers other commodities.

R. Fitch (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 194).

R. Fitch (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 194). hinge (hinj), n. [With reg. change of e to i before ng, and with assibilation of hard g to j ("soft g"), as in singe; \ ME. henge (= LG. henge = MD. henghe, hanghe, a hinge, hook, handle), also dim. hengel, hengle (\rightarrow E. dial. hingle, q. v., = MD. henghel, a hook, D. hengel, an angling-rod, = G. dial. hängel, a joint, a hook, G. henkel, handle, ring, ear, hook); with diff. term, E. dial. hingin (= MD. henghene), a hinge, and MD. henghsel, D. hengsel = Dan. hængsel, a hinge, handle; \ ME. hengen (= MD. henghene = G. hengja — whence prob. the ME. hinge-pillar (hinj'pil"\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) n. frame of the door of a carriag hinge (hinj), n. form), hang; a secondary form of hangen, hang: see hang. For an older name for 'hinge,' see har!.] 1. An artificial movable joint; a device for joining two pieces in such a manner that one may be turned upon the other; the articu-



a, hook-and-eye or gate hinge; b, strap-hinge; c, cross-garnet hinge; d, blind or self-shutting hinge; e, butt-hinge or fast-joint butt.

lation of a door, gate, shutter, lid, etc., to its support, or of two equally movable parts, as of a fire-screen, to each other. A metallic hinge for a door or the like consists of the two leaves or straps, the knuckle or rounded and perforated projection in alternate parts at their inner ends, by which they are joined, and the pin or pintle which passes through the knuckle and on which the hinge turns.

The gate self-open d wide, On golden hinges turning. Milton, P. L., v. 255. A natural movable joint; an anatomical articulation turning in a single plane, as that of the knee or of a bivalve shell. See hinge-joint, and cut under bivalve.

Let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp, And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, Where thrift may follow fawning. Shak., Hamlet, lil. 2.

3. Figuratively, that on which anything depends or turns; a cardinal or controlling principle, rule, or point.

We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns.

Swift, Galliver's Travels, i. 6.

My honoured Mother, she who was the heart And hinge of all our learnings and our loves. Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

4t. One of the cardinal points, north, south, east, or west.

Nor slept the winds Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad From the four hinges of the world, Milton, P. R., iv. 415.

Milton, P. R., iv. 415.

5. In entom., the cardo or basal part of the maxilla. See cut under Insecta.—Blank hinge, a hinge which permits the door to swing open in either direction. Car.Builder's Dict.—Butt-and-strap hinge, a hinge of which one side carries a strap and the other a butt.—Butt-hinge. Same as butt2, 4.—Cross-tail hinge, cross-tailed hinge. Same as garnet-hinge.—Dovetail hinge, a hinge the stateching parts of which spread out like a dove's tail, and are narrower at their point of juncture than at the outer edges.—Gooseneck hinge. Same as gooseneck.—Off the hinges, in a state of disorder or irregularity.

I find that Matters are much off the Hinges 'twixt the King of Denmark and his Town. Howell, Letters, 1. vi. 1. King of Denmark and his Town. Howell, Letters, 1. vi. 1.
Rising hinge, a hinge having a spiral groove whiching about the knuckle, by the action of which the door is lifted as it swhigs open, and thus clears the carpet.—Straphinge, a hinge carrying a long band of metal on each side, by which it is secured to the door and to the post.
hinge (hinj), v.; pret. and pp. hinged, ppr. hinging. [< hinge, n.] I. trans. 1. To furnish with hinges; join by means of hinges, literally or figuratively.

The soul is too nicely and keenly hinged to be wrenched without mischief. D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. To beud the hinge or hinges of. [Poetical.] Be thou a flatterer now, and . . . hinge thy knee. Shak., T. of A., lv. 3.

3. Figuratively, to cause to depend: as, to hinge

one's acceptance upon some future event.

II. intrans. To stand, depend, or turn on or as if on a hinge: chiefly figurative.

The vulgar should be particularly regarded, whose behaviour in civil life is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears.

Goldsmith, English Clergy.

All such objections hinge on the question whether we really know how old the world is, and at what periods the various forms of life first appeared.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 314.

The strap of a

hinge-joint (hinj'joint), n. In anat., an articulation admitting of motion in only one plane; a ginglymus. The elbow-joint is a good example. hinge-line (hinj'līn), n. The margin of either valve of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and hears the ligament, and also the cardinal teeth

hinge-pillar (hinj'pil'ar), n. That side of the frame of the door of a carriage which supports the hinge. It corresponds to the hinging-post of the door of a house.

hinge-pin (hinj'pin), n. A pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge.

The distance from the face of the breech-action to the hinge-pin has been considerably shortened.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 215.

hingert, n. [Var. of hanger.] A hanging; a

I'll put gowd hingers roun' your cage, And siller roun' your wa'. The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 171).

hinge-tooth (hinj'töth), n. One of the cardinal

teeth of a bivalve mollusk, entering into the hinge of the valves. See cut under bivalve. hinging-post (hin'jing-pōst), n. The swinging-post of a gate or door.

hingle (hing'gl), n. [< ME. hengle, hengel, dim. of henge, hinge: see hinge.] A hinge; a hook.

[Prov. Eng.]

hingra (hing'grä), n. [Hind. hing, asafetida: see hing².] An adulterated or impure asafetida sold in the Bombay bazaars. U. S. Dispen-

da sold in the satory.

hink (hingk), n. [Prob. of LG. origin, \langle LG. henk, a hook, a handle, = G. ge-henk, hook, handle, belt, dim. henkel, hook, handle, etc.: see hinge.] A hook or twibill for reaping. Loudon. hinniate(hin'i-āt), v.i. [Improp. \langle L. hinnire, neigh: see hinny2.] To neigh. B. Jonson. hinnible (hin'i-bl), a. [\langle LL. hinnibilis, that neighs, \langle hinnire \langle F. hennir), neigh: see hinge.] Naiching, or capable of neighing. [Rare.]

Mansel.

Men are rational, and horses hinnible.

hinny¹ (hin'i), n.; pl. hinnies (-iz). [With dim. term. -y², ζ L. hinnus, fem. hinna, a mule from a stallion and a she-ass, distinguished from ginnus, ζ Gr. γίννος, sometimes written γίννος, γῖνος, and later ἰννος (without rough breathing, but appar. due to the L. hinnus), a stunted mule, from a mare and an ass.] A mule got from a she-ass, by a stallion

she-ass by a stallion.

hinny² (hin'i), v. i.; pret. and pp. hinnied, ppr. hinnying. [Appar. an alteration of whinny, q. v., in simulation of the different but like imitative word L. hinnire (pres. ind. hinnio), neigh; cf. Hind. hinhinana, hīnna, hīnsna, bray, neigh whine? To peigh; whinny

neigh, whine.] To neigh; whinny. hinny³ (hin'i), n. A dialectal (Scotch) variant of honey.

Nor Mountain-bee, wild bummin roves, For hinny mang the heather. Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, 1. 34.

O, hinny, sy; I'se be silent or thou sall come to ill.

Scott, Old Mortality, viil.

hinoid (hin'oid), a. [Irreg. (with unorig. aspirate) \langle Gr. $i_{\mathcal{C}}$ (iv-), a muscle or nerve, also strength (orig. * $\epsilon_{i_{\mathcal{C}}} = \text{L. } vis$, strength: see vim and violent), + $\epsilon l\delta o_{\mathcal{C}}$, form.] In bot., having leaves the veins of which proceed entirely from

the midrib, and are parallel and undivided, as in the Musaeew and Zingiberaeew.

hinoideous (hi-noi'dē-us), a. [< hinoid + -cous.]

hinoideous (hi-noi'dē-us), a. [\(\) hinoid + -cous.] Having a hinoid venation.

Having a hinoid venation.

hint¹ (hint), r. [\(\) ME. hinten, hynten (def. 1), var. of henten, lay hold of, seize, eatch: see hent¹. The form hent has become obs. in E., while the var. hint, in a deflected sense, partly due to the noun hint, opportunity, etc., has assumed the appearance of another word, the etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. The relation of hint to hent is like that of clinch to clench or of glint to glent.] I. trans. 1. To lay hold of; seize; snatch: a dialectal variant of hent¹.—2. To suggest in an indirect manner; indicate by allusion or implication; give a hint of.

The external angle at the juuction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle at the juuction of sides of a roof. (b) The rafter at the angle at

Off have you hinted to your brother peer A certain truth, which many buy too dear.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 39.

Still rung these words In Wilfrid's ear,

Hintiny he knew not what of fear.

Scott, Rokeby, ii. 23.

Perhaps one may venture to hint that the animal instincts are those that stand in least need of atimulation.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 168.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 168.

=Syn. 2. Hint, Intimate, Suggest, Instinuate. To hint is to convey an idea in the lightest possible manner, and especially by implication; to let one's thought be known in an indirect, hesitating, or partial manner. To intimate is to convey one's meaning more plainly than by a hint, but still not directly or explicitly. Suggest has a somewhat wide range, often meaning essentially the same as propose or remind (one) of, and ranging down to the meaning of hint: as, to suggest a plan; to suggest more than one says. Instinuate is now generally used in a bad sense; when used in a good sense, it implies pains taken and delicacy of skill. Hints and instinuations are always covert, intimations often, suggestions rarely. An innuendo is a peculiarly dark, crafty, or mean lusinuation.

II, intrans. To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allinsion.—To hint at, to allude to; refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

One, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingty
Would hint at worse in either.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Like aerpent eggs would kint at worse in either.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. Allude (to), Refer (to), etc. See advert, v. i.
hint! (hint), n. [Early mod. E. also hynt; a var.
of hent!, n.; from the verb.] 1. An act of exertion; a snatch: as, in a hint, in a moment.

Jamieson. [Obsolete or Scotch.]—2. An opportunity; a fit time. Jamieson. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Scotch.]

Almost every autumn may to hard winter is coming, for that the hips and hand winter is coming,

gestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyed by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.

I am apt to believe that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly ruddled.

Lady M. W. Montagu.

I cannot greatly honor minuteness in details, so long as there is no *hint* to explain the relations between things and thoughts.

**Emerson*, Nature, p. 81.

Sometimes he [Chaucer] describes amply by the merest hint, as where the Friar, before setting himseif softly down, drives away the cat.

Lowell, Study Windowa, p. 282.

=Syn. See hint, v. t.
hint2 (hint), adv. [By apheresis from ahint.]
Behind. [Scotch.]
hinting (hin'ting), n. Same as henting.
hintingly (hin'ting-li), adv. In a hinting manner, sucception.

intingly (hin'ting-li), adv. In a hinting manner; suggestingly.

hip! (hip), n. [\langle ME. hipe, hupe, huppe, \langle AS. huppe = D. heape, formerly also hupe, huppe = OHG. huf, MHG. huf, G. hüfte (with excrescent t) = Icel. huppr = Sw. höft = Dan. hofte (after G. !) = Goth. hups, hip; perhaps = Gr. $\kappa i \beta o c$, the hollow above the hips (of cattle), appar. a particular use of $\kappa i \beta o c$, a die, cube (see cube). Cf. Lith. humpis, fore quarter of pork. Cf. hump and heap.] 1. The projecting part of an animal formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the flesh covering them; the upper part of the thigh-tone. In man the hip may be said to begin where the waist enda, with the arched upper border of the pelvis on each side, to extend the whole length of the pelvis, and to include the upper part of the thigh-bone, together with the soft parts covering this and the side of the pelvis.

The whole quirc hold their hipa, and loffe.

The whole quire hold their *hipa*, and loffe.

Shak., M. N. D., li. 1.

Her elbows pinion'd close upon her hips.

Cowper, Truth, 1. 183.

2. The hip-joint.—3. In entom., the coxa or hip-brier (hip'bri*er), n. The wild brier, Rosa first joint of an insect's leg.—4. In arch.: (a) rubiginosa. Also called hip-rose.

The external angle at the juuction of two hip-girdle (hip'ger*dl), n. 1. The pelvic arch sloping roofs or sides of a roof. (b) The rafter or girdle. See girdle¹.—2. The sword-belt of at the angle where two sloping roofs or sides of a roof meet. See cuts under hip-roof and jack-rafter.—To have or eatch on the hip, to have or eatch on the hip, to have or distinguish if from the earlier sword belt which

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred.

Shak., T. of the S., lil. 2. 2. In arch., to furnish with a hip: as, to hip a roof.—3. To throw (one's adversary) over the hip. Davies.

And a prime wreatter as e'er tript, E'er gave the Cornish hug or hipt. Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

hip², hep (hip, hep), n. [Different shortenings of reg. heep; < ME. heepe, hepe (hēpe), < AS. heópe, the fruit of the dogrose, also (ONorth. dat. heope, heape) a bramble, heóp-brèmel, hipbramble, dogrose, = OS. hiopo = OHG. hiufo, MHG. hiefe, a bramble-bush. Origin unknown; not connected with OBulg. shipūkū, Bulg. shipūk, rose, Russ. shipū, Bohem. ship, a thorn, etc.] The fruit of the dogrose or wild brier, Rosa canina or R. rubiqinosa. Rosa canina or R. rubiginosa.

Sweet as is the brembre flour That bereth the reede *heepe*. Chaucer, Sir Thopas, 1, 36.

The oaks bear mast, the briara acarlet hips. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Where thou shalt eat of the hips and haws,
And the roots that are so sweet.

The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Chitd'a Baliads,
[II. 384).

And old wyves that myght evyll goo,
They hypped on theyr staves.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Chiid's Baliads, V. 119).

I was very civilly entertained by him [the head priest hip4, hyp (hip), n. [Abbr. of hypochondria1, among the Jews], and gave him several hints that I was desirous to take up my abode with him; but he would not seem to understand me.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 76.

When his mind is serine, when he is neither in a passive of the priest of the basis of the priest o

When his mind is serene, when he is neither in a passion, nor in the hips (solicitus), nor in liquor, theo, belog in private, you may kindly advise him.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colioquies of Erasmus, p. 130.

Heaven send thou hast not got the Hyps.
How? Not a word come from thy lipa?
Swift, Cassinus and Peter.

A little while ago thou wast all hip and vapour, and now thou dost nothing but patronise fun.

Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 10.

Miss Burney, Camilla, vt. 10.

hip4, hyp (hip), v. t.; pret. and pp. hipped,
hypped, hipt, or hypt, ppr. hipping or hypping.

[\langle hip4, hyp, n.] To render hypochondriae or
melancholy: searcely used except as in the participial adjective hipped. See hipped².

hip⁵ (hip), interj. [A mere introductory syllable.] An exclamation used in applauding or
giving the signal for applause: as, hip, hip,
hurrah!

hurrah!

There is no rising from it [dinner], but to tosa off the glass, and huzza after the hip! hip! hip! of the tosat giver.

Hone's Every-Day Book, II. 12.

hip-bath (hip'bath), n. A form of portable bath, intended for sitting in, so that only the hips and the lower part of the trunk are submerged. Also called sitz-bath.

hip-helt (hip'belt), n. Same as hip-girdle, 2. hipberry (hip'ber'i), n.; pl. hipberries (-iz). The hip or fruit of Rosa canina, the dogrose.

hip-bone (hip'bon), n. [< ME. hepe-boon; < hipl + bone!.] The ischium, or inferior part of the pelvis on each side: loosely extended to the whole innominate bone which forms each side of the pelvis, and to the upper part of the thighof the pelvis, and to the upper part of the thighbone. Also called haunch-bone.

Woundyd sore and evyll be-goue, And brokyn was hys hepe-boon. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122. (Halliwell.)

These clothes will never fadge with me: a pox o' this fitthy vardingale, this hip-hape!

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

hip-hop (hip'hop), adv. [\langle hip^3 + hop^1; or a redupl. of hop^1, with usual weakening of first part.] With hopping gait. [Rare.]

Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't Like Volsclus, hip-hop in a single boot. Cong

hip-joint (hip'joint), n. The articulation of the femur or thigh-bone with the innominate bone or haunch-bone; the proximal articulation of the hind limb, corresponding to the shoulderthe hind limb, corresponding to the shoulder-joint of the fore limb. The head of the femur is received into the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity at the junction of the ilium, ischlum, and publs, thus constituting a ball-and-socketjoint, capable of movement in every direction, and uniting to a remarkable degree mobility with stability.—Hip-joint disease. See disease.

hip-knob (hip'nob), n. In arch, a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hip-knob generally terminates in a pendant. See cut under hip-roof.

hiplingst, adv. [$\langle hip^1 + -ling^2 \rangle$] By the hips.

It was a woman child, stillborn, about two months before the just time, having life a few hours before; it came hiplings till . . . [the midwlie] turned it. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 314.

hip-lock (hip'lok), n. In wrestling, a close grip, in which one of the contestants places a leg and hip in front of the other contestant, and attempts to push him over them to the ground.

The Tartar broke the sash and shoulder hold, rushed in flercely, caught him around the body, and, with a hip-lock and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head.

The Century, XXXVI. 373.

hip-molding, hip-mold (hip' mol' ding, hip'-mold), n. In arch., a molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen the word is used to signify the back of a hip.

Hippa (hip' is), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. iππος, a horse, a seafish: see hippus.] The typical genus of the family Hippidæ. The Brazillan H. emerita is an example. The animals burrow in the sand. H. talyoidea is called sandbug in the United States.

Hipparion (hi-pā'ri-on), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. iππόριον, a pony, dim. of iππος, a horse: see hippus.] A genus of Miocene and Pliocene fossil horses, of the family Equidæ, having three toes, a median functional hoof with a false hoof on each side.



toes, a median functional hoof with a false hoof on each side.

The species are regarded as in the direct line of deacent of the living horse; they were of comparatively small size, from that of a goat to that of an asa. H. gracile is an example. Also catied Hippotherium. Christol, 1834.

Hipparitherium (hi-pā-ri-the'ri-um), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iππάριον, a pony (see Hipparion), + θηρίον, a wild beast.] Same as Anchitherium. Christol.

Hippeastreæ (hip-ē-as'trē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hippeastrum + -ea.] A subtribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ, established by Kunth in 1850, and typified by the genus Hippeastrum.

Hippeastrum (hip-ē-as'trum), m. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iππος, a horse, + ἀστρον, a star; so called from the star-like mark on the corolla, and in allusion to the popular name knight's-star lily.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllidaceæ, and type of

genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Amaryllidacea, tribe Amaryllea, and type of Kunth's subtribe Hippeastrea. They have an infundibiliform perianth with a short tube and with the faucial membrane deficient on the lower side, and an irregular limb. The stamens are unequal, declined, and unequally fixed; the ovary is 3-celled; the style 3-lobed or 3-clett; the leaves are 2-ranked and narrow; the stem is fistulous; the builbaare tunicate; and the flowers in a 2-to manyflowered umbel. About 50 species are known, natives of South America and the West Indies. They are known in cultivation as the knight's-star lily or equestrian star, many of the species being large and very showy. They comprise most of the plants of hothouses cultivated under the name of Amaryllis. H. aulicum, H. equestre, and H. regium are crimson, scarlet, or orange-red with a green

It is observable that among the University men [at Cambridge], that silmost half of them are Hypt, as they call it: that is, disordered in their brains, sometimes mopish, sometimes wild, the two different effects of the laziness

and debauchery.

Dr. J. Edwards [died 1716], in Rep. of Camb. Antiq. [Soc., 1878, p. 130. (Skeat.)

I have been to the last degree hypped since I saw you. Spectator, No. 284.

And from the hipp'd discourses gather
That politics go by the weather.

M. Green, The Spiece.

M. Green, The Spieco. hippelaph (hip'e-laf), n. [< NL. hippelaphus, q. v.] Same as hippelaphus. hippelaphus (hi-pel'a-fus), n. [NL., < Gr. lπ-πέλαφος, lit. 'horse-deer,' < iππος, horse, + έλαφος, a stag, deer.] The stag of India; the rusa deer: a large animal, supposed to be that described by Aristotle, and now known as Rusa aristotelis or Cervus hippelaphus. See Rusa. hippety-hoppety (hip'e-ti-hop'e-ti), adv. [A dactylic variation of hip-hop.] "Hopping and skipping: used by children: often abbreviated hippety-hop, and in that form used substantively.

Hippia (hip'i-ä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. i\pi\pi\sigma c$, a horse (†).] A small genus of branching shrubs, belonging to the natural order Composite and tribe Anthemidew, the type of Lessing's division Hipto the natural order Composite and tribe Anthemideæ, the type of Lessing's division Hippieæ. They have heterogamous heads, with the outer flowers platifiate, the inner staminate, sterile, and compressed, and slightly winged achenia; heads corymbose at the ends of the branches; flowers all yellow; and leaves alternate, pinnatifid or pinnatisected, rarely entire. The whole plant is odorous. Only 4 species are known, natives of South Africa.

hippian (hip'i-an), a. and n. [⟨ Hippa + -ian.]

I. a. Pertaining to the Hippidæ.

II. n. One of the Hippidæ; a burrowing crab or sand-bug.

hippiater (hip-i-ā'ter), n. [⟨ Gr. iππιατρός, a farrier, veterinary surgeon, ⟨ iππος, a horse, + iατρός, a physician, surgeon, ⟨ iāσθα, heal, cure: see hippiatry.] A farrier; a horse-doctor. Thomas, Med. Dict.

hippiatric (hip-i-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. iππιατρικός, pertaining to farriery, ⟨ iππιατρός, a farrier: see hippiatry.] Pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery; veterinary.

hippiatry (hip-i-ā'tri), n. [Formerly also hippiatrie; ⟨ Gr. iππος, a horse, + iατρεία, healing, medical treatment; cf. hippiater.] The art of curing diseases of the horse; veterinary surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot: and, which is a wonder.

gery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in hippiatrie, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelals, i. 36.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelals, i. 36.

Hippidæ (hip'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hippa + -idæ.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus Hippa, containing burrowing crabs of an elongate form, with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming, and long plumose antennules. The species inhabit shallow water and burrow in sand, rapidly disappearing in it when uncovered. See cut under Hippa + -idea.] A group of anomurons crustaceans constituted for the families Hippidæ and Albuneidæ. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen

constituted for the families Hippidæ and Albuneidæ. They have an ovate carapace and the abdomen composed of six segments (the fifth and sixth fused), the penultimate with a prominent pair of biramous lameliar appendages, and the termiosi large.

Hippiææ (hi-pī'ç-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hippia + -eæ.] A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order Compositæ, established by Lessing in 1832, and employed by Grisebach in 1839 as a tribe of Gentianaceæ.

hippin, n. Plural of hippius.

hipping, verbal n. of hip3, + hold1, n.; lit. a 'hopping-place,' i. e. 'stepping-place.'] A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on where people stay to chat when they are sent on an errand; a loitering-place. Bailey; Grose. hippings (hip'ingz), n. pl. [\langle hip1 + -ing1.] Cloths for infants; clouts. Carlyle. [Prov. Eng.]

hippish, hyppish (hip'ish), a. [< hip4, hyp, + -ish1.] Hypochondriae; moping.

By cares depress'd, in pensive hippish mood, With slowest pace the tedious minutes roll. Gay, Wine.

star. H. reticulatum is purplish-red, veined with deeper red, and with a white central star.

hipped¹ (hipt), p. a. [Pp. of hip¹, v., 1.] Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

hipped², hypped (hipt), p. a. [Pp. of a verb hipped², hypped (hipt), p. a. [Pp. of a verb hip², hyp, scarcely used except in this form; \(inthip², hyp, n.: \text{ see hip²}. \)] Rendered melancholy; to a meter regarded as snited to cavalry movemelancholy; mopish. Also spelled hipt and hupt. ments), $\langle i\pi\pi\sigma_0$, a horse: see hippus.] In anc. pros.: (a) An epitrite; a metrical foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is short, the other three being long. It is called first $\langle --- \rangle$, second $\langle --- \rangle$, third $\langle --- \rangle$, or fourth $\langle --- \rangle$, hippius or epitrite, according as the short is in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively. See epitrite. (b) A Molossus $\langle --- \rangle$; a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables. See Molossus. See Molossus. hippot, n. Same as hypol.

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the *Hippo*, nor in iquor. Bailey, tr. of Erasmns's Colloquies, 1. 248.

When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the Hippo, nor in Liquor. Bailey, tr. of Erasmas's Colloquies, I. 248.

Hippobosca (hip-ō-bos'kä), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iππο-βοσκός, feeding horses (NL. taken as 'feeding on horses'), ⟨ iππος, horse, + βόσκευ, feed.] Tho typical genus of Hippoboscidæ. H. equina is a winged tick-fly of the horse: also forest-fly.

Hippoboscidæ (hip-ō-bos'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. interpolation (hip-ō-bos'), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. imπος, horse, + βρῶμα, food.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Lobeliaccæ, the only species of which is H. longiflora, an herbaceous plant, a native of Jamaica and other West Indian islands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are seid to he vicloutly source.

lands. It is one of the most poisonous of plants; horses are said to be violently purged after

hippocamp (hip'ō-kamp), n. [< L. hippocampus: see hippocampus.] Same as hippocampus, 1.

Fair silver-footed Thetis that time threw

Along the ocean with a heauteous crew
Of her attending sea-nymphes (Jove's bright iamps)
Guiding from rockes her chariot's hyppocamps,
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pal), a. [\langle hippocam-

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, it. 1.

hippocampal (hip-ō-kam'pal), a. [< hippocampus + -al.] Of or pertaining to the hippocampus of the brain.—Hippocampal fissure or sulcus, one of the largest and most constant of the fissures or sulci upon the surface of the brain, and corresponding to the elevation known as the hippocampus.—Hippocampus.—Bippocampus.—Hippocampus.—hippocampin. Plural of hippocampus.

hippocampina.—Plural of hippocampus.

Hippocampina.—Indeed. A family of syngnathous fishes, of the order Lophobranchii, typified by the genus Hippocampus; the sea-horses. They have a more or less prehensile finless tail, the head in the typical species set at an angle with the trunk, the snout tubular, and the body mailed as in the pipe-fishes. They are related to the pipe-fishes or Syngnathidae. The general aspect is strikingly suggestive of the common form given to the knight in chessmen; some species, however, differ little in shape from ordinary pipe-fishes. The general attitude in swimming is erect. The males have a brood-ponch in which the eggs are developed. The seahorses inhabit the ocean, and especially the warmer seas. The genus Hippocampus, which contains most species of the family, has a wide range, but the other genera are confined to the Pacific ocean.

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam'pi-de), n. pl. [NL.]

Hippocampina (hip-ō-kam'pi-nā), n. pl. [NL. (Günther), < Hippocampus + ina.] Same as Hippocampidæ.

dippocampine (hip/olipocampine (hip/olipoc Hippocampinæ Hippocampida, composed of the genera Hippo-

Hippocampidæ, composed of the genera Hippocampus and Acentrurus.
hippocampine (hip-ō-kam'pin), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hippocampidæ or Hippocampiæ.
hippocampus (hip-ō-kam'pns), n.; pl. hippocampi (-pī). [L., a sea-horse, ⟨ Gr. iππόκαμπος, a mythical sea-monster, with horse's body and fish's tail, also in zoöl. the sea-horse, ⟨ iππος, horse, + κάμπος, a sea-monster.] 1. In myth., a sea-horse with two fore feet and a body end-

Hippocratic

ing in the tail of a dolphin or other fish. The car of Neptune and those of other defites were drawn by such sea-horses. Representations of them are seen in Pompeian palntings, etc. Also hippocamp.

2. [cap.] In zoöl., the typical genus of sea-horses of the family Hippocampide.—3. In anat., a raised curved trace or track ou the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—Hippocampus major, or cornu Ammonis, a curved elongated eminence along the whole extent of the floor of the middle or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—Hippocampus minor, a longitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the elacarine sulcus: wrongly supposed to be peculiar to man.—Pes hippocampl, a collateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampl of the brain, expressing collateral suicl.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tā-nā'sō-ō), n. pl.

Junction of the two inspocampi of the brain, expressing collateral suici.

Hippocastanaceæ (hip-ō-kas-tā-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (De Candolle, 1813), < Hippocastanum + -aceæ.] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus Esculus (Hippocastanum). By Bentham and Hooker it was placed in the Sapindacæ, tribe Sapindacæ: by many suthors it is regarded as a suborder of Sapindacæ. It was restored to ordinal rank by Radlekofer in 1888. It comprises trees or shrubs, with opposite or alternate, exstipulate, mostly compound leavea, and showy flowers. The flowers have 5 sepals, usually united into a 5-toothed campanulate or tubular calyx; 5 or 4 unequal, irregular, unens; 1 or more ovules in each cell; and thick and flesby cotyledons. According to Durand this order includes the genera Esculus and Bileia, the well-known horse-chest-nuts.

Hippocastanum (hip-ō-kas'tā-num), n. [NL., ζ Gr. lππος, a horse, + κάστανα, chestnuts.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, founded by Tournefort in 1700, and the type of the Hippocastanaccae. This name, however, is antedated by Linnæus's name Ascallus, by which the genus is now known.

is now known. See *Esculus*, by which the genus is now known. See *Esculus*, hippocephaloid (hip- \bar{o} -sef'a-loid), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\pi o c$, a horse, $+ \kappa \epsilon \phi \alpha \lambda \dot{\eta}$, head, $+ \epsilon i \delta o c$, form.] A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, escribed.

A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves, especially Trigonia.

hippocras (hip'o-kras), n. [Formerly also hypocrass, hipocras, ipocras; < F. hippocras, hypocras, a corrupt form repr. NL. hippocraticum (se. vinum), an artificial name given in allusion to Hippocrates, a famons physician: see Hippocratic.] An old medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial. Also hippocrass.

And plaine water both he professed before the restreet. And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete hipocras of the riche men.

J. Udall, On Luke vii.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?
R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her.

Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, If 1 tetch it, 1s most dear to her. Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore. Hippocratea (hip-ō-krā'tē-ā), n. [NL., < Hippocrates, a famous physician: see Hippocratic.] A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous climbing shrubs, of the natural order Celastrineæ, and type of the tribe Hippocratea. They have a smsil 5-parted calyx; 5 narrow petals; usually 3 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk, ripening into compressed, corisecous 2-valved or indehiscent carpels, which are slightly connate at the base. The leaves are opposite, petioled, and entre or serrate; the flowers are greenish or white, and arranged in axillary panicies or cymes. About 60 species are known, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, Australia, America, and the Pacific islands. H. comosa of the West Indies produces oily seeds which are used like almonds. Well-preserved leaves of two species of Hippocratea have heen found in the Miocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia. hippocratead (hip-ō-krā'tē-ad), n. [K Hippocratea.] A plant of the tribe Hippocrateæ. Lindley.

Lindley.

Hippocrateæ (hip-ō-krā'tē-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Hippocratea (< L. Hippocrates: see Hippocrateic) + -eæ.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Celastrineæ and typified by the genus Hippocratea. This tribe differs from the others of the Celastrineæ by having 3, rarely 2, 4, or 5, stamens inserted on the disk, and with complante filaments; the anthers extrosely dehiscent; the seeds exalbuminous; and the leaves often opposite. It is the same as the Hippocrateaeee of Jussieu.

Hippocrates's sleeve. See sleeve.

Hippocratice (hip-ō-krat'ik). a. [< LL. Hippo-

Hippocrates's sleeve. See sleeve. Hippocrates's sleeve. Hippocratic (hip-ō-krat'ik), a. [\langle LL. Hippocrates, \langle Cr. 'Ιπποκράτης (see def.); the name means 'strong over horses,' or 'strong in horse' (ef. lπποκρατείν, be superior in cavalry), \langle lππος, horse, + κράτος, strength.] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born about 460 B. C. and died in the fourth century B. C., called the "father of medicine."—Hippocratic face (facies Hippocratica), the expression which the features assume immediately before death, or in one exhausted by long sickness, great evacuations or excessive hunger, threatening dissolution: so called from its being vividly described by Hippocrates. The nose is pinched, the eyes are sunken, the temples are hollow, the ears are cold and retracted, the skin of the fore head latense and dry, the complexion is fivid, and the lips are pendent, relaxed, and cold.



Hippocratism (hi-pok'rā-tizm), n. [< L. Hippocratism (see Hippocratic) + -ism.] The doctrines or system of Hippocrates, who is regarded as the founder of the science of medicine. He avoided the extremes of empiricism and dogmatism, and laid especial stress upon observation and upon attention to regimen and dict.

Hippocrene (hip'ō-krēn or hip-ō-krē'nē), n. [L. Hippocrene, < Gr. laποκρήνη, a reading, in late manuscripts, for laπον κρήνη, the horse's fountain: laπου, gen. of laπου, horse; κρήνη, a fountain: laπου, gen. of laπου, horse; κρήνη, a fountain:

tain: $i\pi\pi\sigma v$, gen. of $i\pi\pi\sigma v$, horse; $\kappa\rho\rho\eta\eta$, a fountain.] 1. A spring on Mount Helicon in Beotia, sacred to the muses, the waters of which are poetically held to possess the power of poetic inspiration.

O for a beaker full of the warm South, Full of the true, the blushful *Hippocrene*. *Keats*, Ode to a Nightingale.

Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene*, Like gleams of sunshine, flash between Thick leaves of mistletoe. *Longfellow*, Gobiet of Life.

2 (hip- \bar{o} -kr \bar{e} 'n \bar{e}). [NL.] In zoöl.: (a) A genus of gastropod mollusks. Oken, 1817. (b) A genus of acalephs. Mertens, 1829. hippocrepian (hip- \bar{o} -kr \bar{e} 'pi-an), a. and n. [ζ Gr. $i\pi\pi\sigma\varsigma$, a horse, $+\kappa\rho\eta\pi i\varsigma$, a boot (shoe).] I. a. Like or likened to a horseshoe in shape; hippocrepiform: specifically applied to certain ectoproctous *Polyzoa* which usually have the lophophore prolonged into two lobes so as to be horseshoe-shaped, as well as to such a lophophore itself.

The iophophore resembles that of the hippocrepian Phylactolemata in being produced into two arms.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

Some of the scars show traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of Protopteris,

Dawson, Geoi. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

Dawson, Geoi. Hist. of Plants, p. 94.

II. n. A polyzoan having these characteristics. See Phylactolæmata.
hippocrepiform (hip-ō-krep'i-fôrm), a. [⟨Hip-pocrepis + -form.] Shaped like a horseshoe.
Hippocrepis (hip-ō-kre'pis), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. îππος, horse, + κρηπίς, a boot (shoe).] A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials, of the natural order Leguminosæ, with unequally pinnate leaves, umbellate heads of yellow flowers, which have the stamens free from the vexillum and the anthers uniform, and a sessile, many-ovuled ovary with an inflexed style: natives chiefly of Europe, northern Africa, and many-ovuled ovary with an inflexed style: natives chiefly of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; the horseshoe-vetches. *H. comosa*, the common horseshoe-vetch, is a native of England, and is so named from the shape of its crooked pods. hippodamet (hip '\bar{O}\dama\), n. [Misused in Spenser; the form reflects L. Hippodamus, Gr. 'Iππόδαμος, the 'horse-tamer,' an epithet of Castor. Spenser was probably thinking of hippocampus, a comparation on which the searches roads rode.

a sea-monster on which the sea-gods rode.] A sea-monster; a sea-horse.

The raging biliowes . . . made a iong broad dyke,
That his [Neptune's] swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great Hippodames did draw in temewise tyde,
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40. **Hippodameian** (hip o-dā-mī an), a. [(1) < L.

Hippodamia or Hippodameia, also Hippodame, < Gr. 'Ιπποδάμεια or 'Ιπποδάμη, a fem. name (see def. 1), corresponding to 'Ιππόδαμος, Hippodamus; (2) < Gr. 'Ιππόσαμος, a mase. name: see def., and ef. hippodame.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hippodameia, daughter of Œnomaus, and the ancestress of the Atreidæ. She becsme the wife of Pelops as the reward of his victory over her father in a charlot-race, which he won by bribing the charloteer of Œnomaus. There are various versions of the iegend.

2. Of or pertaining to Hippodamus, a great Milesian architect and engineer of the fifth cenlesian architect and engineer of the fifth cen-

tury B. C.

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), n. [⟨F. hippodrome

Sp. hipódromo = Pg. hippodromo = It. ippodromo, ⟨L. hippodromos, ⟨Gr. iππόδρομος, a

race-course, ⟨iππος, horse, + δρόμος, a course,
running, ⟨δραμεῖν, run.] 1. In elassical antiq.,
a place, more or less embellished by art, in
which horse-races and chariot-races were run
and horses were oversized, sometimes emplied and horses were exercised: sometimes applied to a modern circus.

In a fine iswn below my house, I have planted an hip-podrome; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks; the central of which is a horse-course, and three rounds make exactly a mile.

Swift, Account of Monument to the Memory of Dr. Swift.

2. In sporting slang, a race or other athletic contest in which it is arranged beforehand that a certain contestant shall win; a mock or fraudulent race. [U. S.]

A sighing respiration, feeble and almost imperceptible pulse, the lines of the face hippocratic.

The Century, XXIII. 300.

Hippocratism (hi-pok'rā-tizm), n. [< L. Hippocratic, or aquatic, or other contests, in which the re-

Hippoglossus (hip-ō-glos'us), n. [NL., ζ Gr. l̄τπος, horse, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of hippomanes† (hi-pom'a-nēz), n. Same as hippo-Pleuronectidæ, containing the halibut. The mane, 1. common halibut is *H. vulgaris*. Cuvier. See cut under halibut. Also written *Hypoglossus*. hippogony (hi-pog'ō-ni), n. [⟨Gr. iππος, horse, +-γονία, production: see-gony.] The pedigree or origin of a horse. Davies. [Rare.]

There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His hippogony, even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have it supposed he thought probable, would upon his theory have been in the course of nature, though not in her usual course.

Southey, The Doctor, cxiiv.

hippogriff, hippogryph (hip'ō-grif), n. [\langle F. hippogriffe = Sp. hippogrifo = Pg. hippogrifo = It. ippogrifo, \langle Gr. $i\pi\pi\sigma c$, horse, + LL. gryphus (Gr. $\gamma\rho\nu\psi$), a griffin: see griffin.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with hoofs and other



Hippogriff. (After Tiepolo and Ingres.)

parts resembling a horse, apparently invented, in imitation of Pegasus, by the romancers of the middle ages, and furnished to their heroes as a means of transportation through the air.

So saying, he caught him up, and, without wing Of hippogrif, bore through the sir sublime.

Milton, P. R., iv. 542.

It reminded me of the Magician Atlantes on his hippo-griff, with a knight trussed up bebind him. Scott, Redgauntiet, letter iv.

hippogriffin (hip-o-grif'in), n. Same as hippo-

hippogryph, n. See hippogriff.
hippolith (hip'ō-lith), n. $[\langle \text{Gr. } l\pi\pi\sigma\varsigma, \text{horse}, + \lambda t\theta\varsigma, \text{stone.}]$ A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse. Smart.
hippologist (hi-pol'ō-jist), n. $[\langle \text{hippology} + t\theta \rangle]$

-ist.] One who studies hippology.

Bourgeist, an advocate at Lyons and a talented hippologist, through his influence with Bertin, prime minister under Louis XV., was the first to induce the Government to establish a veterinary school. Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 198.

hippology (hi-pol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. îππος, horse, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The scientific study of the horse.

The student [in the Lesvenworth Cavalry School] is exected to complete a course of Military Art, including . field service, equitation, and hippology.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 792.

pected to complete a course of Military Art, including . . . field service, equitation, and hippology.

hippomanet (hip'ō-mān), n. [⟨ F. hippomane = Sp. hipomanes = It. ippomanes, ⟨ I. hippomanes, ⟨ Gr. iπποφανές, and Arcadian plant, appar. of the spurge kind, of which horses were supposed to be madly fond, or which made them mad; also, a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, or a mucous humor that flows from a mare in heat, used as a philter; ⟨ iππος, horse, + μανία, hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ F. hippophagis; as hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ F. hippophagis; as hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ F. hippophagis; hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ F. hippophagis; hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ F. hippophagis; hippophagy (hi-pof'a-ji), n. [⊆ Gr. iππος, horse, hippophiagis] in heat, used as a philter; $\langle i\pi\pi\sigma\varsigma$, horse, $\mu avia$, hippophile (hip $\dot{\varsigma}$ -fil), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\pi\sigma\varsigma$, horse, madness, $\mu aiv\epsilon\sigma\theta ai$, be mad.] 1. A substance obtained from a mare or foal, used anciently as addicted to horses; a horse-fancier.

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), v. i.; pret. and pp. hippodromed, ppr.hippodroming. [Khippodrome, n.] To conduct races, equestrian, pedestrian, or aquatic, or other contests, in which the result is prearranged by collusion between the managers and the contestants, in order to make gain through betting, etc.: in allusion to the prearranged or perfunctory races in a hippodrome or circus. [U. S.]

It is a treat to see the whole-souled energy of the young collegians [at foot-ball], and there never has yet been the siur of hippodroming cast upon any college contest.

New York Evening Post, Nov. 4, 1886.

Hippoglossinæ (hip'ō-glos-i'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Hippoglossus + -inw.] A subfamily of pleuronectoid fishes, comprising species with a large mouth, well-developed acute teeth, and both the ventrals lateral and nearly equally developed. It comprises the halibut and the large-mouthed flounders of the northern seas.

Hippoglossus (hip-ō-glos'us), n. [NL., < Gr. lππος, horse, + γλώσσα, tongue.] A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, charac-es of separate sexes, borne on long slender spikes. The temale flowers are few, and placed singly at the base of the spike; the male colyx is 2-parted, the female 3-parted; the male colyx is 2-parted, the fema a philter or love-charm; hence, a love-potion;

mane, 1.

The shepherd knows it well, and calls by name Hippomanes to note the mother's flame; This, gather'd in the planetary hour With noxious weeds, and spell'd with words of pow'r, Dire stepdames in the magick bowl infuse.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 446.

Hipponactean (hip/ō-nak-tō'an), a. and n. [<
Li. hipponacteus, < Gr. 'Ιππωνάκτειος (as n. τὸ 'Ιππωνάκτειος, se. μέτρον), pertaining to Hipponax, < 'Ιππωνάς (-νακτ-), a Greek poet, lit. 'horse-ruler,' < lππος, horse, + ἀναξ, ruler, king.] I. a.

1. Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus (sixth century B. C.), a Greek writer of iambic poetry, who was celebrated for his invective poems.—2. In anc. pros., an epithet noting certain meters invented or introduced into Greek poems.—2. In anc. pros., an epithet noting eertain meters invented or introduced into Greek literature by Hipponax.—Hipponactean distich, Hipponactean system, a distich consisting of a trochaic dimeter and an ismbic trimeter, both catalectic.—Hipponactean meter, Hipponactean verse. (a) A trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is long instead of short (----) --- \ \circ --- \ \circ \ \cir

II. n. In anc. pros., a Hipponactean meter

hipponosology (hip"ō-nō-sol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. iπ-πο̄c, horse, + Ε. nosology, q. v.] Hippopathol-

hippopathological (hip-ō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), a.

Pertaining to hippopathology.
hippopathology (hip*δ-pā-thol'δ-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. λππος, horse, + Ε. pathology, q. v.] The pathology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine.

clear.] A monotypic genus of shrubby plants, of the natural order *Elwagnacea*, confined to temperate Europe and Asia; the sallow-thorns. temperate Europe and Asia; the sallow-thorns. H. rhamnoides (the common saliow-thorn or sea-buck-thorn), the only species, growing on the coasts and Alpine rivers of Europe, is a thorny shrub, preferring a sandy soil, but sometimes found on cliffs near the sea. It is occasionally cultivated in gardens, on account of its silvery leaves, which are linear-lanceolate. The berries, which are produced in great abundance, are yellow, contain one seed, and have an acid flavor. A fish-sauce is sometimes prepared from them, and the Tatars are said to make a jelly from them. Leaves and fruit of two extinct species of Hippophaë have been found in a fossil state in the Miocene lignites of Hesse at Saizhausen.

hippophagi (hi-pof'a-ji), n. pl. [ML., pl. of hip-pophagus: see hippophagus.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specifically, a name given by Ptolemy to certain nomads, Scythians in central Asia and Sarmatians northeast of the Caspian sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

Next to impossible to find a perfectly honest hippophile.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX, 534.

Hippopodiidæ (hip/ő-pō-dī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ss., 'Hippopodiidæ (hip/ő-pō-dī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., '\ Hippopodius + -idæ.] A family of oceanic hydroids, tubular medusans, or Siphonophora, of the order Calycophora, taking name from the genus Hippopodius, and related to Diphyidæ, but having more than two horseshoe-shaped swimming-bells, no polyp-stem, and no float. Also written Hippopodidæ.

Hippopodidæ: the swimming column has two rows of nectocalyces, and is situated on an upper lateral branch of the atem. The male and female gonophores are grouped in clusters... at the base of the nutritive polype.

Claus, Zoölogy (trana.), I. 250.

Claus, Zoōlogy (tranā.), I. 250.

Hippopodius (hip-ō-pō'di-us), n. [NL., ζ Gr.

iππος, horse, + ποὐς (ποδ-) = E. foot.] A genus
of tubular medusans or calycophorans, giving
name to the family Hippopodiidæ: same as
Gleba, 2. Quoy and Gaimard, 1827.

hippopotami, n. Latin plural of hippopotamus.
hippopotamie (hip-ō-pot'a-mik), a. [ζ hippopotamus + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the hippopotamus; hence, figuratively, ponderous.

Even with the masters of it. English prose was then still

Even with the masters of it, English prose was then still in the hippopotamic stage. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 477. hippopotamid (hip-o-pot'a-mid), n. One of the Hippopotamidæ.

Merycopotamus of the Miccene Fauna of the Sewalik Hills appears to have been a *Hippopotamid*. Huxley, Anst. Vert., p. 320.

Huxley, Anst. Vert., p. 320.

Hippopotamidæ (hip "ō-pō-tam 'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hippopotamus + -idæ.] A family of omnivoreus mammals, of the order Ungulata, suborder Artiodactyla, series Omnivora, and superfamily Hippopotamoidea; the hippopotamuses. The technical characteristics are: the lower canines enlarged and tusk-like, the stomach non-rumhnant, only imperfectly septate, the odontoid process of the axis conical, the body massive and obese, the feet 4-toed and phalangigrade, the muzzle obtuse with superolateral nostrils, and the mammæ two in number and inguinal. The family is intermediate between swine and deer, but is much nearer the former; it is divided into Hippopotaminæ and Chæropsinæ.

Hippopotamide.

Hippopotamide.

Hippopotamidea (hip-ō-pot-a-moi'dō-ā), n. pl. hippopotames + -oidea.] A superfamily of mammals, containing only the Hippopotamide.

T. N. Gill, 1872.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), n.; pl. hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), n.; pl. hippopotamus.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), n.; pl. hippopotamus.

Lit in the control of the hippopotamo ender of the popotamus of the series of the Nile. In that Control of the determination arising from the earlier phrase name iππος ποτάμιος, where ποτάμιος is an adj. (< ποταμός, river), qualifying iππος, horse. Another name was ὁ iππος roῦ Νείλου, 'the horse of the Nile.'] 1. An omnivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus Hippopotamus or family Hippopotamide. The best-known species is the living African river-horse, H. amphibius. It has a thick and square head, a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs terminated by four toes, a short tail, himpotomical (himpotomical)



Hippopotamus amphibius.

two teats, skin about two inches thick ou the back and sides, and no hair except at the extremity of the tail. The incisors and canines of the lower jaw are of great size and strength, the canines or tusks being long and curved forward. These tusks sometimes reach the length of two feet and more, and weigh npward of six pounds. It is chiefly on account of the tusks and teeth that the animal is killed, they being superior in hardness to ivory, and less liable to turn yellow. This hippopotamua inhabits nearly the whole of Africa; its flesh is eaten by the na-

tives. It attains a length of about 14 feet, rarely more, and stands about 5 feet high. It delights in water, living in lakes, rivers, and estuaries, and feeding on water-plants, or on the herbage growing near the water. It is an excellent awimmer and diver, and can remain under water a considerable time. A much smaller and very different hippopotanua is Cheropsis Liberiensis. See Cheropsinæ. There are several extinct species, of various genera.

The same river Nilus bringeth foorth another beast called hippopotamus, i. e., a river horse.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 25.

2. [cap.] [NL.] The typical genus of Hippopolamida, characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors. H. amphibius is the only living species.—Tailless hippopotamus, the giant cavy

or capibara. Hippopus (hip' $\bar{\phi}$ -pus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\pi\sigma_{\bar{\phi}}$, horse, + $\pi\sigma_{\bar{\phi}}$ ($\pi\sigma_{\bar{\phi}}$) = E. foot.] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family Tridacnidae, or giant clams, and very near Tri



Bear's-paw Clam (Hippopus maculatus).

dacna itself, having closed valves, two cardinal teeth, and a small byssus. H. maculatus of the Indian ocean is known as the bear's-paw clam. Martini, 1773; Lamarek, 1799.—2. A genus of acalephs: usually misspelled Hippopas. Delle Chiaje, 1838.

hippo-sandal (hip'ō-san'dal), n. [< Gr. ὶππος, horse, + σάνδαλον, sandal.] See the extract.

There are, however, some singular articles termed hippo-sandals, the use of which appears doubtful, but which
were either attached to the horses' feet, or to a primitive
kind of cart without wheels.

Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 202.

Hippopotaminæ (hip-ō-pot-a-mi'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Hippopotaminæ + -inæ.] The typical subfamily of Hippopotamidæ, distinguished from Chæropsinæ by the depression of the skull and the promiuence of the completed bony orbits. The only recent genus is Hippopotamus; a fossil genus is Hexaprotodon. hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot'a-min), a. [< hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot'a-min), a. [< hippopotamine (hip-ō-pot'a-min), a. [< hiphipopotamine, having the characters of the Hippopotamidæ.

Hippopotamidæ.

Hippopotamidæ.

Hippopotamidæ.

Hippopotamidæ.

nippotamet, n. [ME. corruptly ipotayne; < OF. hippotame = OIt. ippotamo, < L. hippopotamus, a hippopotamus: see hippopotamus.] A hip-

popotamus.

In that Contree ben many Ipotaynes, that dwellen somtyme in the Watre, and somtyme on the Lond; and theiben half Man and half Hors, as I have seyd before; and thei eten men, whan thei may take hem.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 268.

The hippotame that like an horse doth neigh.

John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

Hippotragus (hi-pot'rā-gus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\pi\sigma c$, horse, $+\tau\rho\dot{\alpha}\gamma c$, goat.] A genus of antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Hippotragina*, telopes, typical of the subramity Hippotragme, containing the African equine and sable antelopes, H. equinus and H. niger: synonymous with Agocerus, 2. The addax is semetimes misplaced in this genus. Sundevall.

Hipp's chronoscope. See chronoscope. hippurate (hip'ū-rāt), n. [hippurate (hip'ū-rāt), n. [hippurate (hippur-ic+-atcl.]

A compound formed by the union of hippuric acid with a hase.

acid with a base.

hippuria (hi-pū'ri-ā), n. [NL., < hippur-ic + -ia.] In pathol., the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine.
hippuric (hi-pū'rik), a. [< Gr. iππος, horse, + οὐρον, urine, + -ic.] Relating to or obtained from the urine of horses.—Hippuric acid, C9H9NO3, an acid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animais and in that of persous suffering from diabetes. It crystallizes in long needles, is solubte in warm water, and when heated with a strong acid breaks up into benzoic acid and glycocoil.
hippurid (hip'ū-rid), n. A plant of the natural order Halorageæ (Hippurideæ of Link). Lindley.

Hippurideæ (hip-ū-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \(\lambda\) Hippuris (-rid-) + -ew.] An order of plants established by Link in 1821: same as the Halorogeæ

of Endlicher, 1836. **Hippuris** (hi-pū'ris), n. [L., < Gr. lππουρις, horse-tailed; as noun, a plant, mare's-tail; ζ iππος, horse, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of marsh or aquatic plants, of the natural order marsh or aquatic plants, of the natural order Haloragew; the mare's-tails. It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous flowers, an entire calyx, no petals, a single stamen inserted on the edge of the calyx, and a single thread-shaped style, stigmatic down one side, and received in the groove between the lobes of the anther; the fruit is nut-like, 1-celled, and 1-seeded. It vulgaris, the mare's-tail or hottle-brnah, grows in poots and marshes throughout the temperate and cold regions of the globe. It is an erect herb, with crowded whorls of narrow hair-like leaves (whence the name), and inconspicuous flowers, which are also whorled. It has astringent properties, and is popularly used in diarrhes and hemorrhage.

2. In zoöl., a genus of fishes. Klein, 1749.—3. [l. c.] In anat., the leash of nerves in which

3. [l. c.] In anat., the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends; the cauda equina, or horsetail.

horsetail.
hippurite (hip'ū-rīt), n. and a. [〈 NL. Hippurites, q. v.] I. n. 1. A specimen or species of the family Hippuritidw; one of the Rudistes; a horsetail. Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemnites, etc., as being cephalopods.—2. A kind of fossil cupcoral, Cyathophyllum ceratites of Goldfuss.

II. a. 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hippuritidæ.—2. Same as hippuritie.

Hippurites (hip-ū-rī'tēz), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. lππον-ρις, horse-tailed (see Hippuris), + -ites.] 1. The typical genus of Hippuritide. Lamarck, 1801.—2. In bot., a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton (1833–5) to remains of a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of England. The name Hippurites was given to it because (as the authors of the genus remark) it resembles Hippuris "as much as it can be said to resemble anything now living." In accordance with the latest investigations, Hippurites is united with Calamocladus, a genus of the Equi-

hippuritic (hip-ū-rit'ik), a. [\(\lambda \) hippurite +-ic.]

Pertaining to hippurites; abounding in, characterized by, or containing hippurites, as certain cretaceous formations.

Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the east-ern frontier. Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 622.

hippuritid (hi-pū'ri-tid), n. A bivalve mollusk

The hippotame that like an horse doth neigh.

John Dennys (Arber'a Eng. Garner, I. 166).

Hippotherium (hip-ō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. lππος, horse, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil horses: a synonym of Hipparion. Kaup.

hippotigris (hip-ō-th'gris), n. [Gr. lππότιγρις, a (supposed) kind of tiger, ⟨ lππος, horse, + τίγρις, tiger.] 1. A classic name of the ass, from the stripes on the back and withers.—

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of striped African equids, containing the zebra, dauw, and quagga. Hamilton Smith.

hippotomical (hip-ō-tom'i-kal), a. [⟨ hippotomy + -ie-al.] Pertaining to hippotomy.

hippotomist (hi-pot'ō-mist), n. [⟨ hippotomy + -ist.] One who dissects horses, or is versed in the anatomy of the horse.

hippotraginæ (hip-o't-tā-ji'nō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. lmπος (m. and fl.), dial. lkκος = L. equus = AS. eoh, etc., a horse: see Equus.] In pathol., an affection of the eyes; clonic spasm of the iris.

hippotraginæ (hip-o't-tā-ji'nō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. lmπος (m. pri-tit'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hippotraginæ (hip-o'to-mist), n. [⟨ Hippotraginæ (hip-o'to-mist), n. [⟨ Hippotraji'nō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hippotraji'nō), n

[NL., \langle Gr. hip-roof (hip'röf), n. A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall-plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides. Also called hipped roof. See cut on

following page.
hip-rose (hip'rēz), n. Same as hip-brier.
hip-shot (hip'shot), a. Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; hence, figuratively,

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hip-shot? says the goose to the gosling.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Hip-roof, Union Theological Seminary, New York. H, H, H, hips; h, h, hip-knobs.

The field this hip-shot grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

hip-strap (hip'strap), n. The support of the breeching of a carriage- or wagon-harness. See cut under harness.

hipt, p. a. See hipped².
Hiptage (hip'tā-jē), n. [NL., said to be so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral called in allusion to the shape of the lateral petals, which appear like wings; being appar. (irreg.) ζ Gr. ἐπτασθα, var. of πέτασθα, fly.] A small genus of elimbing shrubs, belonging to the natural order Malpighiaccæ, tribe Hirææ, proposed by Gärtner (1802), and type of the tribe Hiptagcæ of De Candolle. It la characterized by a 5-parted calyx, with one large gland; unequal fringed petals; 10 fertile stamens, one larger than the rest; and a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 3 carpels, each with 3 wings. The leaves are opposite, thick, and entire; the flowers are in racemes, and are white and fragrant. Only 4 species are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Hiptageæ (hip-tā/jē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Hiptage + -cæ.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Malpighiacæ, proposed by De Candolle (1824), and typified by the genus Hiptage. By Bentham and Hooker it is not retained as a tribe, the genera it included being referred to the tribe Hirææ.

hip-tile (hip'tīl), n. A saddle-shaped tile used

hip-tile (hip'tīl), n. A saddle-shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs.
hip-tree (hip'trē), n. [Also written hep-tree;

ME. hepetre, < hepe, hip², + tre, tree.] The dogrose, Rosa canina.
hipwort (hip'wert), n. A British plant, Cotyle-dog artibilious

don umbilicus.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the acetab-nlum or hip-socket, whence its former name of Herba cox-endicum, or herb of the hips.

A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

A. Prior, Popular Names of British Planta.

hirt, pron. See he¹.

Hiræa (h¹-rĕ'ā), n. [NL., named after Jean Nicholas de la Hier, a French physician.] A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order Malpighiaceæ, the type of the tribe Hiræeæ, founded by Jacquin, 1780. They have a 5-parted calyx with 10, 8, or no glanda; refiexed, clawed, denticulate, or entire petals; 10 perfect stamens, monadelphous at base; a 3-lobed ovary, forming in fruit 1 to 3 samaras; opposite or alternate, entire, 2-stipulate leaves; and yellow, rose, or lifac flowers in axiliary umbels or racemes. They are mostly climbing shrubs, about 50 species being known, all from tropical America. The genus is known in a fossil state both by its fruit and by its leaves, and six species are described from the European Tertiaries, one of them occurring in the Eocene deposits in the late of Wight.

Hiræææ (h¹-rē'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Hiræa + -eæ.]

A tribe of plants of the natural order Malpighiaceæ, typified by the genus Hiræa. It is characterized by contharval.

A tribe of plants of the natural order Malpighiaceee, typified by the genus Hirea. It is characterized by Bentham and Hooker as having perfect stamens; 3 free styles, or rarely 1; 1 to 3 samaras, each being 1- to 7-winged; atem usually climbing; leaves often siternate; and stipules inconspicuous or wanting. Nearly the same as the Hireacee of Grischach and the Hireac of Jussieu. hiragana (hē-rā-gā'nā), n. [Jap., < hira, plain, + kana, q. v.] The cursive form of Japanese writing, said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kuhai about the middle of the ninth century. It consists of abbreviated forms of a limited number of the more common Chinese characters, used phonetically, and is the style of letter commonly used in books and written documents. See kana and katakana.

The Japanese Hirakana Syllabsry.

The Japanese Hirakana Syllabary. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 14.

In ordinary letter-writing the cursive hand, more or iess abbreviated, is employed, being supplemented, when required, by the hiragana.

Encyc. Erit., XIII. 585. hirchent, hirchount, n. Obsolete forms of ur-

hircic (her'sik), a. [\langle L. hircus, a goat, +-ic.]
Of or pertaining to a goat: applied in chemistry
to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of muttou-suct, and which appears to be a mixture of several homologous fatty acids. hircine (her'sin), a. [= F. hircine, < L. hircinus, hirquinus, of a goat, goatish, < hircus, a goat: see hircus.] Pertaining to or having the

characteristics of a goat; like a goat; goatish; especially, having a rank smell like that of a

Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in many of its habits, the Chamola is often supposed to belong to the Goats rather than to the Antelopes.

J. G. Wood, Ilins. Nat. Hist., p. 656.

The iandiady ... pulled a hircine man or two hither, and pushed a hircine man or two thicker, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

hircine (her'sin), n. [< L. hircus, a goat, + -ine². Cf. hircine, a.] A fossil amorphous resin, the composition of which has not been determined. Hircinia (her-sin'i-\(\bar{a}\)), n. [NL., < L. hircīnus: see hircinous.] The typical genus of Hirciniidae. Nardo.

Hirciniidæ (her-si-nī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hircinia + -idæ.] A family of ceratose sponges, of the order Cornacuspongiæ, typified by the genus Hircinia, having a narrow axial canal in the fibers, and filaments in the ground-sub-stance. It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies Hircininæ and Hircinissinæ. Hircinida.

Hircinidæ.
hircinous (hèr-sī'nus), a. [\langle L. hircinus, hirquinus, of a goat: see hircine.] In bot. and zoöl., smelling like a goat; having a hircine odor.
hircus (hèr'kus), n. [L. hircus, also hircuus and ircus, = Sabine fircus, a goat.] 1. In zoöl., a goat; the specific name of the domestic goat, Capra hircus, by some authors made a genus of goats.—2. [cap.] In astron., another name for the star Capella.
hirdy-girdy (hèr'di-gèr'di), adv. [Cf. hurdy-gurdy.] In confusion or disorder. [Scotch.]
He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun

He ventured back into the pariour, where a' was gaun hirdy-girdy — naebody to say "come in" or "gae out."

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

hire¹ (hīr), v. t.; pret. and pp. hired, ppr. hiring. [⟨ME. hiren, hyren, huren, ⟨AS. hÿrian = OFries. hēra = D. huren = I.G. hüren = MHG. hūren, Sw. hyra = Dan. hyre, hire; root unknown. The noun appears to be from the verb.] 1. To engage the use of for a consideration; agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of: as, to hire a horse and carriage; to hire a house for a year.

For cariage the porter hora schalie hyre.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And stailing for the horses. Tennyson, Gersint.

2. To engage the services of; employ for wages,

a salary, or other consideration: as, to hire laborers, a clerk, a teacher, etc.

A man that is an householder, which went out early in the morning to hire labourers into his vineyard. Mat. xx. 1.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hir'd to watch the sick.

Cowper, Task, i. 89.

3. To engage the interest of; agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of; bribe; re-

I lov'd my friend, not measur'd out by time,
Nor hir'd by circumstance of place and honour.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

Thymætes first, 'tis doubtfui whether hir'd...
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.

Dryden, Æneid, ii. 42.

4. To borrow (money). [Prov. Eng.]-5. To grant the temporary use of for compensation; lend the service of for a reward; let; lease: often with out: as, to hire out a horse or car-

A man plauntide a vyneyerd . . . and hiride it to tilieria. Wyelif, Mark xii. l.

They . . . have hired out themselves for bread.

1 Sam. ii. 5.

She hired me to Queen Mary's bouer When scarce eleven years auld. Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, 111. 325). He ieft his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields. Tennyson, Dora.

Tennyson, Dora.

=Syn. Hire, Let, Rent, Lease, Charter. The verb hire spplies to both persons and property, but is appropriately used to designate the act of an employer, tenant, or ballee who engages some person or thing by a promise to pay hire. Let applies only to property, and only to the act of the owner or lessor. Rent and lease apply only to property, but are need indifferently of the act of the owner or lessor and that of the tenant. Charter is used only of vessels (and colloquially of railroad-cars and engines) but is used appropriately of the act of the hirer, not that of the lessor, unless so indicated by the context. See employ. hire¹ (hīr), n. [< ME. hire, hyre, hure, here, < AS. hŷr (gen. hŷre) = OFries. hêre = D. huur = LG. hüre = G. heuer = Sw. hyra = Dan. hyre, hire, rent, wage, service: see the verb.] 1. A price, reward, or compensation paid or contracted to be given for the uso of something.

Owners of [knitting] frames who, though they did not themselves exercise the trade, let frames out on hire. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cixxx.

2. A reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.

The labourer is worthy of his hire. [The Sinekh] had offered to carry me the same journey with all my people and baggage without hire. Bruce, Source of the Niie, I. 67.

The thrifty hire I sav'd under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

3. Compensation in general; reward.

For to gete of Fames hire,
The temple [of Diana] sette I al afire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 1857.
Of certain turbulent wits it is asid, . . . they thought the very disturbance of thinga established an hire sufficient to set them on work. Hooker, Eccies. Polity, i. 7. On hire, for hiring,

To keep one's conscience, too, on hire, as that drunken Isham down there at the livery-stable does a horse.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 161.

=Syn. Wages, Pay, etc. (see salary), remuneration. hire2; pron. See he1. hired1; n. [ME., also hird; < AS. hīrēd, house-hold, < *hūva, one of a family (see hewe), + -rēd, rāden, condition: see -red.] A body of re-

tainers or courtiers; a court.

hired² (hird), p. a. Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent, pay, or stated wages: as, a hired carriage; a hired girl; a hired man.

And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house.

hireless (hīr'les), a. $[\langle hire^1 + -less.]$ Without hire; not rewarded; gratuitous.

This ism'd philosopher is Nature's apie, And hireless gives th' intelligence to Art. Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

hireling (hīr'ling), n. and a. [< ME. hyrling, <
AS. hÿrling (= D. huurling = LG. hürlink = G.
heuerling), hireling, < hÿr, hire, + -ling¹.] I. n.
1. One who is hired or serves for wages: now used only in reprobation or contempt, as in def. 2.

The hireling longs to see the shades descend, That with the tedious day his toil might end, And he his pay receive. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

2. A mercenary; one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit.

The hireling fleeth, hecause he is an hireling, and careth not for the sheep.

John x. 13.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold;
So since into his church lewd hirelings climb.

Milton, P. L., iv. 193.

If the patriot's pulses sleep,
How vain the watch that hirelings keep.
O. W. Holmes, Qui Vive.

II. a. Serving for wages; employed for money or other compensation; venal; mercenary.

The flery duke is pricking fast across Saint André's plain, With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

The slavish priest
Sets no great value on his hireling faith.
Shelley, Queen Mah, v.

=Syn. Mercenary, etc. See venal.
hireman (hir'man), n.; pl. hiremen (-men). [<
hirel + man.] "A hired servant; a retainer.
[Obsolete or Scotch.]

He then took off the scarlet cost, Bedeck'd wi' shinin' gold, And has put on the hireman's cost, To keip him fras the cold. The Hireman Chiel (Child's Ballads, VIII. 234).

Hirent (hi'ren), n. [A corruption of Irene, a fem. name: see Irene.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of "The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren," used allusively by Shakspere and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters.

Down, down, dogs! down, faitors! Have we not Hiren here? Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

hirer (hir'er), n. One who hires.
hireselvet, hireselvent, pron. Middle English forms of herself. Chaucer.
hiring (hir'ing), n. [Verbal u. of hire!, v.] 1.
In law, a name of a class of contracts of bailment for compensation, including those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him, and those in which he is to bestow labor on it, or transport it, for a compensation to be paid to him: corresponding to the locatum of the civil law.—2. A fair or market for servants, at which bargains for their services are made. [Prov. Eng.]

At fairs, as well as hirings, it is customary for all the young people in the neighbourhood to assemble and dance at the inna and alchouses.

Hone's Every-Day Book, IL 668.

hirling, n. See herling.

in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas (troparia), both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm. Is the effice-books it is inclosed in inverted commas, and is given in full only at the head of its own ode, the initial words alone heing prefixed to other odes. A hirmost is sometimes said at the end of its ode.

hirondelle (hir-on-del'), n. [F., a swallow, dim.,

< L. hirundo, a swallow: see hirundo.] In her., a swallow used as a bearing.

The swallow, or hirondelle, forms the very early cost of ne Arundels.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 701. the Arundels,

hirple (her'pl), v. i.; pret. and pp. hirpled, ppr. hirpling. [Origin obscure.] To halt; walk as if lame. [Scotch.] and weeks undigested." (G. Johnston, 1865.) Also called Gnathodellidæ.

Hirudo (hi-rô'dô), n. [L., a leech, also called sanguisuga.] A representative genus of leech-

The hares were hirplin down the furs [furrows].

Burns, Holy Fair.

His aged grandmother was wont to hirple out to the Lindsaylands road to meet him on his way home.

Quoted in Dr. J. Brown's Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 333.

hirse (hers), n. [Also written hyrse; = Dan. hirse = Sw. hirs, G. hirse, hirsche, MHG. hirse, hirs, OHG. hirsi, hirso, millet; origin obscure.] The broom-corn, Sorghum saceharatum or S. eampanum, sometimes called millet or Indian

self. Chaucer.
hirst; (hèrst), n. A former spelling of hurst.
hirsute (hèr-sūt'), a. [= F. hirsute = Sp. Pg.
hirsuto = It. irsuto, < L. hirsutus, rough, shaggy,
bristly: ef. hirtus, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps nlt. akin to horrere, bristle: see horrent,
horrid.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose thou saw her in a base beggar's weed, or else dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

Wearing his hair and beard unshorn, according to ancient Batavian custom, until the death of his relative, Egmont, should have been explated, . . . this hirsute and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.

Motley, Dutch Republic, 11. 350.

2. Specifically, in zoöl. and bot., rough or bristling with hairs; having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs.—3†. Coarse; boorish; unmannerly.

He looked eiderly, was cynical and hirsute in his beha-iour. Life of A. Wood, p. 109.

hirsuteness (her-sut'nes), n. The state of being hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, hirsuteness, broad veins, much hair on the brow, &c., show melancholy. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 59.

hirsuties (her-sū'ti-ēz), n. [NL., < L. hirsutus, hairy: see hirsute.] In entom., a thick covering of coarse or flue hairs.

ing of coarse or fiue hairs.

hirsutocinereous (her-sū*tō-si-nō'rē-us), a. [

L. hirsutus, hairy, + cinereus, ashy.] In entom., hirsute with cinereous hairs. This and similar compounds, as hirsuto-atrous, hirsutocastaneous, etc., indicate color arising from the hairy covering, and not from the integument.

hirtellous (her-tel'us), a. Minutely hirsute.

Hirudinacea (hi-rð-di-nā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Grube), < Hirudo (-din-) + -acea.] A primary

hirmologion (hir-mō-lō'gi-on), n.; pl. hirmologia (-ā). [< MGr. εἰρμολόγιον, εἰρμολόγιον, α collection of hirmoi, ⟨ εἰρμός, hirmos, + -λογιον, ⟨ λέγειν, say.] In the Gr. Ch., an office-book containing the hirmoi, usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia (see panagia), and some other forms.

hirmos, hirmus (hir'mos, her'mus), n.; pl. hirmos, hirmus (hir'mos, her'mus), n.; pl. hirmoi, hirmi (-moi, -mī). [LL. hirmos, ⟨ Gr. εἰρμός, a series, connection, context, in LGr., etc., used specifically as in def. (the exact reason being uncertain); ⟨ εἰρειν = L. serere, fasten together, join: see series and sermon, from the L. verb.] In the hymnology of the Greek Church, the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical and in a canon of odes, serving as a rhythmical mid (hi-rö'di-nid), n. A leech of the familiar division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising most of the order Hirudinea. (hi-rō-dir'ō-ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hi-rudinea, lini-direa, hirudinea, lini-direa, hir

hirudinid (hi-rö'di-nid), n. A leech of the familv Hirudinida.

ily Hirudinidæ.

Hirudinidæ (hir-ö-din'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., <
Hirudio (-din-) + -idæ.] A family of leeches,
named from the genus Hirudo. The oral sucker is
incomplete, continuous with the body, and formed by a
molding of the anterior rings; the guillet is short, and
the anus very small. "Cutting into the skin, they suck
the blood of vertebrate animals, and only fall away when
gorged. The alimentary canal is deeply incised and lobed,
with the hinder pair of lobes elongated in an intestinal
manner. In these the blood will often remain for days
and weeks undigested." (G. Johnston, 1865.) Also called
Gnathobdetlidæ.

Hirudo (hi-rö'dō) n. [L. a. leech also called

Hirudo (hi-rö'dō), n. [L., a leech, also called sanguisuga.] A representative genus of leeches, giving name to the family Hirudinidæ and order Hirudinea. H. medicinalis or officinalis is the common medical leech, now usually referred to a family called Gnathobdellidæ. See teech.

hirundine (hi-run'din), a. and n. [< L. hirundineus, of the swallow, < hirundo, a swallow: see Hirundo.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the swallow; swallow-like; specifically, pertaining to the Hirundinidæ.

the Hirundinida.

Activity almost super-hirundine.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

campanum, sometimes called millet or Indian millet.

hirsel¹ (hir'sel), n. [Sc.; also written hirsle, hirsell, hirsale, hirdsell (the last appar. in simulation of hird, herd¹); origin uncertain.] 1. A multitude; a throng: applied to living creatures of any kind. [Scotch.]

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a hirsel o' eendown lees [lies]."

"Jock, man," said he, "ye're just telling a hirsel o' eendown lees [lies]."

Come from the hills where your hirsels are grazing.

Scott, March, March.

hirsel² (her'sl), v. i.; pret. and pp. hirseled or hirselled, ppr. hirseling or hirselling. [Sc.; also written hirsle; origin obscure.] To slide or move by pushing one's self along on the back or haunches; also, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface. [Scotch.]

So he sat himself doun and hirselled doun into the glen, where it wad hae been ill following him wi' the beast.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxx.

hirselvet, pron. A Middle English form of her
hirselvet, pron. A Middle English form of her-

hirselvet, pron. A Middle English form of herself. Chaueer.
hirst (hèrst), n. A former spelling of hurst.
hirsute (hèr-sūt'), a. [= F. hirsute = Sp. Pg.
hirsuto = It. irsuto, < L. hirsutus, rough, shaggy,
bristly: cf. hirtus, rough, hairy, shaggy; perhaps nlt. akin to horrere, bristle: see horrent, horrid.] 1. Hairy; shaggy.

Suppose they saw her in a base hegger's weed or else.

Suppose they saw her in a base hegger's weed or else.

This pag was very frequent in the sixteenth and in -s. This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, particularly after Greek and Latin names in -es or -us, as Artaxerxes his crown, Brutus his virtue, etc. The use came to be recognized as erroneous, and died out in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Inne was the vormeste mon The Peteres peni bigon.

Layamon (A), iii. 285.

Ine was the forste man That Peter his peny bigan.

Layamon (B), iii. 285.

William Hollowaye by Gode is suffer'nce Priour. . . . Whan the saide pastures were to the lorde is handes, etc.

Document (1525), quoted in Earle's Phil. Eng. Tonguc,

[p. 529.

The Cathedral Churche of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight the Eighth) his fowndac'on. John Harryngton, Assignment (1594), quoted in Earle's [Phil. Eng. Tongue, p. 529.

More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

Nor Mars his sword nor war's qutck fire shall burn
The living record of your memory. Shak., Sonnets, iv.
The statue of Hersilia, Romulus his wife, is made in brasse.

Coryat, Cruditics, I. 36.

My paper ts the Ulysaes his bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.

Addison, Guardian, No. 98.

By young Telemachus his blooming years.

More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

Specifically—(a) In bot., having strong hairs or bristles; beset with stiff bristles. (b) In enton., closely covered with small angular prominences; rough with minute spines or very rigid bristles.

Hispidæ (his'pi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hispa + -idæ.] The leaf-beetles, Hispinæ, rated as a family.

hispidating (his'pi-dā-ting), a. [< hispidating -ate² + -ina²]

[The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and the plural number:

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing off the monarchy of Spain. Welwood, Memoirs.]

division or "tribe" of leeches, characterized by hish (hish), v. i. [< ME. hisshen, var. of hissen, the non-protrusile proboscis, and comprising hiss; cf. hush, 'sh, etc.] To hiss; make a sibilant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once hish against it.

Tyndale, Works, I. 432.

Mumps [a dog] knows his company—he does. I might hish at him by th' hour together before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

hisingerite (his'ing-gér-it), n. [Named after W. Hisinger (1766-1852), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist.] A hydrous iron silicate, occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish-black color-and conchoidal fracture, in various localities of Scandinavia.

hisn (hizn), pron. [Also written his'n; a popular formation, like hern, ourn, yourn, theirn, etc., not, as sometimes explained, a contraction of his own, etc., but in imitation of mine, thine, etc., with formative -n.] Same as his! in its predicate use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

An' every feller felt ez though all Mexico wuz his'n.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, i. 21.

Hispa (his'pä), n. [NL., abbr. < L. hispidus, hairy, bristly: see hispid.] The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the subfamily Hispinæ. The front is inflexed; the mouth is on the under side of the head, which is not covered by the thorax; the sides of the elytra and thorax are not expanded, and thefr upper surface is armed with long spines, whence the name. H. atra, occurring over a large part of Europe, is about 5 millimeters long, of a black color, and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), a. [< L. Hispanicus, Spanish, < Hispania, Spain: see Spanish.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; particularly, pertaining to ancient Spain (Hispania).



Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), n. [< + -ism.] A Spanish phrase or idiom. [\ Hispanie

There are likewise numerous hispanicisms. Keightley. There are likewise numerous meparates.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and metodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and hispanicisms picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Hispanicize (his-pan'i-sīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Hispanicized, ppr. Hispanicizing. [< Hispanic + -ize.] To render Spanish in character.

Seversi [tribes] have totally disappeared as separate unities; others have been in large measure Hispanicized both in language and in habits.

Encyc. Erit., VI. 155.

Hispaniolate (his-pan'i-ō-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. Hispaniolated (his-pail 19-181), v. 1.; pret. and pp. Hispaniolating. [After Sp. españolado, pp. of españolar, make Spanish, Español, Spanish, España, L. Hispania, Spain.] Same as Hispaniolize.

The Hispaniolated counsellors of Duke John.

Motley, United Netherlands, III. 454.

Hispaniolize (his-pan'i-ō-līz), v. t.; pret. and pp. Hispaniolized, ppr. Hispaniolizing. [After Sp. españolizar, \(\) Español, Spanish: see Hispaniolate.] To imbue with Spanish sentiments.

He had... become Hispaniolized under the ... treatment of the King and the Jesuits,

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 15.

Motley, United Netherlands, I. 15.

Hispano-Gallican (his-pan'ō-gal'i-kan), a.

[< L. Hispanicus, Hispanic, Spanish, + Gallicus,
Gallic, French.] Belonging in common to Hispania, or Spain, and Gaul, or France.—Hispano-Gallican group or family (of liturgies). See Gallican liturgies, under Gallican.

hispid (his'pid), a. [= F. hispide = Sp. hispido = Pg. hispido = It. ispido, < L. hispidus, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly. From the same ult. source, E. hidous, hideous, q. v.] Hairy; rough; shaggy; bristly.

shaggy; bristly.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child? The hispid Thesbite? or what satyr wild? More, Verses. Preface to Hall's Poems (1646).

My paper is the Ulysaes his bow, in which every man of rit or learning may try his strength.

Addison, Guardian, No. 98.

By young Telemachus his blooming years.

Pope, Odyssey.

The use naturally extended to the feminine gender and he plural number:

Sarat her name is changed.

By Ronix her womanish subtlety. Drayton, Polyolbion.

About the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing fif the monarchy of Spain.

Melzood, Memoirs.

Addison, Guardian, No. 98.

Pope, Odyssey.

Pope, Odyssey.

The state of being hispid.

The hispidity or hairiness of his skin.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, III. vi. § 5.

hispidulous (his-pid'ū-lus), a. [< NL. *hispidulous, dim. of L. hispidus, hairy: see hispid.]

In bot., having short stiff hairs.

Hispinæ (his-pi'nē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Hispa + hist² (hīst), v. and n. A common dialectal form histogenetic (his"tō-jō-uet'ik), a. [\langle histogeny: -inæ.] A subfamily of Chrysomelide, typified of hoist.

by the genus Hispa, containing numerous genhist. An abbreviation of history, historical. genesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, era and species whose larvæ mine the leaves Hister (his'ter), n. [NL., \langle history, historical.]

[NL., \langle histogenetic (his"tō-jō-uet'ik), a. [\langle histogeny: see genetic.] Pertaining to histogeny: genesis; relating to the formation of tissue: as, a histogenetic process or result; a histogenetic

era and species whose larvæ mine the leaves of various plants, and are popularly known as leaf-beetles. See cut under Hispa.

hiss (his), v. [< ME. hissen, hyssen, rarely hisshen (> E. dial. hish), < AS. hysian (rare) = LG. hissen, ut-hissen = OD. hisschen = Dan. hysse = Sw. hyssen, hiss: cf. hush, hist', hizz, also fizz, sizzle (D. sissen, G. zischen, etc.), whizz, whistle, etc.; all ult. imitative of sibilation.] I. intrans. 1. To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciamake or emit a sound like a prolonged enunciation of s, as a serpent or a goose; utter or send forth a long-drawn sibilation; hence, to emit any similar sound, as water thrown on hot met-al, or as steam rushing through a small orifice; specifically (of persons), to express disapprobation or contempt by uttering such a sound.

The merchants among the people shall hiss at thee, Ezek, xxvil. 36.

Ezek. xxvil. 36.

When roasted craba hiss in the bowl,
Then nightly singa the staring owl.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

I do feel the brand
Hissing already at my forehead; now
Mine cars are boring. B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Hiss, snake — I saw him there—
Let the fox bark, let the wolf yell.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. To whizz, as an arrow or other thing in rapid

flight.

Burning Balls hiss harmless by.

Congreve, Taking of Namure.

The spear

Hiss'd and want quivering down into the sand,
Which it sent flying wide.

M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. trans. To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing.

Mat. What's the newest grief?

Rosse. That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

You'll utterly apoil our play, and make it to be hissed.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 3.

Such Work by Hireling Actors shou'd be done, Whom you may Ciap or Hiss for half a Crown.

Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

hiss (his), n. [< hiss, v.] A continued sound like that of s; a prolonged sibilation produced by the organs of utterance, or any similar sound: as, a serpent's hiss. It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt.

He would have apoke,
But hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue.

Milton, P. L., x. 518.

To forked tongue.

Thus was the applause they meant
Turn'd to exploding hiss, trlumph to ahame
Cast on themselves from their own months.

Milton, P. L., x. 546.

The hot hiss
And busting whistle of the youth who scour'd
Hia master'a armour.

Tennyson, Geralnt.

hisser (his'er), n. One who or that which hisses. Begone, then, take flight, thou venomous hisser, thou lyling worm.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 442.

hissing (his'ing), n. [< ME. hissinge, hyssinge, rarely hisshing; verbal n. of hiss, v.] 1. A hiss.

Therfore thel speke not, but thei maken a maner of hissynge, as a Neddre dothe.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

I heard a hissing: there are aerpenta here!
Goldsmith, Proi. to Zobeide.

2. An occasion of contempt; an object of scorn

nd derision.

I will make this city desolate, and an hissing.

Jer. xix. 8.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets?

—he must cast behind him their admiration . . . and become a byword and a hissing. Emerson, Compensation.

hist¹ (hist), interj. [Formerly also ist; a more substantial form of 'st, as hish, hush, of 'sh: see 'st, 'sh, and hish, hush, whist, etc.] A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and command or suggest silence.

Hist! 'st, 'st, hark! Why, there's a cadence abia to ravish the dullest atoic.

A. Brewer (?), Lingua, iii. 7. Houische (an Interjection whereby aflence is imposed), husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life.

Catgrave.

The knight whispered me, "Hist, these are lovers." Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

hist¹ (hist), v. t. [\(\) hist¹, interj. Cf. hish, v.] To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

To incite, as a dog, by making a sibilant sound.

Leat they should be ont, or faint, or cold,
Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

[In the following passage hist is apparently the imperative of the verb, but it is peculiarly used, perhaps like whist as used also by Milton as an apparent past participle ("the winds with wonder whist").

But first and chiefest with thee bring . .

The Cherub Contemplation,
And the mute Silence hist along.

Milton, Il Penseroso, 1. 55.]

hist. An abbreviation of history, historical.

Hister (his'te'r), n. [NL., \histor, orig. (Etruscan) form of L. histrio, a stage-player: see histrion.] The typical genus of the family Histeridæ. H. helluo is an example.

Histeridæ (his-tor'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \histor + -idw.] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera, typified by the genus Hister, having geniculate antennæ. The isrwa are long, with horny head and prothorax, and no ocelli. They are small beetles, for the most part round, hard, and seed-like in appearance. They generally live upon decaying animal or vegetable matter. The same or similar groups are known as Histerida, Histerida, Histerida, Histerida, Misterida, and Histeroides.

histie (his'ti), a. [Origin obscure.] Dry; bar-

histie (his'ti), a. [Origin obscure.] Dry; barren. [Scotch.]

Adorna the histic atibble-field.

Burns, Monntain Daisy.

histicid (his'ti-oid), a. [\langle Gr. loriov, dim. of $i\sigma\tau \delta c$, a web, tissue, + $\epsilon l\delta c$, form.] Resembling tissue; having a superficial resemblance

histiology (his-ti-ol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. loτίον, dim. of loτός, a web, tissue (see histioid), + -λογία, ⟨λέγεν, speak: see -ology.] Same as histology.

Histiophoridæ (his*ti-ō-for'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Histiophoridæ (his*ti-ō-for'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Histiophoridæ (his*ti-ō-for'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Histiophorus+-idæ.] A family of scombroid aeanthopterygian fishes, the sail-fishes, spearfishes, or bill-fishes, near relatives of the true sword-fishes, Xiphiidæ. The body is clongated and more or less compressed; the snont is prolonged into an ensiform weapon; there is a long and sometimes very large spinous dorsal fin, or "sail"; and the ventral fina are modified into long siender spines, with at least one soft ray. The leading genera are Histiophorus and Tetrapturus. The species linkbit warm seas and are of large size, though smaller than the aword-fish. See cuts under sail-fish and spear-fish.

Histiophorus (his-ti-of'ō-rus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr.

Histiophorus (his-ti-of'ō-rus), n. bation, a sail, a sheet, a web (see histioid), + φέρειν = L. ferre = E. bear¹.] 1. The typical genus of Histiophoridæ. H. gladius is the common sail-fish, spear-fish, or bill-fish. See cut under sail-fish.—2. A genus of mammals. J. E. Gray, 1838. [In senses 1 and 2 also written Istiophorus.]—3. A genus of mollusks. Pease, 1860.

Histiurus (his-ti-ū'rus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἰστίον, a sail (see histioid), + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A nota-



Sail-lizard (Histiurus amboinensis).

ble genus of lizards, with a dorsal and a caudal crest, the latter highly developed. The sall-lizard of Amboyna, H. amboinensis, is an enormous tree-lizard about 4 feet long. Also written Istiurus. G. Currier, 1890 Cuvier, 1829.

Curier, 1829.
2. A genus of fishes. Costa, 1850.
histochemical (his-tō-kem'i-kal), a. [⟨Gr. loτός, a web, tissue (see histoid), + E. chemical.]
Of or pertaining to histochemistry.

Turning now to the chemical constitution of the animal ceil, we find ourselves entering upon a field of histochemical inquiry of which little is known.

Frey, Hiatol. and Hiatochem. (trans.), p. 72.

histochemistry (his-tō-kem'is-tri), n. [< Gr. lotoc, a web, tissue, + E. chemistry.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical ingredients and constitution of the struc-

tural elements or tissues of the animal body, as well as of their decomposition products.

histodialysis (his"tō-dī-al'i-sis), n. [ζ Gr. iστός, a web, tissue, + διάλυσις, dissolution: see dialysis.] A morbid dissolution of the tissues. Dunglison.

histogenesis (his-tō-jen'e-sis), n. [ζ Gr. lστός, a web, tissue, + γένεσις, generation.] Same as

The development of the spinal cord in Mammals differs in no important respects from that of the chick, and we have nothing to add to the account we have aiready given of its general development and histogenesis in that animal.

Foster, Embryology, 11. xii. 367.

In certain of the lower animala, the aubstance of the body is not differentiated into histogenetic elements: that is, into cells which, by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

Huxley, Encyc. Brit., 11. 50.

histogenetically (his "tō-jē-net'i-kal-i), adv. From a histogenetic point of view.

They [connective tissnes] are, as Rindfieisch pointa out, infinately bound up with the plasmatic circulation or the ultimate diffusion of the juicea; they are in closest relation with the terminal nerve-plexuses; and, histogenetically, they are the remains of that "parablastic" embryonic tissness from which the blood channels themselves were made.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 400.

histogenic (his-tō-jen'ik), a. [< histogeny + -ic.] Productive of tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to histogeny; histogenetic. histogeny (his-toj'e-ni), n. [< Gr. lorōc, a web, tissue, + -γένεια, < -γενής, producing: see -gen.] The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures; the fabrication has objected by the development of the fabrication of the objected by the development of the statement of the objected by the development of the objected by the statement of the objected by the objec by cells of cells and cell-products; the integra-tion, differentiation, and specialization of struc-tural form-elements. Also histogenesis. histographic (his-tō-graf'ik), a. [\(histography \)

histographic (his-tō-graf'ik), a.

+ -ic.] Pertaining to histography.

histography (his-tog'ra-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. loτός, a web, tissue, + -γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] A description of organic tissues; also, an account of histogenetic processes.

histohematin, histohematin (his-tō-hem'a-tin), n. [$\langle \text{Gr.} i\sigma\tau\delta\varsigma$, a web, tissue, $+ai\mu\alpha(\tau-)$, blood, $+in^2$. Cf. hematin.] One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary substances found in invertebrates. See muchema-

This paper contains an account of observations made This paper contains an account of observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues of invertebrates and vertebrates, which have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters which had not previously been discovered. The name histohematins is proposed for all these colouring matters, and that of myohematin for the intrinsic pigment occurring in atriped muscle which belongs to the same series.

Dr. C. A. MacMunn, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 248.

histoid (his toid), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. lotos}_{\varsigma}$, a web (in mod. physiol. a tissue), prop. the (upright) beam of a loom, hence the warp fixed to the beam, the web, etc. ($\langle \text{lotag}\theta a\iota, \text{stand}, = \text{E. stand} \rangle$, $+ \epsilon \iota \delta o \varsigma$, form.] Like or involving organic tissue; partially like $\delta \iota$ ticularly, of the connective-tissue group.—His-toid tumor, a tumor composed of tissue of the connec-tive-tissue group, such as a sarcoma, fibroms, myxoma, or

histologic (his-tō-loj'ik), a. [< histology + -ic.]
Of or pertaining to histology: as, histologic investigations.

Nerve-tubes with their contained protein-threads, and nerve-cells with their contained and surrounding masses of changing protein-substance, are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10.

histological (his-tō-loj'i-kal), a. [< histologic + -al.] Same as histologic. histologically (his-tō-loj'i-kal-i), adv. In a his-

tological way, mode, or manner; with reference to histology.

histologist (his-tol'ő-jist), n.

[< histology + One who is versed in histology; a micro--ist.] One who is scopic anatomist.

histology (his-tol'ō-ji), n. [ζ Gr. lστός, a web, tissue, + -λογία, ζ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure, especially the microscopic structure, of the various tissues of the body; historical phology. Vegetable histology is that branch of histology which is concerned with the microscopic structure of the tissues of plants. Sometimes written histology. histolysis (his-tol'i-sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. broog, a web, tissue, $+\lambda \acute{\nu} c \iota c$, solution, \langle $\lambda \acute{\nu} c \iota \nu$, loose, dissolve.] Degeneration, disintegration, or dissolve.] of the various tissues of the body; histomor-

solution of organic tissue; destruction of his-tologic continuity by the decay or death of

tologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell-products.

histolytic (his-tō-lit'ik), a. [< histolysis (-lyt-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to histolysis; characterized by decay or dissolution of tissue: as, histolytic changes in the tissues.

histomorphological (his-tō-mōr-fō-loj'i-kal), a. [< histomorphology + -ic-al.] Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues.

But there are to be noted other histomorphological par-ticulars which are presented, of clear significance. Alien. and Neurol., IV. 387.

histomorphology (his "tō-môr-fol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. iστός, a web, tissne, + E, morphology, q. v.] The morphology of organic tissues; histology,

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues

various tissues.

histonomy (his-tou'ō-mi), n. [⟨ Gr. iστός, a web, tissue, + νόμος, a law.] The laws of the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues.

Histopedes, Histopodes (his-top'e-dēz,-ō-dēz), n. pl. [Prop. Histopodes; ⟨ Gr. iστόναι, cause to stand, set up (cf. iστός, auything set up, a mast, loom, etc.), + ποίς (ποό-), L. pes (ped-) = E. foot.] A name applied to the Eunomians, who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air. histophyly (his'tō-fī-lì), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iστός.

histophyly (his'tō-fi-li), n. [NL., \langle Gr $l\sigma\tau\phi\varsigma$, a web, tissue, $+\dot{\phi}\nu\lambda\eta$, a tribe.] The comparative history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals. [Rare.]

Tribal hlatory of the cells, hardly attempted as yet, . . . histophyly. Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

histophysiological (his-tō-fiz"i-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [\langle Gr. i\sigma\chi_2, \text{ tissue}, \pm E. physiological, \q. v.]
Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body.

Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles, R. Mayo, Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 365.

Histopodes, n. pl. See Histopodes.
historial† (his-tō'ri-al), a. [< ME. historial, storial, < OF. historial, istorial, F. historial, (rare) = Sp. Pg. historial = It. istorial, < LL. historials, historical, < LL. historia, history: see history.] Historical.

y.] Historical.

This is no fable,
But knowen for historial thyng notable.

Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, i. 156.

Adding within our hearts historial High epithets past hyperbolical. Ford, Fame's Memorial.

historian (his-tō'ri-an), n. [Formerly historien; historicalness (his-tor'i-kal-nes), n. Historical COF, historien, a. and n., F. historien, AML. as character or quality.

if *historianus, < L. historia, history: see history.

1. A writer, compiler, or narrator of rian. history.

Dubb'd historians by express command,
To enrol your trlumphs o'er the seas and land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 372.

Historian, who . . . hast . . . vouchsafed
This friendly condescension to relate
Things else by me unsearchable.

Milton, P. L., vili. 7.

2. One who is versed in history. [Rare.]

Great captains should be good historians. the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries woodcut initial-letters for books, or as surface-ornament in carving, ctc. A distinction is sometimea made between such ornament containing figures of men and animals, which is distinctively called historiated, and that made up merely of flowers, etc., which is called floreated.

reated.

historic (his-tor'ik), a. [〈 F. historique = Sp. historico = It. istorico (cf. D. G. historico = Pg. historico = It. istorico (cf. D. G. historisch = Dan. Sw. historisk), 〈 L. historicus, 〈 Gr. ἰστορικός, 〈 ἰστορία, history: see history.]

1. Of or pertaining to history or historians; containing or conveying history.

Less delive held, the retrief is honest fees:

| A price of priests' marriages. The Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. M. II. (1554). historico (cf. D. G. historicite (= Sp. Pg. historicite = It. istoricita), dim. of history or story; a tale.

| It is not amiss to subjoin here an historicite to show the afthis minister. Recent North Lord Gnillerd, II. 143.

Gr. tστορικός, ζ τουμ.

Of or pertaining to history of the containing or conveying history.

Here, rising beld, the patriet's henest face; There, warriers frowing in historic brass.

Pope, Epistate to Addison, 1. 58.

The vast power and demination of the Roman empirest. have dazzled the historic eye.

De Quincey, Philos. of Roman Hiat, A heard of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

He had left off the pleugh to do such bloody deeds with his aword as many ink-horns and books should be employed about the historifying of them.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Whe this king and queen would well historify.

To relate the instory of them.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Whe this king and queen would well historify.

To relate the instory of them.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. To be really historic, I should have mentioned that before going to look for the ikhone I had apent part of the evening on the opposite side of the little place.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 193.

My first introduction to the historic scenes which have since engaged so many years of my life must be ascribed to an accident. Gibbon, Memoirs.

historical (his-tor'i-kal), a. [< historic + -al.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with history; containing or of the nature or character of history: as, a historical poem; historical evidence; a historical chart.

a historical chart.

The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy,
... historical-pastoral, ... or poem unlimited.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

In this view of a supreme divinity he [Julian] made an approach to the Christian monethelsm, but substituted an airy myth and panthelatic lancy for the only true and living God and the personal historical Christ.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

The English Constitution . . . is merely a collection of historical precedents, and for that reason it is held in highest reverence.

Stillé, Stud. Mcd. Hist., p. 189.

2. Narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past, and mentioned or used at present only with reference to the past. In this sense the terms of archæolegy, ancient and medieval art, iaw, etc., as used in modern books with reference to the past, are historical, and are thus distinguished from obsoicte words, such as have no present use at all.

3. In philos., pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses.

—4. In gram... used in statement of past facts or

3. In philos., pertaining to things learned from the testimony of others or by our own senses.—4. In gram., used in statement of past facts or narration of past events: as, a historical tense. The historical present is the present tense used in vivid narration, as in the following passage: "And, beheld, there cometh one of the rulers of the synagogne, Jalrua by name; and when he saw him, he feil at his feet." (Mark v. 22). In Greek grammar the tensea purely past in meaning—that is, the imperfect, a orist (English simple preterit without have), and the pinperfect indicative—are called historical tenses, as distinguished from the present, future, and perfect (English preterit with have), the perfect not being accounted a past tense. (See perfect.) In Latin, also, the corresponding tenses are called historical, and, as the Latin perfect answers in meaning both to the Greek acrist and to the Greek perfect, when used as an aorist it is distinguished as the historical perfect. The infinitive can be used in Latin in narration, and is then called the historical infinitive.—Historical cognition, credibility, geography, etc. See the nonns.—Historical method. (a) The study of an abstract theory in the light of the history of the object to be investigated. (b) In hydrodynamics, the Lagrangian method, which considers the path of each particle.—Historical school, in jurisprudence, the school of jurists who malutain that law is not to be regarded as made by commands of the sovereign, but is, tike the language of a nation, the resuit of its historical and social circumstances. The principal authors of this school are Savigny and Puchtas.

historically (his-tor'-kgl-i), adv. In the manner of history; according to history; as history; by way of narration.

The gospeis... do all historically declare something which our Lord Jeaus Christ himself either spoke, did, or

The gospels . . . do all historically declare something which our Lord Jeaus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered.

Hooker, Eccies. Polity.

John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable historicians. Holinshed, Rich. I., an. 1199.

notable historicians. Holinshed, Rich. I., an. 1199.
historicity (his-tō-ris'i-ti), n. [\(\) historic +
-ity.] The quality of being true as history;
historicalness. [Rare.]

In judging of the points of controversy connected with
Sinal we are brought face to face with the question of the
historicity of the Hebrew records involved.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 88.

Great captains should be good historians. South.

historiated (his-tō'ri-ā-ted), a. [< ML. historiated, ppr. historicized, ppr. Richiy historied Italy, where the magnificent past over-ahadowa the present. T. Winthrop, Cecli Dreeme, xvii.

historier (his-tō'ri-er), n. [< history + -er1.]

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's historier, reporteth

of priests' marriages.

T. Martin, Marriage of Priests, sig. M. ll. (1554).

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Who this king and queen would well historify,
Need only speak their namea; these them will glorify.

E. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthly historified.

Lamb, The Tomba in the Abbey.

historiograph (his-tō'ri-ō-grāf), n. [= G. historiograph = Dan. Sw. historiograf = F. historiographe = Sp. historiografo = Pg. historiographe = It. istoriografo. (LI), historiographys. grapho = It. istoriografo, < Lil. historiographus, < Gr. Ιστοριογράφος, a writer of history, < Ιστορία, history, + γράφειν, write.] Same as historiogra-

The palpable ignorance of our *Historiograph* Royai, where he pretends to render an accommpt of divers antient passages relating to the English Chronicle.

Evelyn, To Mr. Sprat, Oct. 31, 1664.

historiographer (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fèr), n. [Cf. OF. historiographeur; as historiograph + -erl.] A historian; a writer of history; particularly,

in later use, a professional or official historian: a title often conferred by European courts, usually as an honorary distinction, and sometimes by public bodies or institutions.

And such as he Historiographers,
Trust not to much, in euery tatlying tong,
Ner blynded he by partialitie,
Gascoigne, Steele Gias (ed. Arber), p. 77.
An Historiographer discourseth of affayres orderly as
they were donne, accounting as well the times as the actions.

Jean de Magnon, historiographer to the king of France,
undertook to write an encyclopædia in French heroic
verse.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 194.

historiographic (his-tō"ri-ō-graf'ik), α. [⟨Gr. lστομογραφικός, ⟨ lστομογραφία, historiography.]
Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of historiography.

A historiographic preface.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 82. historiographical (his-tō'ri-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [\(\) historiographic + -al.] Same as historio-

historiography (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. iστοριογραφία, history-writing, ⟨ iστοριογραφός, a writer of history: see historiographer.] The art or employment of writing history; also, history.

Haus you not beene a little red in historiographie?

Breton, Wit's Trenchmeur, p. 13.

The modern achool of historiography.

Contemporary Rev., L. 291.

historiology (his-tō-ri-ol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. lστορία, history, + -λογία, ⟨λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] A discourse on history; also, the science of history.

Part I, is a translation of the Monograph of Diesterweg on *Historiology.* Jour. of Education, XIX. No. 2, p. 1.

historize (his'tō-rīz), v. t. [\(\text{history} + -ize. \)] To chronicle.

To Chronicie.

Towards Roma Triumphana leades a long and apacious walk, full of fountaines, under which is historized the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd mezzo relievo.

Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645. relievo.

history (his'tō-ri), n.; pl. histories (-riz). [

ME. historie (abbr. storie, > E. story¹, q. v.), late

ME. also histoire, after F.: ef. OF. estoire, histoire, F. histoire = Pr. historia, estoria, storia = Sp. Pg. historia = It. istoria = D. G. Dan. historie = Sw. historia, < L. historia, < Gr. Ιστορία, torie = Sw. historia, $\langle L. historia, \langle Gr. loropia,$ a learning or knowing by inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information, a narrative, history, $\langle lor\omega\rho \rangle$ or $lor\omega\rho$, knowing, learned, a wise man, a judge, for $*i\delta\tau\omega\rho$, $\langle \epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\nu \rangle$, know, 2d aor. $i\delta\epsilon\nu$, see, = E. wit, know: see wit, v.] 1. A narrative, oral or written, of past events; a story: as, a history of England; a history of the civil war; a history of an individual.

Ther-off acripture make as an historie,
To ende that ay ther-of be memorie.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 118.

I have heard a prety history concerning this mountaine.

Coryat, Cruditlea, I. 91.

Corpat, Crudittea, I. 91.

2. The recorded events of the past; also, that branch of science which is occupied with ascertaining and recording the facts of the past. History may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole, or with some special phase of human activity, as in political history, ecclesiastical history, the history of philosophy, etc.; or with the life of animals, as in natural history; or with inorganic nature, as in geological history; but with reference to the lower animals and to inanimate nature the term has often no special implication of past time (see natural history, below).

It is the true office of history to represent the events themselves together with the counsels, and to leave the observations and conclusions thereupon to the liberty and faculty of every man's judgment.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. 186.

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionyslus of Hali-

I have read somewhere or other—in Dionyalua of Hali-carnasana, I think—that history is philosophy teaching by example.

Bolingbroke.

Already for each
I see history preparing a atatue and niche.

Lovell, Fable for Critics.

Lowell, Fable for Critics.

It is a favorite maxim of mine that history, while it ahould be scientific in its method, should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not only gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but medify his view of the present, and his forecast of the future.

J. R. Seeley, Expansion of England, Int.

We do not so much want history explained after the manner of science as we want it portrayed and interpreted after the manner of literature.

The Century, XXVII. 926.

3. Recorded or accomplished fact; also, the aggregate of the events, recorded or unrecorded, which mark a given period of past time, as in the development of an individual or of a race, etc.: as, a checkered history.

Per. Where were you bred?...

Mar. If I should tell my history, it would seem
Like lies disdained in the reporting.

Shak., Pericies, v. I.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. . . Last acene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.
All town-sprinkled lands that be,
Sailing through stars with all their history.

Emerson, Monadnoc.

The history of Europe, the history of Aryan man in Europe, the history of man as a really civilized and political being, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean, and of them it begins in the islands and peninsulas of Greece.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 277.

4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record: as, a man with a history.—5†. In liturgies, in medieval English uses, as in the Use of Sarum, the series of responsories to a set of lec-tions from the historical or other books of Scripture. The history was named from the luitial words of the first responsory, and these were often also used as the name of the Sunday on which the history was said, or of the period following during which the lections continued to be taken from the book then begun.

6. A historical play or drama.

period following during which the lections continued to be taken from the book then begun.

6. A historical play or drama.

The national history likewise continued to furnish subjects; and the chronicle history remained a favourite species of dramatic composition.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from the earliest authentic records to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. 476.—Classical history, the history of the Greeks and Romana.—Ecclesiastical history, See ecclesiastical.—Medieval history, the history of the period which extends from A. D. 476 to the beginning of the streenth century. See middle ages, under age.—Modern history, the history of the period which extends from the close of the middle ages to the present time. Some German historians subdivide modern history into later history (from 1492 to the beginning of the French revolution in 1789) and latest history (from 1789 to the present time).—Natural history, a popular designation of the study and description of natural objects, as animals, plants, and minerals, especially the two former, as distinguished from exerced history.—Sacred history.—Profane history, the history of seeniar events, as distinguished from secred history.—Sacred history, some as phylogeny: distinguished from gern-history, or ontogeny.—Syn. History, Chroniele, Annals; record, recttal, story, relation. History in its general aense includes chronicles, annals, blography, autohography, and even travels: as, the history of a jonney. In a restricted sense it is an orderly account of the principal events affecting the people of a nation or district for a given period. It is sometimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former paying attention simply to the events themselves, the latter showing the events in connection with their causes and effects. When the order of time is most conspicuous, the history is a chronicle, which is generally divided into sections, each section covering a separate period of time. Annals ar

historiea, history (his'tō-ri), v. t.; pret. and pp. historied, ppr. historying. [< OF. historier, < ML. historiare, narrate, depict, < L. historia, history: see history, n.] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tale to his memory,
That may repeat and history his loss.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

history-painting (his'tō-ri-pān"ting), n. The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting.
history-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), n. A pictorial representation of a historical event.

histotrophic (his-tō-trof'ik), a. [ζ Gr. lστός, a web, tissue, + τροφή, rearing.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.

Agents, hygienical or curative, which take part in the formation of organized tissue, may be termed histotrophic or constructive.

Dunglison.

histozyme (his'tō-zīm), n. [$\langle Gr. l\sigma\tau \delta c, a web,$ tissue, + $\zeta \iota \mu \eta$, leaven: see zymic.] A substance or agent producing a zymotic action in

Schmiedeberg discovered that injections of histozyme that the blood of dogs produced high fever.

Medical News, LIL 542.

Medical News, LH. 542.

Histriobdella (his "tri-ob-del'ä), n. [NL., < L. histrio, a stage-player, + Gr. βοέλλα, a leech.]

A genus of leeches, or Hirudinea, differing from all others of the group except Malacobdella in being diœcious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages. This genus has lately been taken from among the leeches and associated with Polygordius and Protodrilus in a class Haploannetida.

histrio (his 'tri-ō) n : nl. histriones (his tri čí

Haploametida.
histrio (his'tri-\(\bar{o}\)), n.; pl. histriones (his-tri-\(\bar{o}'\)-n\(\bar{e}z\)). [L.: see histrion.] Same as histrion.
He who was of greatest reputation, and had carried the name longest in all theatres, for his rare gift and dexterity that way, was called Hister; of whose name all other atterward were termed Histriones.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 725.

They are called *histriones*, or rather histrices, which play, npon scaffolds and stages, enterludes and comedies. *Northbrooke*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 237.

histrion † (his'tri-on), n. [\langle F. histrion = Sp. histrion = Pg. histrião = It. istrione, \langle L. his-

trio(n-), a stage-player, < Etruscan hister. "The orig. sonse was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. Skt. has, laugh, hasra, a fool" (Skeat).] A stage-player; an actor. Minsheu. histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), a. and n. [= F. historical of the control of th

trionique = Sp. histrionico = It. istrionico, < L. histrionicus, < histrio(n-), a stage-player: see histrion.] I. a. Pertaining to actors or acting; heaftting the stage that the stage is the stage in the stage in the stage is the stage in the stage in the stage in the stage is the stage in the stage ind histrion.] I. a. Pertaining to actors or acting; befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.

In consequence of his [Edward's] love and his knowledge of the histrionick art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 285.

Foppish airs
And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage.

Courper, Task, II. 563.

I have been through as many hardships as Ulysses, in the pursuit of my histrionic vocation.

O. W. Holmes, Antocrat, ii.

Histrionic spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.

II. n. 1. A dramatic performer; a stage-player. [Rare.]—2. pl. The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression; as, the histrionics of a stump-speaker.

histrionical (his-tri-on'i-kal), a. [\(histrionic -al.] Same as histrionic.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and histrionical than those that least affect such pittiful simplicities.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

histrionically (his-tri-on'i-kal-i), adv. In a histrionic manner; theatrically. Johnson. histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), n. [< histri-A stroke of histrionic art; a theatrical effect.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of histrionicism which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

W. Black, Princess of Thule, vi.

histrionism (his'tri-\(\tilde{0}\)-nizm), n. [= Sp. histrionismo; as histrion + -ism.] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.
histrionizet (his'tri-\(\tilde{0}\)-niz), v. t. [< histrion + -ize.] To represent on the stage; act.

During the five hours space that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of the Court, and his own recreation, he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that any one would have thought he had been so many several sectors.

Urquhart, in Sir John Hawkins's Johnson, p. 303.

Histriophoca (his"tri-ō-fō'kā), n. [NL., < L. histrio(n-), a stage-player, + phoca, a seal.] A genus of seals, represented by the ribbon-seal, H. fasciata, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.

ical moiar teeth.

it¹ (hit), v.; pret. and pp. hit, ppr. hitting.

[⟨ ME. hitten, hytten, hutten, hit, meet with, late AS. hittan (once), meet with, ⟨ Icel. hitta, hit upon, meet with, = Sw. hitta, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. hitte, hit upon.] I. trans. 1. To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

Of fron globes; which, on the victor host Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote, That, whom they hit, none on their feet might stand, Though standing else as rocks. Milton, F. L., v1. 592.

Though standing else as rocks. Milton, P. L., vl. 592.

Often came
Melisss, hitting all we saw with shafts
Of gentle satire. Tennyson, Princess, it.

Ay, that's about it, Muster Bolsover. You've about hit
te mark. T. A. Trollope, Garstang Grange, it. the mark.

2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke,

Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, ont into the street. H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xiii.

The next ball is a beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to leg for five.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 8. 3. To reach or attain to in perception or exe-

cution; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so hit in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. Excellent actor, how she hits this passion!

B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

It is a plessing and airy trifle, in which its author has sometimes happily hit the tone of Ariosto.

Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 444.

To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this hits my fancy.

I shall perform all these things in good time, I doubt not, they do so hit me. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iti. 3.

Hard task! to hit the palate of such guesta, When Oldfield loves what Dartineut detests.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 86.

5. In backgammon: (a) To take up (one of an opponent's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a man to its point. (b) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.—Hard hit, or hit hard, hurt or crippled as by a stroke of adversity, as one bereaved or disappointed; seriously touched or affected, as one who is in love. [Colloq.]

love. [COHOQ.]

I got hil hard at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at écarté, and had some ugly misadventures arising out of a too liberal use of my autograph.

Lever, Dodd Family Abrosd, I. 174.

To hit it off, to agree; be in accord. [Colloq.]—To hit off. (a) To produce or imitate on the spur of the moment; take off. [Rars.]

We hit off a little Wit now and then, but no Animosity.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13. (b) To represent or describe hy characteristic strokes or touches.

That genuine pleasure which a Yankee never falls to feel in anything smartly and neatly hit off in language.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 365.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 365.

To hit the blot, to hit the eushiont, etc. See the nonns.—To hit the nail on the head. See nail.—To hit the pipe, to smoke oplum. [Slang.]

II. intrans. 1. To come in forcible contact;

Arthur with ane anlace egerly smyttez, And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1148.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one sgainst another?

Locke. 2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke

of skill or luck. The haupn that he hit to was hard by the cave There Pellens in ponert princly lay. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13495.

Oft expectation fails, . . . and oft it hits
Where hope is coldest, and despair most shifts.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

A little wit
Will serve to make our play hit.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

All human race would fain be quita, And millions miss for one that hits. Swift, On Poetry.

3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly hits.

Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 6. If matters hit right, we may thereby get better returns than Cardigan allver Mines afford. Hovell, Letters, it. 33.

4t. To act in harmony; be of one mind.

Pray you let us hil together.

Shak., Lear, i. 1. (Steevens.) To hit on or upon, to come npon; fall or light npon by chance; discover as by accident.

"Acyf thou happe," quath hus, "that thow hitte on Clergie, And hast vnderstondyng what he wolde mene, Sey to hym thy-self oner-see my bokes."

Piers Plowman (C), xii. 114.

1 can never hit on's name. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. Scarcely any person who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to hit upon the same means.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

To hit out, to strike out with the fist; deal a blow or blows. It was a sight to see the colonel, in his sgony, hit right out . . . at that scalor clerk's nnoffending stomach.

Trollope, Autobiography, iii.

As a blynde man in bataille . . .

Hath none happ with his axs his enemye to hitte.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 108.

hit (hit), n. [< hit1, v.] 1. A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against an-

Some have receiv'd the knocks, some given the hits, And all concludes in love.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

2. In fencing, a stroke or touch with the sword or foil.

. IIam. I'll play this bout first. . . . Come.— Another hit: what say you?

Laer. A touch, a touch, I do confess.

Shak, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a hit.

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit, And God's good providence a lucky hit. Pope, Moral Essays, lil. 378.

The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of tt!"
"Capital!" "A great hit!" they exclaimed.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

4. A striking expression or turn of thought; a saying that goes to the point: as, a happy hit

in a speech.

A yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or felicitous hits in speaking. Brougham, Lord Chatham.

The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now exhausted itself, the hit has been made, and the interrupted threads of the former dramatic action are gathered up again as the scene moves on.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 33.

5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.

No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogus and interrogation, by-hints, and unexpected hits at one and the other most common-place soldier's falling.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxl.

6. In backgammon: (a) A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (b) A game won by a player after his epponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a gammon and a hackgammon.

or more men from the board, as distinguished from a gammon and a backgammon.—7. A good erop. [Prov. Eng.]—Gallery hit. See gallery. hit² (hit), pron. The original form of the neuter pronoun it. It is still found in dislectal use, but sometimes (as in negro speech) it is rather an accidental reversion to than a survival of the original aspirated form. See he¹ and it. Chaucer.

Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neuter pronoun it. This is a survival of an old form. Scotsmen do not make the mistake of using the aspirata where it should not be.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 112.

hit3t. A (Middle English) contracted form of hideth, third person singular present indicative

of hidel, v.
hitamite (hit'a-mīt), n. The dobson or hell-grammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.]
hitch (hich), v. [ME. hitchen, hytchen, hichen, hychen; origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assibilated form of the verb which remains in med. E.
dial hick hep. spring, hike, swing, toss, throw, dial. hick, hop, spring, hike, swing, toss, throw, etc. (see hick), hike): cf. G. dial. hicken, hickeln, hicksen, equiv. to G. (nasalized) hinken (> prob. Sw. hinka, Dan. hinke), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. hutsen, D. hotsen, shake, jolt, or (2) perhaps (OI). nutsen, B. notsen, shake, Jott, jog, > ult. E. (Se.) hotch, move by jerks: see hotch and hustle.] I. intrans. 1. To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to hitch along on the ground; verse that hitches.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they hitch up higher to the tops of the tallest trees.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, 11I. 71.

Weary of long standing, to ease themselves a little by hitching into another place.

Fuller.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme. Pope, Imit. of liorace, II. i. 78.

Punishment this day hitches (if she still hitch) after Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5.

2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch.

We are told that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length hitched together and united.

South, Works, IX. iif.

set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments make something hitch.
Cowper, Conversation, 1. 98.

3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.]—4. To get on with another, as if in harness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]

To hitch up, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colloq.]

I was much amused at the lofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to hitch up quickly. Letters from the South, II. 117.

He would hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria. E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, iv.

II. trans. 1. To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his lega were endowed had already *hitched* up his glossy trousers at the ankles.

*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, if. 10.

Here comes a great hulking sailor; his face beams with honesty, he rolls in his gait, he hitches up his wide tronsera, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his hair hangs in ringlets; he chews a quid.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope, etc.

"As true as you live, mother," said Aunt Lois, who had tripped to the window, "there's Misa Asphyxia Smith hitching her horse at our picket fence."

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 236.

S. Matt., to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—To hitch horses, to agree; join interests. [Colloq.]

After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never hitched horses together.

McClintock, Tales.

I am credibly informed that there is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. Chesterfield, Letters.

There are many hitches in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martineau shows; and it is well for us that there are; for serious consequences would result from its scientific establishment.

New Princeton Rev., I. 188.

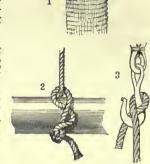
4. In mining, a slight fault or dislocation.

5. Temporary assistance; timely help: as,

to lend one a hitch. [Celloq.]

-6. Naut., a knot or neose in a rope for making it fast te another ropo te another repo or to a spar or other object: as, a clove-hitch, a rolling hitch, etc.—7. pl. In whaling, the fastening of theironstrap on the socket of on the socket of a toggle-iron.

-Becket-hitch,
a aheet-bend; a aingle bend or a
weaver's hitch.
-Blackwall or
Backwall hitch,
a hitch made with



a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it will jam during a strain on the rope, and be easily detached when the strain is relieved.—Diamond hitch, a peculiar hitch or interlacing of the ropes in fastening a pack or "packing," so arranged as to form a diamond () on the top of the pack, the weight of the pack serving to tighten the hitch.

serving to tighten the hitch.

The Missourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the diamond hitch, the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202.

Magnus hitch (naut.), a peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with a half-hitch on the standing part.—Rolling hitch (naut.), a hitch made by passing the end of a rope twice round another rope or a spar in such a way that the hauling part will jam these two turns, and then accuring the end by a half-hitch.

iitchcockt. n. A variant of hickock, for hiccum.

hitchcockt, n. A variant of hickock, for hiccup.

hitchcock, n. A variant of nickock, for niccup. Baret, Alvearie, 1570.
hitchell, v. t. An obsolete form of hatchel.
hitcher (hich'er), n. 1. One who or that which hitches, in any sense.—2. A hoat-hook. E. H. Knight.

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them tooke a hitcher, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sicke mans breeches, drawing him backward.

John Taylor, Works (1630).

I . . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't hitch long.

Mrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.

Things go more hitchily the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward. Things go more hitchily the first year [after marriage] than ever they do afterward.

W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, ii.

hitchiness (hich'i-nes), n. Frequent interruption or obstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great object is not to have any hitchiness. W. D. Howells, Wedding Journey, if.

hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), n. A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having rings or holes, to which herses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.] hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), n. A form of cam used in fastening a horse to a hitching-post. The hitching-transfer are reset through the post. post. The hitching strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it binds.

hitching-post (hich'ing-post), n. A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.

Further down were the shops, each with its row of hitching-posts across the front. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 443. hitchy (hich'i), a. $[\langle hitch, n., + -y.]$ Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.

Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into some crack or fissure.

Owen, Anat., xiv.

Naut., to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.—To hitch horses, to agree: idin interests. [Collon.]

After he poked his fist in my lace, McClintock, Tales. never hitched horses together.

McClintock, Tales.

hitch (hich), n. [< hitch, v.] 1. A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a hitch.

—2. The act of catching or fastening, as on a hook, a post, etc.—3. A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an unexpected and temporary nature: as, a hitch in the proceedings; a hitch in one's gait.

With pert jirk forward, and little hitch in my gait like with pert jirk forward, and little hitch in my gait like Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

The hythe or port which tradition nxed in the hutch in hitcher (hitHr'er), adv. [With change of de to the (dh), as in thither, hidere, hidre, heder, CAS. hider (sometimes hidres, in the phrase hidres thidres, usually hider and thider, hither and thither; the form hither is found once, appar. miswritten) = Icel. hedhra = Sw. hit = Dan. hid = Goth.

No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Shak., As you like it, ii. 5 (song).
Many doe informe me, your comming hither is not for trade, but to invade my people.
Quoted in Capi. John Smith's Works, I. 208.
2†. To this time; up to the present time.

From that tyme hidre, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyflee.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 44.

S. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]

**Rither we refer whatever belongs to the highest perfection of man.

Hooker.

Hither and thither, to this place and to that; back and forth.

The disowned of all parties, the rejected and fooliahly hedrifted hither and thither, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage?

Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3.

Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] hither (hi\text{im}'\text{er}), a. [\langle hither, adv.] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of further: as, on the hither side of

a hill.

The Prince then proceeded to send his army across the river. . . . The rear gnard . . . were alone left upon the hither bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy.

Motley, Dutch Republic, 11. 257.

This light overhung the far-rolling landscape, . . . and nearer still it touched to spring-like brilliancy a level, green meadow on the hither edge of the water.

The Century, XXXXV. 945.

hither (hither'er), v. i. To come hither. [Rare.]

-To hither and thither, to go back and forth; travel
about.

An old black trunk - a companion to our hithering and
thithering for seven long years.

The New Mirror (New York), 111. 96.

Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irving], which I did; and, after much hithering and thithering, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to be printed.

Cartyle, in Froude.

hithermore, a. compar. [< hither + -more.]

Nearer in this direction.

The . . . part of the Citty that stood on the hithermore Banke. Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472. hithermost (hith'er-most), a. superl. [\(\) hither

+ -most.] Nearest in this direction. Amhassadors were sent to the cities of the hythermost

part of Spain vnto Acquitaine.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 80.

Golding, tr. of Cæsar, foi. 80.

The hithermost, in the changeable blue and green robe, is the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucosmos.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

hitherto (hith-er-tö'), adv. [< ME. hiderto, < hider, hither, + to, to.] 1. To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]

Hitherto ahalt thon come, but no further.

Job xxxviii. 11.

2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet hidyr-to that he hath me not foryeten.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ifi. 578.

Hitherto they have flourish't, now I hope they will strike.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

A journey of seventy miles, to a family that had hitherto never been above ten from home, filled us with apprehen-sion. Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

It was a noble and gracious spectacle—the meeting of those hitherto inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marques of Cadiz. Irving, Granada, p. 57. [Rarely used adjectively: as,

The hitherto experience of men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomens to Ethics, § 197.] hitherunto; (hith-erun'tö), adv. [< hither + unto.] Until this time.

Every hour he was to look for nothing but some cruel death; which hitherunto had only been delayed by the captain's vehement dealing for him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he hitherward, hitherwards (hips fer-ward, bestowed it on William de Ypres.

Pennant, London, p. 473.

The hythe or port which tradition fixed in the modern Bucklersbury.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

nither (hips fer), adv. [With change of d to th

Herkenes now hedyrwarde, and herys this storye.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 25.

O! turne thy rndder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safely ryde.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 32.

I thought I heard my father coming hitherward.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2t. To this time.

And fro that tyme hiderwardes, thei nevere wolden suf-fren man to dwelle amongea hem lenger than 7 dayes and 7 nyghtes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

hit-off (hit'ôf), n. [\langle hit off. Seo hit', v. t.] A elever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The plaudita which would accompany a successful hit-off of the subject under treatment.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xl.

hit-or-miss (hit'or-mis'), adv. and a. I. adv. Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rode hit-or-miss.

II. a. Reckless; haphazard.

She talked with a hit-or-miss kind of careleasness Aidé, Rita, p. 80.

hitter (hit'er), n. [\langle hit1 + -er1.] One who hits or strikes, as in hatting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard hitter (that is, one who delivers a hard or

heavy blow). Then the cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twisters.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 8.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, il. 8.

Hittite (hit'īt), n. and a. [With suffix -ite2 (equiv. to Hetean with suffix -an, < LL. Hethews, rarely Cethews, pl. Hethew, also Hethems, vulgate), < Heb. Khittim, pl. (initial heth), Hittites.] I. n. One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitie, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Old Testament the Hittites are represented as one of the original Canaanitish races, and as finally subjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the names Khita and Khatti, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history as possessing a great empire, and as formidable antagonista during many centuries. They were a commercial and civilizing people.

And the man went loto the land of the Hittites, and built

And the man went loto the land of the *Hittitea*, and built a city, and called the name thereof Luz. Judges 1. 26.

a city, and called the name thereof Luz. Judges 1. 26.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Hittites.—Hittite art, the art of the Hittites, barbarous but original, and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notably of Assyrian art. Its remains consist of numerous funeral and other reliefs in Lycaonia, Phrygia, Lydia, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Syris.

hity-tity (hī'ti-tī'ti), interj. and a. Same as houte to the

htty-tity (m'ti-ti'ti), interj. and a. Same as hoity-toity. hive (hīv), n. [\langle ME. hive, hyve, earlier hyfe, \langle AS. hyfe, earliest form hyfi, a hive; perhaps radically = L. cūpa, a tuh, cask, tun, vat, etc., \langle ult. E. cup and coop, q. v.] 1. An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and hive-vine (hīv'vīn), n. The partridge-berry or lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places squaw-vine, Mitchella repens. still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened Hivite (hī'vīt), n. One of an ancient Canaanite lay up honey. Hives were for ages, and in some places still are, made of thick ropes of straw, wound and fastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive form; but they are now generally square cheats of several compartments, or with many small boxes, for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.

Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey, We bring it to the hive. Shak., 2 Hen. 1V., iv. 4.

And bees in hives as idly wait
The call of early Spring.

Couper, To Mr. Newton.

2†. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beehive.

Upon her head a platted hive of straw, Which fortified her visage from the aun. Shak., Lover's Complaint, 1. s.

3. Aswarm of hees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, acatter up and down.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Audley feast
Humm'd like a hive all round the narrow quay.

Tennyson, Audley Court.

4t. The abode of any animal.

Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks, bred in and accustomed to Houses, forsook their wonted *Hives*, and turned wild.

**Baker*, Chronicles*, p. 29.

5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a hustling company.

Our public hives of puerile resort,
That are of chief and most approv'd report.

Cowper, Tirocinium, 1. 458.

hive (hīv), v.; pret. and pp. hived, ppr. hiving. [$\langle hive, n. \rangle$] I. trans. 1. To gather into a hive; cause to enter a hive: as, to hive bees.—2. To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store $\langle h. \rangle$. B. Hind Me. 1. A. S. Bellerophon. [Also written hoa, formerly have, $\langle h. \rangle$, as a teamster's cry, whoa, $\langle h. \rangle$, whoa $\langle h. \rangle$, $\langle h. \rangle$, for future use or enjoyment.

So hive him
In the awan-akin coverlid and cambric aheeta.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ill. 2.

Hiving wisdom with each atudious year.

This learning won by loving looks I hived
As aweeter lore than all from books derived.

Lovell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.

II. intrans. To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Drones hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. Shak., M. of V., it. 5.

At this aeason we get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities.

Pope, Letters.

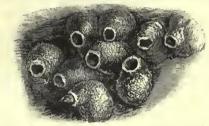
hive-bee (hīv'bē), n. The common honey-bee,

hive-nest (hīv'nest), n. A large nest huilt and occupied by several pairs of birds in common. The most remarkable structures of this kind are made by African birds of the family Ploceidæ, or weavers; those



Hive-nest of Republican Grosbeak (Philetarus socius).

made by the republican grosbeak, Philetærus socius, are shaped like a great umbrella or gigantic mushroom. Clus-ters of the bottle-nosed nests built of mud by the republi-



Hive-nest of Republican Swallow (Petrochelidon lunifrons).

can swallow, Petrochelidon lunifrons, and affixed to cliffs throughout the western United States, or under the eaves of honses in populous districts, are hive-nests, as are also the remarkable structures made by the anis (Crotophaga ani), inhabiting the warm parts of America.

hiver (hī'ver), n. One who gathers bees into a

hives (hīvz), n. [Origin uncertain.] 1. Laryngitis.—2. Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. Seo urticaria.

people in northern Palestine.

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the *Hivites*, the inhabitants of Gibeon.

Josh. xl. 19. hizz (hiz), v. i. [A variant of hiss.] To hiss.

The Wheels and Horses Hoofs hizz'd as they past them [Snow and Frosts] o'er. Cowley, Pindarie Odes, x. 10.

To have a thousand with red burning spits

Come hizzing in vpon 'em.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (folio 1623).

hizzing (hiz'ing), n. A hissing or hiss.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd, The dismal ghost uncertain hizzings yield. May, tr. of Lucan, vi.

An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin

phrase hic jacet (which see).

hl. An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now reduced to l- by the omission of h. For examples, see laugh, lean¹, listen, loaf, lord, loud, low¹, etc.

H. L. An abbreviation of House of Lords.

H. L. An abbreviation of House of Lords.

h'm (h'm), interj. A form of hem², hum¹. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, h'm, h'm.

H. M. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Materials.

. M. C. An abbreviation of His (or Her)

There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.

Tennyson, Boädica.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of His (or Her)

Majesty's customs.

H. M. S. An abbreviation of His (or Her)

Majesty's ship, or steamer, or service: as, H. M.

[\(\lambda \text{live}, n. \)] I. trans. 1. To gather into a hive;

S. Bellerophon.

and, as a teamster's cry, whoa, q. v.; \langle ME. ho, hoo = G. ho = Icel. hō = F. ho = Hind. ho, etc.; an aspirated form of O, oh, a sonorous syllable: see O^2 , oh, and cf. ah, and ha¹, hoo, etc.] 1. A cry or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.

Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.

Isa. Iv. 1.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyli, we are well pleased.
J. Heywood, The Four P'a. Here dwelis my father Jew: — Ho! who's within? Shak., M. of V., il. 6.

Half in dread
To hear my father's clamour at our backa
With Ho! from some bay-window shake the night.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written whoa), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But hoo! for we han ryght ynogh of thia. Chaucer, Troilua, iv. 1242.

I leepe, y daunce, y sklppe, y synge, I am so myrie y can not sele hoo. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

I had rather thrash than be bound to kick these rascals till they cried ho! Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

Heave ho! See heave. ho! this, v.s. Heave ho! See heave. ho! this, v.s. tho! this, v. [\lambda ME. ho, appar. \lambda ho, interj.; but perhaps considered as short for hold: cf. D. hou, hold, stop, prop. houd, impv. of houden = E. hold!: see avast.] 1. A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An herand on a skaffold made an hoo,
Til al the noyse of the peple was ido.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1675.

2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than gau he tells his wo, But that was endeles, withouten ho. Chaucer, Troilus, il. 1083.

Out of all ho, without any moderation; out of all mea-

He loved the fair maid of Fressingfield once out of all ho. Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

There is no ho with him, he is not to be restrained.

But now these courtiera—there's no ho with 'em.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Falthful Friends, lii. 2.

no¹ (hō), v.i. [< ME. $hoen = \text{Icel. } h\bar{o}a$, ery ho; from the interj. Cf. hoy^2 .] 1. To ery out; call out; hail.—2†. To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art tau3t that thou schuldist hoo
Of aweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 195.

ho²†, pron. A Middle English form of who. ho³†, pron. See he¹.

Ho. The chemical symbol of holmium.
hoaczin, hoaczin (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), n.
[S. Amer.] The Opisthocomus cristatus, a remarkable bird

markable bird of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so much from all other known that birds a superfamily group, Opistho-comi or Hete-romorphæ, has been formed for its reception.
Also hoatzin,

hoagin. hoamingt, n. A word not found elsewhere than in the passage cited, where it is probably an



Hoactzin (Opisthocomus cristatus).

error (for combing in the form coaming, or else for foaming?).

Vent. What a Sea comes in!

Mast. A hoaming Sea! We shall have foul Weather.

Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

hoar (hōr), a. [Early mod. E. also hore; \langle ME. hore, hoor, \langle AS. $h\bar{a}r =$ Ieel. $h\bar{a}rr$, hoar, hoary; prob. = OS. $h\bar{e}r =$ OHG. $h\bar{e}r$, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (?): see herre. Cf. haar.] 1. White: as, hoar frost (see hoar-frost); hoar cliffs.

And the warm breathings of the southwest passed Over the hoar rime of the Saugus hills. Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. Gray, as with age; hoary: as, hoar locks. Thanne mette I with a man, a Mydlenten Sondaye, As hore as an hawethorne, and Abraham he higte. Piers Plowman (B), xvl. 173.

He toke the heed all white hoor in the foreste of Darmauntes, where he mette hym in glac of a palmer.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

And trembles on its srid stalk
The hoar plume of the golden-red.
Whittier, Last Walk in Antumn.

Hence-3. Old; ancient; antique.

At length she found the troden gras,
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Under the steepe foot of a mountaine hore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.
These hoar relies [flint implements] of long-vanished enerations of men.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 193.

generations of men. 4t. Moldy; musty.

A hare, str, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and hoar ere it be spent.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

hoar (hōr), n. [< hoar, a.] Hoariness; antiquity. [Rare.]

tiquity. [hare.]
His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Enrope, covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. Burke.

hoar (hōr), v. [< ME. *horen, not found, < AS. hārian, become hoar or gray, < hār, hoar: see hoar, a.] I, intrans. 1. To become white or hoar.—2. To become moldy or musty.

But a hare that is hoar
Is too much for a score,
When It hoars ere it be spent.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

II. trans. To make white or hoary. [Rare.] On th' one side, Hlla hoar'd with eternall Snowes
And craggy Rocka Balgneres doe inclose.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

hoard¹ (hörd), n. [< ME. hord, < AS. hord = OS. hord = OHG. MHG. hort, G. (revived) hort = Icel. hodd, hoddr = Goth. huzd, a treasure; prob. akin to L. custos, a guard, keep, custodia, guard, watch (see custody), lit. perhaps, as the word in comp. (esp. in AS.) indicates, a place 'hidden,' being ult. akin to AS. hydan, etc., hide: see hide¹, and ef. hut, and house, from the same ult. source.] 1. A treasure; a fund; a stock or store laid by; an accumulation of something for preservation or future use; hence, any mass of things preserved by being depositany mass of things preserved by being deposited together.

Ogether.

I have a venturous fairy that shall seek
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

As some lone miser, visiting his store, Rasone folio meet, visiting his score; Benda at his treasure, counts, reconnts it o'er; Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill, Yet still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still. Goldsmith, Traveller, 1. 53.

Up to this time [1009] the revenue of the crown had been drawn mainly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shire from thegas who held grants of folk-land. The hoard was made up from other sources of wealth.

J. R. Green, Cooq. of Eng., p. 387.

Here at Winchester we may suppose the king's hoard was deposited.

Athenœum, No. 3083, p. 706. 2t. A hoarding-place; a treasure-house or trea-

Hit shalbe thougt, if that I mow, Hit is wel kept in horde, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54. (Halliwell.)

Cupa and basins of the same precious metals [silver and gold] were stored in the hoards of the wealthier nobles.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

3t. A place of retirement or concealment; a closet or cabinet; a lurking-place.

He that is usaunt to this synne of glotony he ne may no synne withstonde; he most ben in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes hoard ther he hideth him and resteth.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

hoard¹ (hōrd), v. [< ME. horden, < AS. hordian (= OHG. gi-hurten, MHG. horden = Goth. huzdjan), hoard, \(\chince{hord}\), a hoard, treasure.] I. trans. To treasure up; collect and store; amass and deposit for preservation or security, or for future use; store; lay up: often followed by up.

The places where the Golde is, sppeare and are knowns by the drynesse and barrennesse of the soile, as if Nature it selfe could not hord op Gold in her spacious chest, but shee must needs prone bare and barren of her wonted good workes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 689.

II. intrans. To gather and save; lay up store. Ere our coming, see then shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots.
Shak., K. John, til. 3.

of hoarding abbots. Shak, K. John, iii. 3.
hoard² (hōrd), n. [< AF. *horde, hurde, OF. horde, a palisade, barrier, < OD. horde, a hurdle: see hurdle.] Same as hoarding².
hoarder (hōr'der), n. [< ME. (Kent) hordyer, < AS. hordere, a treasurer, steward, < hordian, hoard: see hoard¹, v.] 1†. A treasurer; a steward

The King's Hoarder was as old as the King's "board."
Under the Norman reigns he appears under the Latin title
of Treasurer. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 291.
2. One who hoards or accumulates; one who

lays up a store of something; one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund.

since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but hearders of money. Locke.

hoard-house¹†, n. [< ME. horde-hows; < hoard¹ + house¹.] A treasure-house or treasury.

Ryghte above Rome yste,
An horde-hows they have let make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. il. 38, f. 187. (Halliwell.)

hoard-house²†, n. [Appar. < hoard² + house¹.]
A shed for cattle.

hoarding¹ (hor'ding) n. [Verbal n. of hoard!]

A saed for eathle.

hoarding¹ (hōr'ding), n. [Verbal n. of hoard¹,

v.] The act of amassing or making a hoard.

My covetous Passion did approve

The Hoording np, not Use of Love.

Covbey, The Mistress, Vsiu Love.

hoarding² (hōr'ding), n. [<hoard² + -ing¹.] 1.

In medieval fort., a covered structure of timber,

either temporary or permanent, placed on top hoariness (hōr'i-nes), n. [$\langle hoary + -ness.$] 1. of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford inof the walls and towers of a fortress to afford in-creased facilities for defense. The hoarding pro-jected beyond the face of the wall, in order that missiles



Section of Hoarding, Castle of Coucy, France H, H, hoarding; W, W, wall of the doujon: 0, arched opening or abrasure in the wall; L, L, loopholes, for archers, etc.; M, M, mailcolations. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

might be dropped through machicolations or holes in its floor upon an enemy below; and it was provided with nu-merous loopholes for the convenience of the defending

A fence for inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work; any similar inclosure of boards. [Eng.]

Here against a hoarding of decaying timber he is brought to bay.

Dickens, Bleak House, xlvi.

Wooden fences or hoarding (δρύφακτοι) were usual at Athens for enclosing fore-courts.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archeol. (trans.), p. 280.

Hence -3. A bill-board; any boarding on which bills are posted. [Eng.]

llis conscience so multiplied each bill and poster that in twenty-four hours London seemed to him a great hoarding.

Cornhül Magazine.

Also hoard.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), n. [< ME. horfrost, hoor-frost, horfrost, hore vrost; < hoar, a., + frost; not so combined in AS., where, however, cf. "hrim and forst, hāre hildstapan," 'rime and frost, hoar warriors' (Cynewulf, Andreas, l. 1259).] White frost. See hoar, a., and frost.

He extracted the horgrost like schos.

Proceedings of the sinner's voice is hoarsed—I mean his schowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.

Hoursely (hōrs'li), adv. In a hoarse manner; with a rough, grating voice or sound.

With untuned tongue she hoarsely calls her maid.

Shok., Lucrece, l. 1214.

He acattereth the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxlvii, 16, hoarhound, horehound (hör'hound), n. [The d is excrescent; < ME. horhowne, horone, horehune, < AS. hārhune, also hār hūne, hoarhound (hurt hār hūne, white hoarhound): hār, hoar, white; hūne (also used alone), hoarhound.] The popular name of

popular name of several plants of the natural order Labiate.

(a) The common or white hoshound, Marrubium vulgare. It grows in waste places and by way-sides, and is distributed throughout Europe and northern Asia, and naturalized in North America. It is so erect branched herb, covered throughout with cottony white with cottony white hairs; the flowers are small and almost are small and almost white, crowded in the axils of the leaves; the smell is aromatic and the flavor bitter. It is much used as a remedy for coughs and asthmas.

An heved hor ala horhowne.
Reliq, Antiq., II. 9.
[(Halliwell.)



Hoarhound (Marrubium vulgare).

(b) The black or stinking hoarhound, Ballota nigra, a common European weed in waste places near towns and villages. The flowers are purple, and the whole plant is fetid and nnattractive. (c) The water-hoarhound, one of various species of Lycopus, particularly L. Europœus, a native of Europe and America.

the hoariness of age.

My head
With care's harsh sudden hoariness o'erspread.

Donne, Ilis Picture.

2t. Moldiness.

Hoarienesse, vinewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lack of clesosing.

Baret, Alvearie.

hoarish† (hōr'ish), a. [Early mod. E. also horish; < hoar + -ish1.] Hoary; gray.

tsh; \(\lambda \text{hoar} \to \text{-isn}. \) The white and horish heeres, the messengers of age,
That shew like lines of true belief, that this life doth as

Surrey, No Age is Content.

hoarse (hörs), a. [Early mod. E. also horse; ME. hoors, hors (with intrusive r), hoos, hos, earlier has, AS. hās = MD. heeseh, and heersch, earlier has, \langle AS. $h\bar{a}s = MD$. heeseh, and heersch, haersch (with intrusive r), now heeseh = MLG. heisch, heisch, heisch, LG. heesch = OHG. heis, heist, MHG. heis, heise, also with adj. formative -er, heiser, G. heiser = Icel. hāss (for reg. *heiss) = Sw. hes = Dan. has, hoarse, rough. The D. term. -seh, and perhaps the intrusive r in E. and D., may be due to confusion with harsh, q. v., in ME. harsk, often without its r, hask.] 1. Deep and rough or harsh to the ear; discordant; raucous. cous.

Ma thought I herde a hunt blows Me thought I herde a hunt blowe T'assay his great horne, and for to knowe Whether it was clere, or horse of sowne. Isle of Ladies.

The hoarse resounding shore. Dryden, Iliad, i. Hoarse, broken sounds, like trumpets' barsh alarms, Run through the hive, and call them to their arms, Addison, tr. of Virgil'a Georgica, iv.

Whispering hoarse presage of oblivion.

Lowell, Memoriæ Positum.

His voice, rather hoarse in its lower notes, had a clear sounding ring when raised.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 52.

Having a deep and harsh or grating voice; uttering low raucous sounds: as, to be hoarse from a cold.

Warwick is hoarse with calling thee to arms.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Lond thunder to its bottom shook the bog, And the hoarse nation crosk'd, God save King Log! Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

I hear thee not at all, or hoarse
As when a hawker hawks his wares.

Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Also hoard.

hoared; (hord), p. a. [Early mod. E. hored; pp. of hoar, v.] Moldy; musty.

Thys on prouysion of bread, we toke with vacut of our houses, whotte, the day we departed to come vuto you. And now beholde, it is dryed up and hored.

Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

Bible of 1551, Josh. ix. 12.

When his [the sinner's] voice is hoarsed—I mean his

When his (the sinner's) voice is hoarsed—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 355.

With untuned tongne she hoarsely calls her maid.
Shok., Lucrece, l. 1214.

The hounds at nearer distance hoursely bay'd.

Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 1. 279.

hoarsen (hōr'sn), v. t. [< hoarse + -en1 (3).]
To make hoarse. [Rare.]

I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), n. [< ME. hoorsnesse, hoosnesse, < AS. hāsnes, hāsnys, < hās, hoarse: see hoarse.] The state or quality of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Soversigne it la for the dropsic and hoarsenesse of the throat; for presently it accureth the pipes, cleereth the voice and maketh it andible.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 23.

Hoarseness of voices may arise from the glottis not en-tirely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chords. Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 154.

hoarstone (hōr'stōn), n. [< ME. *horstone, <
AS. hār stān, a hoarstone: hār, hoar (frequently applied to trees, stones, cliffs, etc.); stān, stone: see hoar and stone.] A stone marking the bounds of an estate; a landmark. [Eng.] hoary (hōr'i), a. [Early mod. E. also hory, < ME. *hory (in comp. ME. horiloeket, hoaryloeked); < hoar + yl. In seuse 4 prob. mixed with hory, q. v.] 1. White or whitish.

At a distance the same clives look hoary and soft—a vell of woven light or liminons haze. When the wind blows their branches all one way, they ripple like a sea of silver.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 5.

2. White or gray with age: as, hoary hairs.

Who with his bristled, hoarie bugle-beard, Comming to kiss her, makes her lips afeard. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,
Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Figuratively, remote in time past: as, hoary antiquity.—4t. Musty; moldy: as, hoary bread.

5. In bot. and entom., covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs; canescent.

hoast (hōst), n. [Also haust; < Icel. hōsti = Sw. hosta = Dan. hoste = reg. E. (dial.) whoost, q. v.; not connected with hoarse, but ult. with pose³, a cough, cold in the head.] A cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He [John Knox] hecame so feeble with a hoast that he could not continue his ordinar task of reading the Scriptures.

D. Calderwood, Hist. Ch. of Scotland, p. 60.

They were all cracking like pen-guna; but I gave them a sign hy a loud hoast that Providence sees all.

Galt, Annals of the Parish, it.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; lt's a famous thing for keeping off hoasts. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiv.

hoast (host), v. i. [< hoast, n.] To cough. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hoastlert, n. An obsolete spelling of hostler. hoatzin, n. Same as hoaetzin.

hoatzin, n. Same as hoaetzin.

hoax (hoks), n. [A contr. form, in altered spelling (for *hokes, as coax for eokes²), of hocus, q. v. The word is recent, and has no connection, as alleged, with ME. hux (only in Layamon, about A. D. 1205), (AS. hues, huex, in comp. hux-, huse-, scorn, mockery, derision, = OLG. OHG. hose, derision, or with ME. hoker, (AS. hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob (hob'a-nob', -and-nob'), adv. Same as hobnob.

humorous or mischievous deception; a practical loke; usually, a marvelous or exciting fab-cal loke; usually, a marvel credulity.

Has the modern world no hoax of its own, answering to the Eleusinian mysteries of Grecian days?

De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

It is difficult to believe that . . . he . . . would have been scared by so silly a hoaz.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2. One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; a humbug. [Rare.]

Thus Lady Widgery had always been rushed for and contended for by the other sex; and one husband had hardly time to be cold in his grave before the air was filled with the rivalry of candidates to her hand; and after all the beantiful little hoax had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.

H. B. Stove, Oldtown, p. 292.

The moon hoax, a famons account of pretended wender ful discoveries in the moon by Sir John Herschel in his observations at the Cape of Good Hope, published by Richard Adams Locke in the "New York Sun" in 1835, and so plansibly constructed asto deceive for a time the public at large, and even some scientific men. It was separately published in several editions at home and abroad. De Morgan, in "A Budget of Paradoxes" (London, 1872), puts forth the supposition that its real author was J. N. Nicollet, a French astronomer in the United States.

hoax (hōks), v. t. [A contr. form of hoeus, v.: see hoax, n., and hoeus.] To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play upon the credulity of.

M. was hoaxing you surely about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half. Lamb, To Barton.

hoaxer (hōk'ser), n. One who hoaxes. hoazin, n. Same as hoactzin.

hob! (hob), n. [In another form hub, q. v.; a dial. word of obscure origin. Not connected with Dan. hob (= E. heap) or with W. hob, a measure of capacity, or with W. hob, swine.]

1. A round stick, stake, or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games, as in quoits or the game called hob.

game called hob. To play at this game [of quoits], an Iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

2. A boys' game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick (the hob), at which something (as a stone) is pitched. When the hob is knocked down, all the halfpence that fall with their heads upward are the pitcher's, and the reat are set up again on the hob to be pitched at. [Eug.]

3. A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cuttivers a comb or abscingt scale.

ting a comb or chasing-tool.

Instrumenta known as hobs are also employed in forming the cutting enda of acrew-chasing tools for use in the the. C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appllances, p. 100.

This portion was ground, milied, or filed to an edge, and hen was chased on a hob, or master tap of fine thread.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 145.

4. The nave of a wheel: same as hub, 7.-5, A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width, originally introduced when broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal; also, the level top of such a structure, forming a space upon which anything can be set which it is desired to keep hot.

They compounded some hot mixture in a jng . . . and put lt on the hob to aimmer.

Dickens, Christmas Carol, p. 44.

2†. To perplex; embarrass.

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (York-

6. The shoe of a sledge. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).] — To play hob, to cause great confusion: often used satirically: as, you'll play hob (that la, yon cannot er shall not do the thing you propose). [Siang.]—To play hob with, to upset, derange, or damage: as, this law will play hob with his trade. (Siang.)
hob² (hob), n. [A generalized use of Hob, a familiar form of Robin, Robert, like Hodge, q. v., for Roger. From Hob are derived the surnames Hobbs, Hobbins, Hobson, Hopkins, Hopkinson, etc. See Robin, Robin Goodfellow.] 1. A countryman; a rustie; an awkward, elownish fellow. [Obsolete or rare.] fellow. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many of the country hobs, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it at first as a jesst.

Select Lives of Eng. Worthies.

2t. A sprite; an elf; a hobgoblin.

From elves, hobs, and fairies, . . . Defend na, good Heaven!

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

Hob's pound, a difficulty; a scrape. Davies.

What! are you all in Hob's pound? Well, they as will may let you out for me. Miss Burney, Camilia, Iv. 3.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat, Has hob-a-nobbed with Pharach, glass to glass! H. Smith, To a Mummy,

Slip-shod waiter, lank and sour,
At the Dragon on the heath!
Let us have a quiet hour,
Let us hob-and-nob with Death,
Tennyson, Vision of Siu, lv.

hobbedehoy, hobbedyhoy, hobbadehoy (hob'-ę-dē-hoi', hob'a-dē-hoi'), n. Same as hobblede-

hobbedyhoyish (hob'e-de-hoi'ish), a. See hobbledehoyish.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told, He grew, as it is termed, hobbedyhoyish. Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 12.

Hobbesian (hob'zi-an), a. [\(\formall Hobbes\) (see Hobbism) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines. See Hobbism.

The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 165.

Hobbism (hob'izm), n. [< Hobb-es (see def.) + -ism.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588--ism.] The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher. He advocated absolute monarchy as the best form of government, and unreserved anbmission on the part of the subject to the will of the sovereign in all things, religious and moral as well as political. His philosophical vlews were sensualistic and materialistic. In legic Hobbes was an extreme nominalist. In psychology he is remembered as having revived the doctrine of the association of ideas.

Hobbist (hob'ist), n. One who accepts the doctrines of Thomas Hobbes. See Hobbism.

Many Hobbists do report that Mr. Selden was at the heart an Infidel, and Inclined to the Opinions of Hobbs.

Baxter, Sir M. Hale (ed. 1682), p. 40.

Baster, Sir M. Hale (ed. 1682), p. 40.

hobble (hob'l), v.; pret. and pp. hobbled, ppr. hobbling. [< ME. hobelen (= D. hobbelen, toss, ride on a hobby-horse, stutter, stammer, = G. dial. hoppeln, hop, hobble), var. of *hoppelen, E. hopple (used in trans. sense), freq. of hop!, v.: see hopple, hop!. W. hobelu, hop, hobble, is prob. < E. hobble.] I. intrans. 1. To go with a hop or hitch; walk with a hitch; go on crutches; go lamely: limp. go lamely; limp.

We haunten none tavernea ne hobelen abouten.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 106.

And dancea like a town-top; and reels, and hobbles.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryden.

And there too was Abudah, the merchant, with the terrible little old woman hobbling out of the box in his bedroom.

Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, v.

2. To danco. [Scotch.]

dance. [Scotch.]

Minstrels, blaw up and brawl of France;
Let se quha hobbits best.

Lyndsay, S. P. R., II. 201.

move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

move roughly or irregularly, as verse.

Tang comes the country man,

Nursery rime. 3. To move roughly or irregularly, as verse.
II. trans. 1. To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion; clog; hop-

The mules have strayed, being insufficiently hobbled.

Froude, Sketches, p. 212.

hobbler

I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always hobbled me). Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxix.

hobble (hob'l), n. [\langle hobble, v.] 1. An unequal, halting gait; a limp; an awkward step. One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait. Swift, Gulllver's Travels, i. 4.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape.

Now Captain Cleveland will get us out of this hobble, if year.

any can.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad hobble among the mountains at the Pass of Loss by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.

Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 1.

3. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal, especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted; a clog; a fetter. Hobbles are made of leather and also of iron, in various patterna; and the name of one auch article la then commonly in the plural, like hand-cuffs, manacles, shackles, etc.: as, to put the hobbles on a horse or mule.

hobble-bobble (hob'l-bob'l), n. Another form of hubble-bubble, 1. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] hobble-bush (hob'l-bush), n. [\(\)hobble (uncertain) + bush\(\).] A low bush (\(\)hobble hurnum lantanoides) found in the northern United States.



Branches of Hobble-bush (Viburnum lantanoides) with flowers and fruit. a, fertile flower, front view; b, same, back view; c, sterile flower.

flower.

Its leaves are round-ovate, abruptly pointed, heart-shaped at the base, and closely serrate, the veins and veinlets being underneath; the stalks and branchlets are very rusty and scurfy. The flowers are large and handsome, in broad, flat, sessile cymes.

hobbledehoy (hob'l-dē-hoi'), n. [Also hobbedehoy, hobbedyhoy, hobbadchoy; earliest instance perhaps hobledehoy (Palsgrave, 1540); appar. of popular origin, prop. *hobbledyhoy, < *hobbledy, extended from hobble (cf. higgledy-piggledy, similarly extended from higgle, etc.), + hoy, appar. an unmeaning syllable. Cf. hobbledygee, hobbledepoise. "Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept 'under Sir Hobbard de Hoy'" (Halliwell)—a humorous twist of the word.]

1. A stripling; a youth in the half-formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth. preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth.

James, then a hobbadehoy, was now become a young an.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxlv.

I was then a Hobble-de-Hoy, and you a pretty little tight Girl, a favourite Hand maid of the Housekeeper. Sleele, Conscions Lovers, iii. 1.

At the epoch I speak about, I was between A man and a boy, A hobble-de-hoy. Barham, Ingoldaby Legenda, II. 124.

There was a terrific roaring on the grass in front of the house, occasioned by all the men, boys, and hobbledehoys attached to the farm.

Dickens.

We are in process of transformation, still in the hobble-dehoy period, not having ceased to be a college, nor yet having reached the full manhood of a university.

Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

A large unmanageable top. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

hobbledehoyish (hob'l-dē-hoi'ish), a. [Also hobbedyhoyish; < hobbledehoy + -ish.] Like a hobbledehov.

hobbledepoise (hob'l-dē-poiz'), a. [Irreg. < hobble + poise, after hobbledygee, hobbledehoy.]

1. In unstable equilibrium; unevenly balanced. Hence — 2. Wavering in mind. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

'Long comes the country man, Hobbledygee, hobbledygee! Nursery rime.

I am ready to go down to the place where your uncle hobbler¹ (hob'ler), n. [\(\lambda\) hobble + -er¹.] One has hobbled his teams.

Cooper. who or that which hobbles.

hobbler², hobler (hob'lèr), n. [< ME. hob-ler, hobeler, hobiler, < OF. (AF.) hobeler, hobi-ler, hobelier, hobler, also hobeleor, hobelour, also

See hobbler2.

hobbiner (ML. hobcllarius, also hoberarius), a hobbler, appar. (hobi, hobin, a small horse: see hobby!.] It. One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service; hence, a soldier mounted on a hobby; a light-horseman employed in reconnoitering, intercepting convoys, etc.

Hauing with them to the number of eight hundred men of armes, fine hundred hoblers, and ten thousand men on foot. Holinshed, Edw. II., an. 1321.

foot.

No man shali be constrained to find men-at-arms, hob-lers, nor archers, others than those who hold by such ser-vice.

Quoted by Hallam.

It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman families that the households of the great lords were recruited: they furnished men at arms, archers, and hobelers to the royal force at home and abroad.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 480.

2. A man employed in towing vessels by a repe on the land, or in a small boat with oars. [Prev. Eng.]—3. [Partly confused with hobby¹, n.] A horse: same as hobby¹. [An erro-

He . . . auffered the dismounted cavalier to rise, while he himself remounted his hobbler. Scott, Fair Mald of Perth, vii.

hobbleshow (hob'l-shō), n. Same as hubble-

hobblingly (hob'ling-li), adv. In a hobbling manner; with a limping, interrupted step.

hobbly (hob'li), a. [< hobble¹ + -y¹.] Full of holes; rough; uneven, as a road. [Prev. Eng.] hobby¹ (hob'l), n.; pl. hobbies (-iz). [< ME. hoby, < OF. hobi, *haubi, haubby, var. of hobin (> It. ubino), a nag, hobby (the OF. word being used chiefly in ref. to Scotland); < OF. hober, the string of Co. Scotland (); < OF. hober, where if You Scotland (); < OF. hober (); < OF. hober, where if You Scotland (); < OF. hober () used chiefly in ref. to Scotland); $\langle OF, hober, ober, stir, move; of LG. or Scand. origin, <math>\langle OD, hobben, toss, move up and down, D. hobben, toss, a weakened form of hoppen = E. hop¹, as E. hobble for hopple; ef. North Fries. hoppe (a childish word), horse, Dan. hoppe, a mare, OSw. hoppe, a young mare, G. hopp, a word of encouragement to a horse, etc.: see hop¹.] 1t. A strong active horse of medium size having$ au ambling gait; a pacing horse; a nag; a

They have likewise excellent good horaea (we term the[m] hobbies), which have not the same pace that other horaea [have] in their course, but a soft and round amble.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Ireland, p. 63.

Thou never saw'st my gray hobby, yet, didat thou?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Same as hobby-horse, 3.—3. Any favorite object, pursuit, or topic; that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight, as if riding a horse.

John was not without his hobby. The fiddle relieved is vacant hours.

Lamb, South-Sea House.
Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted,

Put his spurred hobby through its every pace.

Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

"But to do that we must organize!" broke in Foley, springing on his favorite hobby at a bound; "organize an' be free!"

The Century, XXXVII. 303.

hobby² (hob'i), n.; pl. hobbies (-iz). [Early mod. E. also hoby; \(ME. hobie, hoby, also hobe, \(\circ OF. hobe, also hobier, houbier, aubier, oubier, also in dim. forms hobet and hoberet, hobert, and hoperet, hobbet, also hobet and hoberet, hobert, and hoperet, hobbet, and hoperet, hoperet, and hoperet, hoperet, and hoperet hoperet hoperet hoperet hopered hop dim. forms hobet and hoberet, hobert, and hobereau, hobreau, obereau, aubreau, appar. < OF. hober, stir, move, > also E. hobby¹, q. v.] A small European falcon of the genus Falco and subgenus Hypotriorchis, H. subbuteo. It is about 12 inches long, dark-brown above with the feathers edged with rufous, and white below with a rusty tinge and dark streaks. It is a true falcon, though undersized, and was formerly flown at small game, as larks. It is related to the merlin, F. æsalon, and to the American pigeon-hawk, H. columbarius; there are several varietiea.

cottimatries; incre are several varieties.

As the Reverend Dr. Wren, Deane of Windesore, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a hoby or aparrow-hawke, and tooks sanctuary in the coach.

Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Royal Soc., p. 160. (Halliwell.)

Autrey's wits, MS. Royal Suc., p. 100. (Alternation, Neither [can] any Hawka soare so high as the broode of the Hobby. Lyly, Euphnes, Anat. of Wit, p. 87.

They do insuit over and restrain them, never hoby so dared a larke. Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 609.

hobby³ (hob'i), n.; pl. hobbies (-iz). [Appardim. of hob², or a particular use of hobby¹ or hobby² (†).] 1. A goose. Halliwell. [Prev. Eng. (Durham).]—2. A stupid fellew. [Prov. Eng.] hobby-hird, n. The wryneck or cuckoe's-mate,

hobby-hawkt, n. [Early mod. E. hobie-hauke; $\langle hobby^2 + hawk^1 \rangle$.] Same as $hobby^2$. Levins. hobby-headed, a. Stupid.

Oh, you hobby-headed rascai, I'll have you flay'd.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, li. 3.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hôrs), n. [< hobby1 + horse: ef. equiv. D. hobbelpaard.] 1†. One of

the principal performers in a morris-dance, **hobler**, n. See $hobbler^2$. having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork **hoblike** (hob'lik), a. [$\langle hob^2, 1, + -hke$.] Clownsupported about his waist, and his feet concealed by a housing. He performed antics imitating the motions of a horse, and various juggling tricks.

Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the hobby-horse; whose epitaph is, For, O, for, O, the hobby-horse is forgot.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The morrie rings, while hobby-horse doth foot it feateously. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Here one feliow with a horse's head painted before him, and a tail behind, and the whole covered with a long foot-cloth, which was supposed to inide the body of the animal, ambied, caracoled, pranced, and plunged, as he performed the celebrated part of the hobbie-horse, so often alluded to in our ancient drama.

Scott, Abbot, xiv.

2t. A person who acts in a foolish, subservient manner.

This is a punishment upon our own prides
Most justly laid; we must abuse brave gentiemen,
Make 'em tame fools and hobby-horses.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

A wooden figure of a horse, usually provided with rockers, for children to ride on.

Maid, see a fine hobby-horse for your young master.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

'Till thoughtful Father's pious Care Provides his Brood, next Smithfield Fair, With supplemental Hobby-Horses. Prior, Alma, i.

A favorite pursuit or topic: now commonly by. See hobby1, n., 3.

The Hobby-Horse which my Uncle Toby aiways roda upon, was, in my opinion, an Hobby-Horse well worth giving a description of. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 24.

5. A kind of velocipede; the draisine.

He (Baron von Drais) at any rate introduced into England from France the hobby horse. This machine consisted of two stout equal-sized wooden wheels held in iron forks, the rear fork being securely botted to a stout bar of wood, "the perch," whilst the front fork passed through the perch, and was so arranged that it could be turned by a handle, so as to after the manner of a modern bicycle.

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 55.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Hobby-horse dance. See the quotation.

Bromley Pageta was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby Horse Dance; a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church.

Mirror, xix. 228. (Hallivell.)

hobbyhorsical (hob'i-hôr'si-kal), a. [< hobby-horse + -ic-al.] Pertaining to or having a hobby-horse; eccentric. [Humorous.] hob-or-nob (hob'or-nob'), v.i. Same as hobbob.

Dr. Siop, parodying my Unce Toby's hobby-horsical reflection, though full as hobby-horsical himself.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 13.

Hs... marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargili, or to engage in some hobbyhorsical pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Aultoun.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

hobbyhorsically (hob'i-hôr"si-kal-i), adv. Odd-

hobbyist (hob'i-ist), n. [\(\lambda\) hobbyist (hob'i-ist), n. [\(\lambda\) hobby + -ist.] One who rides a hobby; one who is devoted in an enthusiastic and one-sided manner to a particular principle, pursuit, method, or "fad."

Fantastic dreamers, pig-headed hobbyists, erratic cranks
The Century, XXXIV. of every description.

Any teacher who conducts two successive recitations exclusively by an oral method, by a text-book method, . . . is a hobbyist. N. E. Jour. of Education, XIX. 291.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), n. The white owl or

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), n. [First recorded, perhaps, in Shakspere; < hob², 2, + goblin. Cf. E. dial. hobgobbin, an idiot.] A mischievous imp or sprite; an alarming apparition; hence, semething that causes fear or disquiet.

Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck, You do their work, and they shall have good luck. Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

A doieful night was it to the shipwrecked Pavonisns, whose cars were incessantly assailed with the raging of the elements, and the howling of the hobgoblins that infected this prefixing strait. the elements, and the newtrap fested this perfidious strait...

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. Emerson, Self-Reliance.

hobiler, n. See hobbler. hobit (hob'it), n. [< G. haubitze: see howitz, howitzer.] A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs, a howitzer. [Rare.]

ish; boorish.
hoblobt (hob'lob), n. [<hob2 + lob.] A clown; a lout. Davies.

Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and payneted clowns Agathyrsi, Doos fetch theyre gambalds, hopping necre consecrat attars.

hobnail (hob'nāl), n. [< hob! + nail.] 1. A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a large head, used for nailing the soles of heavy boots

Steel, if thou turn the edge, . . . I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to hodnails.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

A good commodity for some smith to make hobnails of. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

2†. A clownish person: used in contempt.

No antick hobnail at a morria but is more handsomely acctious.

Milton, Colasterion.

Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

That light hobby-horse, my sister, whose foul name I will see out with my ponlard.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, v. 1.

Modulation and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 1.

Hobnail-liver. See hobnailed liver, under hobnailed.

hobnail (hob'nāl), v. t. [\(\lambda \) hobnails.—2. To tread roughly upon as with hobnails.—2. To tread [Rare.]

Your rights and charters hobnail'd into slush.

Tennyeon, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hobnailed (hob'nāld), a. [< hobnail + -ed².]
1. Furnished with hobnails.—2. Wearing hebnailed shoes; hence, clumsy; countrified; rough.

Come on, clownes, foraake your dumps, And bestirre your hob-nail'd stumps, B. Jonson, A Particular Entertainment.

Hobnailed liver, in pathol., a liver with uneven surface suggesting hobnails, such as may result from long-continued passive hyperemia or cirrhosis. hobnob (hob'nob'), adv. [Var. of habnab: see habnab, hab-or-nab.] 1. Take or not take: a familiar invitation to drinking.—2. At randal surface of the habnab will. dem; come what will.

em; соме what war. Hob nob, is his word; give 't, or take 't. Shak., Т. N., iii. 4.

Also written hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob, hob-or-

noo.
hobnob (hob'neb'), v. i.; pret. and pp. hobnobbed, ppr. hobnobbing. [{ hobnob, adv.] To drink together; hence, to talk familiarly or socially. Also hob-a-nob, hob-and-nob, hob-or-nob.

O'er a jolly full bowl, sitting cheek by jowi, And hob-nobbing away.

Barham, Ingoldaby Legends, I. 252.

A tough old bachelor of good estate, who had made himself necessary to the comfort of the master of Overstoke, by hunting or fishing with him by day, and hobinbbing with him at night. J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 94.

hob-or-nob (hob'or-nob'), v. i. Same as hobnob. See choice.

Hobson's choice. See choice.

hobthrush (hob'thrush), n. [<hob², 2, + thrush³.

Cf. hobgoblin.] A hobgoblin. [Prov. Eng.]

If he be no hob-thrush, nor no Robin Goodfellow, I could finde with all my heart to sip np a stilybub with him.

Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 222. (Hallivell.)

hobthrush-louse (hob'thrush-lous), n. A milleped. [Prev. Eng.] hobyt, n. An obsolete form of hobby1, hobby2.

hobyt, n. An obsolete form of hobbyt, hobbyt.
hoccamoret, n. See hockamore.
hocco (hok'ō), n. [Native name in Guiana.]
A curaçao-bird; any curassow. The word is traceable in literature to Barrère, 1745, and became with Brisson, 1760, a general name for curassows (Cracidæ) and some other birds, as the hoactzin, including those calted mitu, mutu, mituporanga, pauxi, etc. It is now usually applied, in distinction from curassow or Crax proper, to such Cracinæ as Pauxi galeata and Mitua mitu.
hochepott, n. An obselete form of hotchpot. Chancer.

hobby-owl (hob'i-oul), n. The white owl or barn-owl, Strix flammea or Aluco flammeus. See cut under barn-owl. hobet, n. A Middle English form of hobby². hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), n. [First recorded, perhaps, in Shakspere; $\langle hob^2, 2, + goblin$. Cf. E. dial. hobgoblin, an idiot.] A mischievous ducts.

ducts.

hock¹, hough (hok), n. [Hock is a mod. phonetic spelling of hough (cf. shock for shough); in another pron. hough is spelled hoff (dial.) (cf. cough¹, pron. as if spelled *coff'); < ME. houz, hoz, ho, < AS. hōh, hō, heel, in comp. AS. hōhfōt, heel ('hockfoot'), hōhscanca, shank ('hock-shank'), and hōhsino, pl. hōhsina (*hōhsene, *hōxene, not found) (ME. houzsenues, pl., E. dial. hucksens, huxens, huxehsins) = OFries. hōxene, hōxne = Icel. hāsin = Dan. has, hase (for *hasen) = Sw. has, hock lit. 'hock-sinew': cf. MHG. hahse, hehse, G. hechse, hāchse, hāckse, hākse, the chambrel of a horse (> OHG. hahsinōn, MHG. hehsenen, G. dial. hech-OHG. hahsinon, MHG. hehsenen, G. dial. heck-snen, hechsen, hessen, hock, hamstring); per-haps ult. = Skt. kaksha, nook, armpit, = L. coxa,

and the cannon-bone, consisting of the ankle-bones more or less completely united. (b) In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham.—2. In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been

all the others have been dealt.

hock I, hough (hok), v. t.

[< ME. howghen, howwhen, "hozen; from the
noun. Cf. the equiv.
hocks, hox.] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock—that
is, the tendo Achillis.

They account of no man
that hath not a battle axe
at his girdle to hough dogs
with, or wearea not a cock a fether in a thumb hat like a
cavailer. Nashe, Pierce Penilesae (1592). (Hallivell.)

Thou shalt hough their horses.

Thou shalt hough their horses. Josh, xt. 6.

The clan, who would descend by night to born the houses and to hough the cattle of those who offended them.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

hock²† (hok), n. [\langle ME. hok, hokke, hoc, \langle AS. hoc (gen. hocces), also called hoc-leaf (see hock-leaf), mallow: cf. W. hocys, mallows. Now only in comp. hollyhock, hock-herb, hock-leaf, q. v.] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, althæa roaea, malva sylvestris, malva rotundifolia. Eng. Dial. Soc., Plant Names.

hock3 (hok), n. A variant of hack1. [Prov. Eng.]
hock4t, n. [ME. hock.] A caterpillar.

Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic aceles,
The stynke of it for hockes [Latin contra campas] help and
hele is. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Other als seyne, hockes for to leae, Kest figtree aske on hem. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

hock5t, n. [Origin obscure.] An old game of

hock⁶ (hok), n. [Abbr. of hockamore, q. v.] 1. Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see).

-2. Any white German wine. His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of hock more than a hundred years old.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 329.

hockamoret, hoccamoret (hok'a-mōr), n. [A corrupt form of G. Hochkeimer (sc. wein), wine of Hochkeim, near the river Main, in Germany, lit. high home's see high and home!.] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em atoutly overcome
With bachrach, hockamore, and mum.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

hock-cart (hok'kärt), n. [For *hockey-cart, < hockey² + cart.] The harvest-home cart; the last loaded wagon. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

The harvest swaines and wenches bound For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd. Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

Herrick, The Hock-Cart.

hock-dayt (hok'dā), n. [< ME. hokday, hokeday
(> AF. hokkeday); prob. a dial. var. of high-day,
the first element being, as also hocktide, HockMonday, Hock-, Hor-Tuesday, an altered form of
high, ME. hiz, hez, etc., sometimes hoghe, < AS.
heah (cf. hock- fror hough, where the terminal consonants are similarly related, and D. hoog, G.
hoch, > ult. E. hock6, q. v.), high-day, hightide,
etc., being used for 'festival-day,' etc.: see highday and hightide. There is nothing to connect
the term with Icel. höku-nött, midwinter night,
or with hogmenay, q. v.] A day of feasting and
mirth kept formerly in England on the second
or third Tuesday after Easter. Authorities
differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also
called Hock-Tuesday, Hox-Tuesday.

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at hokday, that

Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at hokday, that the grete enquest shalle provide and ordeyn whether the pageaut shuld go that yere or no.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the sixenth century. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 453. hockelty-card (hok'l-ti-kärd), n. Same as hock¹, 2.

thigh: see cora.] 1. (a) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia

thigh: see cora.] 1. (a) The joint on the hind hocker¹, hougher (hok'er), n. [< hock¹, hough, v., +-er¹. Cf. equiv. hockser, hoxer.] One who hocks or hamstrings.

hocker² (hok'er), v.i. [Cf. huck¹.] 1. To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter.

-2. To stammer or hesitate. [North. Eng. in both senses.]

hockeryet, n. See huckery.

hocket! (hok'et), n. [< OF. hoquet, hocquet, hocquet, hocquet, a hiceup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See hic, hick3, hicket.] In music: (a)

An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by jargon, variously reflected in D. hokus-bokus, rests, so as to produce a broken, spasmodic ef-fect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a similar effect occurs occasionally in modern music. (b) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed.

tion in which this effect is frequently employed. hockey¹ (hok'i), n. [Also written hawkey, hookey; appar. < hook, in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] 1. A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called shinny, shinty. It is played (in the northern United States, commonly in winter on ice) by a number of persons divided into two parties or aldes, the object of each side being to drive the ball or block with the curved end of the club into that part of the field marked off as the opponents goal.

On the common were some young men playing at hockey. On the common were some young men playing at hockey. That old-fashioned game, now very uncommon in England, except at schools, was attil preserved in the primitive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmera, Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 5.

The stick or club used in playing this game.

Also called hockey-stick, hockey-club. hockey² (hok'i), n. [Also written hawkey, horkey; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of hock-day, q. v., which seems to have been appli-

cable to any festival day.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Prov. Eng.]

hockey-cake (hok'i-kāk), n. A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [Prov. Eng.]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make For harvest men a hoaky eake. Poor Robin (1712).

Skinner

Skinner.

hockle² (hok'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. hockled, ppr.

hockling. [Prob. a var. of hackle¹, like hock³ for hack¹.] To mow, as stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

hock-leaf† (hok'leˇf), n. [Not found in ME.;

AS. hoc-lcáf, mallow, \(\langle \text{hoc}, \text{mallow}, \langle \text{hoc}, \text{mallow}, \langle \text{hoc}, \text{mallow}, \(\langle \text{hoc}, \text{mallow}, \langle \text{hoc}, \text{mallow}, \langle \text{hock} \text{hock} \text{donday} \)

Hock-Monday† (hok' mun' da\(\text{da} \)), n. [See hock-day]

The coord on the leaf; leaf:

hock-leaf† (hok'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. hockled, ppr. hocus-pocusing or hocus-pocusing. [\(\lamble \text{hocus-pocusing} \) and of disgnising matters is surprizing.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

hock-donday† (hok' mun' da\(\text{da} \)), n. [See hock-donday]

Hock-Monday† (hok' mun' da\(\text{da} \)), n. [See hock-donday]

The coord on the leaf leaf.]

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically converted viscal and leaf.]

day.] The second or third Monday after Eas-

hocksr[†], n. See hoxer. hockstide (hok'tid), n. [See hock-day.] The first or second week following Easter week. Hock-Tuesday[†] (hok'tūz"dā), n. Same as

hock-day.

The subject of the Hock-Tuesday show was the massacre of the Danes, a memorable event in the English history, on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002, which was expressed "in action and in rhimes."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

hocus (hō'kus), n. [Short for hocus-pocus, q. v. Contr. hoax, q. v.] 1. A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.

Did you never see a little hocus by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another?

Loyal Observator, 1683 (Harl. Misc., VI. 67).

Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy

hocus (hō'kus), v. t.; pret. and pp. hocused or hocussed, ppr. hocusing or hocussing. [\langle hocus, n. Contr. hoax, q. v.] 1. To impose upon; cheat.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar and incantelous of the present age.

Nalson.

Hence -2. To stupefy or render insensible by

means of drugged drink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.

He was hocussed at supper, and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loder and the Honourable Mr. Denceace.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupe-

"What do you mean by hocussing hrandy and water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud'num in it," replied Sam.

Dickens, Pickwick, xiii.

I strongly suspect the arum of deliberately hocusing its nectar. I have often seen dozens of . . . thuy files rolling together in an advanced stage of apparent intoxication upon the pollen-covered floor of an arum-chamber.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 182.

Jargon, variously renected in D. nokus-bokus, G. Dan. Sw. hokus-pokus, formerly also ockes-bockes, ockes boks, F. hoccus-bocus, etc.; E. also hoky-poky; cf. hauky-panky, of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from Ochus Bochus, a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of hoc est corpus, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Diet.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.] 1+. A juggler; a trickster.

Danctog wenches, hocus-pocuses, and other anticks past my remembrance.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 154.

My mother could juggle as well as any hocus-pocus in

the world.

J. Kirk, Seven Championa, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 290.

2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right, From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's, As easily as hocus.pocus. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 716.

Our author is playing hocus pocus in the very similitude he takes from that jugler, and would slip upon you, as he phrases it, a counter for a great. Eentley, Free Thinking, § 12.

If the doctrine is an imposture. . . . it would be interesting to have it pointed out by what extraordinary hocuspocus the scientific men of the present age have been imposed upon in accepting it. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 555.

hockey-load (hok'i-lōd), n. [Also hawkey-load; \(\lambda \) hockey2 + load.] The last load from the harvest. [Prov. Eng.]
hock-glass (hok'glas), n. A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.
hock-herb! (hok'erb), n. [\lambda \) hock2 + herb.] Malow. Also called hock-leaf.
hockle¹ (hok'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. hockled, ppr. hockling. [Freq. of hock¹, v.] To hamstring.

Skinner.

hock-pload (hok'i-lōd), n. [Also hawkey-load; hoce-poous trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hictius doctius topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. Wycherley, Country Wife, iti.

Such hocus-poous trick they have got, which, by the virtue of Hictius doctius topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the Stage, you know not how. Wycherley, Country Wife, iti.

Such hocus-poous Gallic bards alone.

Maeon, tr. of Horace's Odes, iv. 8.
hocus-poous (hō'kus-pō'kus), v. i.; pret. and pp. hocus-pooused or hocus-poouseed, ppr. hocus-

pp. hocus-pocused or hocus-pocussed, ppr. hocus-

vinced or alarmed, but are also hocus-pocusly converted.

Life of J. Lackington, letter vii.

ter.

hock-moneyt, n. [< hock(-day) + money.] hod I (hod), v. t. and i. [A dial. var., like haud, etc., of hold I.] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of Lambeth tor the years 1515 and 1516, are several entries of hock monies received from the men and the women for the church service. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 453. hockst, v. t. See hox.

hocksert, n. See hoxer.

hod I (hod), v. t. and i. [A dial. var., like haud, etc., of hold I: see hold I, v. and n. The E. dial. hot I, hotte, a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] 1. A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and hocksert, n. See hoxer. bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under hod-elevator.—2. A coal-scuttle.—3. A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consists of a cast-iron pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A stream of air is forced through it by means of a hellows worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side, which directs the current of hot air upon the object to be soldered.

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which

4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [Mainc, U. S.] — 5. A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [Prov. Eng.] hod2 (hod), v. i.; pret. and pp. hodded, ppr. hodding. [Sc. also houd; cf. hoddle.] To bob up and down on horseback; jog. hod3, m. A Middle English form of hood. hod-carrier (hod'kar"i-èr), n. A laborer who carries bricks and mortar in a hod. hodden (hod'n), n, and n, [A dial, form (Sc.

earries bricks and mortar in a hod.

hodden (hod'n), a. and n. [A dial. form (Sc. also haudin, hadden, etc.) of holden, pp. of hold!, v.] I. a. 1. [p. a.] Kept; held; held over: as, a hodden yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; haudin cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. [Attrib. use of hodden, n.] Wearing hodden-gray; rustic.

The holden or muset individuals are uncustomary.

The hodden or russet individuals are uncustomary.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 6.

II. n. [Abbr. of hodden-gray.] Same as hodden-gray.

Drest in hodden or russet.

Carlyle, French Rev., 111. 1. 6. How true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden and the guernsey cost, and the blouse. Emerson, Burns.

hodden-gray (hod'n-grā'), n. [That is, hodden gray, or wool hodden or kept in its natural color: see hodden, a.] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by peasants. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay, And tak what God will send in hodden-grey. Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, v. 2.

hoddie (hod'i), n. Same as hooded crow (which

hoddy (hod'i), n.; pl. hoddies (-iz). [Sc., also written hoddie, hoodie, hoody, and in comp. hoddy-craw, huddy-craw, huddi-craw, hoodit-craw, i. e. hooded crow: see hooded and hoodie-craw.] Same as hooded crow (which see, under hooded). [Scotch.]

hoddy-dod+, n. [Cf. hodmandod.] A snail.

The running mange or tettar is a mischeefe peculiar unto the fig-tree; as also, to breed certaine hoddy-dods or shell-analies sticking hard thereto and eating it.

Holland, tr. of Pilny, xvii. 24.

hoddy-doddyt (hod'i-dod'i), n. [A riming compound, with various equivalents, hoddy-peke, hoddypoll, doddypoll, doddypate(q.v.), etc., all terms of contempt for a foolish, stupid fellow.] An awkward or foolish person.

Literature is a point outside of our hodiernal circle, through which a new one may be described. Emerson.

Cob's wife and you,
That make your husband such a hoddy-doddy.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

My master is a parsonable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddy-doddy.
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sherldan.

hoddy-peak, hoddy-peke (hod'i-pēk), n. [OSc. hud-pyke (Dunbar), a miser or skinflint; origin obscure; cf. hoddy-doddy.] A fool; a cuckold. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

What, ye brain-sicke fooles, ye hoddy-pekes, ye doddy-powles! Latimer, Sermons, fol. 44, b.

hodegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), n. [< Gr. όδηγητικός, fitted for guiding, < όδηγεῖν, show the way, guide, < όδηγός, a guide, < όδος, way, + ἡγεῖσθαι, ἀγειν, lead.] Same as methodology.

hod-elevator (hod'el"ē-vā-tor), n. An apparatus for raising hods filled with bricks or mortar in a building which is in process of erection. It gener.

of erection. It generally conslats of endless chalms united by rigid inks or bars to which the hods are hooked. The chains pass over wheels above and below, and are moved by hand-cranks.

hoder-modert, n. and

a. [See hugger-mugger.] Hugger-mugger.] Hugger-mugger. Skelton.
hodful (hod 'ful), n.
[< hod'l, n., + -ful, 2.]
As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.
hodge (hoi), n. [A

hodge (hoj), n. [A generalized use of Hodge, a familiar form of Rodger, Roger, like Rob, q. v., for Robert, Robin.

v., for Robert, Robin.
From Hodge are derived the surnames Hodge, Hodges, Hodgeson, Hodson, Hotchkins, Hoskins, Hodgkinson, etc. The name Roger, F. Roger, Sp. Pg. Rogerio, It. Ruggiero, ML. Rogerus, is of OHG. origin: OHG. Ruodigër, Hruadgër, MHG. Rüedegër, Rüedigër, Rüedigër, G. Rüdiger, lit. 'famous with the spear,' & OHG. *hruodi (only in proper names, = AS. hrōth, glory, fame, = Icel. hrodhr, fame) + gēr = AS. gār, spear: see gar¹, gore². The first syllable is the same as that in Roderick, Rodolph = Rudolph, Roland, Robert = Rupert.] A countryman; a rustic; a clown. [Colloq.]

One of these somnolent, grinning hodges will suddenly display activity of body and finesse of mind.

The Century, XXVII. 183.

The Century, XXVII. 183.

hodgepodge (hoj'poj), n. [A corruption of hotchpotch, q.v., and this of hotchpot, q.v.] 1. Same
as hotchpotch.

And Leablan floure, . . . whereof the Turks make their Trachana and Boubort; a certain hodgepodge of sundry ingredients.

Sandys, Travsiles, p. 12

redients. Sandys, Travalles, p. 12.

Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to pain
And sorrow, and short as a bubble;

"Tis a hodge-podge of business, and money, and care,
And care, and money, and trouble.

Quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 178.

He [a horse] treated me to a hodge-podge of all his several gaits at once.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 202. 2. In law, a commixture of lands. See hotch-

Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you think . . . that ever the devil could have made you our delight?

Ford. What, a hodge pudding! a bag of flax?

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Hodgkin's disease. See disease.
hodiern; (hō'di-èrn), a. [= OF. hodierne = It.
odierno, < L. hodiernus, of this day, < hodie, on
this day, to-day, contr. of hoc die, abl. of hic
dies: hic, this (see hic jacet); dies, day (see
diary, diurnal). For the term., cf. hestern, hesternal.] Same as hodiernal.

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion, not only of the schools, but even of divers hodiern mathema-cians.

Boyle, Works, III. 754.

Literature is a point outside of our hodiernal circle, through which a new one may be described. Emerson.

hodman (hod'man), n.; pl. hodmen (-men). [< hod¹ + man.] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till the *Hodman* is discharged, or reduced to hodbearing, and an Architect is hired. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 73.

I am an ant, a gnat, a worm; a woodcock amongst birds; a hodmondod amongst files; amongst curs a trendle tail.

Webster, Applus and Virginia, iii. 4.

So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well, And as anug as a hodmandod rides in his shell. The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 36. (Halliwell.)

hodograph (hod 'ō-graf), n. [ζ Gr. δόδς, way, + γράφειν, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direc-

or which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton.

hodographic (hod-ō-graf'ik), a. [< hodograph + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "hodographic isochronism," Encyc. Brit., XII, 43.

Brit., All. 43.

hodographically (hod-ō-graf'i-kal-i), adv. On the principle of the hodograph.

hodometer (hō-dom'e-ter), n. [⟨Gr. ὁδόμετρον, or ὁδόμετρος, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, ⟨ ὁδός, way, road, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a whooled vehicle the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It is a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoke of a wheel, records the number of revolutions of the wheel. The number of revolutions multiplied by the circumference of the wheel gives the distance traversed. Also odom-

hodometrical (hod-ō-met'ri-kal), a. [⟨hodometer + -ic-al.] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. —2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by

dead-reckoning. Smyth.
hodthai (hod'thi), n. [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from Balsamodendron Playfairii, an East

Indian tree of the natural order Burseracee. See Commiphora, the name under which the genus was formerly known.

hoe¹ (hō), n. [Formerly spelled how (Ray, 1691, who calls it rastrum Gallicum, a French rake), and erroneously haugh (Evelyn); < ME. howe, < OF. houe, hoe, F. houe, < OHG. houwa,

MHG. houwe, G. haue, a hoe, < OHG. houwan,

scraping, or loosen-ing earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called draw-hoe and field-hoe, consists of a blade of iron consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a convenient angle at the end of a long handie. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scufflehoe the cutting blade is set like the blade of a spade.



a and b. Dutch hoes; c. hoe and rake combined; d, common hoe.

They seze Sarzyns myne the wale With pykoys & houses gret & smal. Sir Ferumbras, i. 14993.

The hoe is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out a great deal of strength at a great disadvantage.

C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, iii.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoe with the blade set on the handle as in the field-hoe, but narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet.—Horse-hoe, a frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of sharea spaced so as to work in the intervals between rows of



English Horse-hoe

plants, such as turnips, potatoes, etc., used on farms for the same purposes as the field-hoe, and drawn by a horse; a cuitivator. Smaller machines of the same nature are made to be pushed by a man.

hoe¹ (hō), r.; pret. and pp. hocd, ppr. hoeing.

[Formerly also haugh; < hoe¹, n.] I. trans. 1.

To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—2.

To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to hoe turnips or cabbages.

When the sowing and first hoeing and thinning of the crop [carrots] are got over successfully, the after culture of the crop is very simple.

Encyc. Brit., I. 369.

Architect is hired.

2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]

hodmandod (hod'man-dod), n. [E. dial. also hodmondod, hodmedod, hoddydod; cf. dodman, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) hoddynandoddy, a simpleton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crish, the Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crish, the Indian Nat. Hist., § 732.

The share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to one sown and task to perform. [C. College one share of work; stiend to on and U.S.]

hoe3 (hō), n. A variant of how2. [Local, Eng.]

Upon that lofty place at Plymonth called the Hoe, Those mighty wreatlers met.

Drayton, Polyolbion, I. 482.

hoe4t, interj. and n. An obsolete form of hol. hoe-cake (hō'kāk), n. Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U. S.]

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride.

J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, 1.

There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked coid water hoe-cakes when she had company to supper.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvii.

hoe-down (hô'doun), n. A dance: same as breakdown. [Southern U. S.] hoer (hô'er), n. One who hoes.

It is very difficult to get the hoers trained to select and leave only the stoutest plants. Encyc. Brit., I. 367.

hoff (hof), n. A dialectal variant of hock. Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), n. [< Hoffmann (see def.) + -ist. The surname Hoffmann, Hoffman, means 'courtman, courtier,' G. hof, MHG. OHG. hof (= OS. D. hof = AS. hof, house (see hovel), = Icel. hof), courtyard, palace, royal court, + mann = E. man.] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576-1601), who taught that reason and revelation are antagonistic. lation are antagonistic.

Hoffmannite (hof'man-īt), n. [< Hoffmann (see defs.) + -ite².] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of the sixteenth century, founded by Melchier Hoffmann.—2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

sect was also called Jerusalem Friends.

Hofmann's violet. Same as dahlia, 3.

hofult, a. [< ME. howful, hohful, hozful, < AS.

hohful, hogful, careful, anxious, < hogu, care, anxiety: see how and -ful.] Prudent; careful; considerate. Richardson.

hofullyt, adv. Carefully; prudently.

Stapleton, Fortreas of Fatth, an. 1565, p. 419, b. hog¹ (hog), n. [< ME. hog, hoge, hogge, a gelded hog, a young sheep (cf. in comp. hog-pig, a barrew-pig, hog-colt, a young colt, hogget, a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year, and obs. E. hoggerel, hoggrel, a young sheep, hoggaster, hogster, a boar in its third year, also a lamb after its first year, hoglin, a boar); prob. < hog¹, r., a var. of hag³, which is a var. of hack¹, cut: see hog¹, v., hag³, and hack¹. The term is applied to a 'cut' or gelded boar, to a sheep 'cut' or shorn the first year, or just after the first year, hence a young sheep. and hence exfirst year, hence a young sheep, and hence ex-tended to a young colt. There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from W. which, a sow, = Corn. hoch, a pig, hog, = Bret. houch, hoch, a hog, = Ir. suig, ult. = AS. sugu, sū, E. sow²: see sow².] 1†. A gelded pig; a barrow-pig.—2. An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family Suidw, suborder Artiodactyla, and order Ungulata; a pig, sow, or boar; swing. a Swine. All the varieties of the domestic hog are derived from the wild boar, Sus scrofa. (See boar!.) The river-hogs are somewhat aquatic Airican species of the genus Potamochærus. The bahirussa is a true hog of the same family, Suidæ. See cut under babirussa.

Shali I keep your hogs, and eat hnaks with them?

Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

But for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debarr'd. Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

3. Some animal like or likened to a hog, not of the family Suide. See wart-hog, Phacocherus, peccary, and Dicotyles.—4. A sheep shorn in the first year, or just after the first year; a young sheep. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A young colt.—6. A bullock a year old. [Prov. Eng.]—7. One who has the characteristics of the hog; a mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person. [Colloq.]—8. Naut., a sort of scrubbing-broom for aeraping a ship's bottom under water.—9. A stirrer or agitator in the pulp-vat of a paper-making plant.—10t. A shilling, or perhaps a sixpence. [Old slang.]

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi. Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea, Potamochærus pictus.—Horned hog, the bahirussa: so cailed from the protrusive teeth, resembling horna. See cut under babirussa.—Pygmy hog, an animal of the genns Porcula, as P. salvania, which is found in Nepái and Sikhim.—To caw one's hogs to the hill. See caw2.—To go the whole hog. See go.

saturnia, which is found in Nephi and Sikhim.—To caw one's hogs to the hill. See caw2.—To go the whole hog. See go.

hog¹ (hog), v.; pret. and pp. hogged, ppr. hogging. [In def. 1 prob. a var. of hag³ for hack¹, cut; the orig., and not a derivative, of hog¹, n., to which, however, the later senses are due. Cf. MLG. hoggen, a secondary form of houwen = E. hew, to which hack¹ is ult. referred.]

I. trans. 1. To cut (the hair) short: as, to hog a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To serape (a ship's bottom) under water.—3. [With ref. to hogback, q. v. The resemblance to G. hocken, carry on the back, get upon one's back, also set in heaps, < hocke, a heap or shock of sheaves, also the back, aeems to be accidental.]

To carry on the back. [Local, Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To droop at both ends, so as to resemble in some degree a hog's back in outline: said of the bottom of a ship when in this

line: said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or from accident.

As a result it was found that the extremilies tended to droop with reference to the midship part, and the ship was said to break, this particular form of breakage being termed hogging.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 193.

2. In the manège, to hold or carry the head

2. In the manege, to hold or carry the nead down, like a hog.

hog² (hog), n. [Origin ebscure; by some identified with hog¹, as "laggard stones that manifest a pig-like indolence," er, it might be thought, in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice, there being in the United States an ironical simile, "as independent as a hog on ice." But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D. hok. a nen kennel, sty, dock. which brings in D. hok, a pen, kennel, sty, dock,

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann. The sect was also called Jerusalem Friends.

Hofmann's violet. Same as dahlia, 3. In the ice, \(\lambda \text{hog}^1 \), cut, and thus in fact hog-deer (hog'der), n. 1. A small spotted deer, connected in another way with hog1, q.v.] In hohful, hogful, careful, anxious, \(\lambda \text{hogu, care, hogu, care, otherwise} \) the game of curling, a stone which does not go. the game of curling, a stone which does not go over the hog-score; also, the hog-score itself.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of Hogan and Nog
Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mins to my sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Molly Mog.

For your reputation we keep to ourseives your not hunting nor drinking hogan, either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.

Gray, Letters, I. 12.

Hogan-Mogant, n. and a. See Hogen-Mogen.
hog-ape (hog'āp), n. The mandrill baboon, Cynocephalus mormon.
Also called hog-monkey.
hog-apple (hog'ap'l), n. The May-apple, Podophyllum peltatum.

Hogarth's Act. See act.
hogatt, n. See hogget.
hogback (hog'bak), n. 1. A back like that of
a hog; a back which rises in the middle.

He [ths perch] has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with sharp and stiff bristles.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 155.

2. A fish in which the back is humped somewhat like a hog's.—3. A low, sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region, and usually formed of sand or gravel with boulders intermixed: in New England more commonly called horseback. Compare horseback, eshar, kame. At the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the conspicuously projecting npturned edges of the rocky strata are called "hogbacks," and the region where these cutcrops are common the "hogback country."

I pushed forward across deep gulches, over high peaks and hear hearts.

I pushed forward across deep guiches, over high peaks and hog-backs. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 860.

4. In coal-mining, a sharp rise in the floor of a coal-seam.—5. A hog-frame.

The strength of her huil and the solidity of her hog-back, Waterbury (Conn.) American, April 2, 1886.

hog-backed (hog'bakt), a. Having a back like a hog's: specifically applied to a monstrous variety of the common trout.

hog-bean (hog'ben), n. The henbane, Hyoseya-mus niger. Also hog's-bean. hog-bed (hog'bed), n. The ground-pine, Lyco-

"It's only a tester or a hog they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, vi.

All arva of a moth, Darapsa myron, of the family



Sphingidæ: ao called from the swollen thoracic joints. The large, round, yellowish-green eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the grape, and the larvæ feed separately on the leaves. hog-chain (hog'chān), n. Same as hog-frame. hog-cherry (hog'cher'i), n. The bird-cherry, Prunus Padus.

Prunus Padus.

hog-choker (hog'chō'kèr), n. An American sole, Achirus lineatus, of the family Soleidæ: ao called from its worthlessness as a food-fish. It has an oval body of a brownish color crossed with narrow blackish bands. It inhabits the eastern coast of North America. See cut under Soleidæ.

hog-cholera (hog'kol'e-rä), n. See cholera.
hog-colt (hog'kolt), n. A colt a year old; a hogget. [Eng.]
hog-constable (hog'kun'sta-bl), n. Same as hog-reeve.

The babirussa

anxiety: see how and -ful.] Prudent; careful; considerate. Richardson.

Sir Gregory, ever haful of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.

Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, an. 1565, p. 97, b.

Mofullyt, adv. Carefully; prudently.

Women serving God hafully and chastely.

Stapleton, Fortress of Fafth, an. 1565, p. 419, b.

Mogant (hog), n. [< ME. hog, hoge, hoge, hogge, a gelded in the log-score; also, the hog-score itself. [Seotch.] along the hog-score itself. [Seotch.] hoget, a. A Middle English form of huge.

Hogen-Mogand, tho 'gen-mo' 'gen', n. and a. [Sometimes written Hogan-Mogan; < D. Hogg many and mighty, and honorific title of the States General: hoog = E. high; mogend, mighty, orig. ppr. of mogen, may, can, have hogen-Mogan) rug.] A kind of strong liquor.

These who total all the family royal in humpers of Hogan and Nog in the States General of Holland; Holland or the Netherlands. [Old slang.] slang.]

But I have sent him for a token To your Low-country Hogen-Mogen. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1440.

II. a. Dutch. [Old slang.]

Well, in short, I was drunk; damnably drunk with Aie; great Hogen Mogen bloody Aie.

Dryden, Wild Galiant, i. 1.

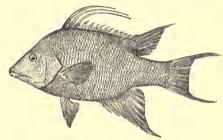
What think you of our Hogan-Mogan Belle?
Didn't she trick the Trickster nicely well?
Mrs. Centlivre, Artifice, Epii.

Hogen-Mogen rug†, a 'high and nighty' — that is, very strong—drink; later called simply hogan. See hogan and

There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug.
Surs since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug,
Was never such a rare infused confection,
Injection, operation, and ejection,
Are Hogen Magen Rugs, great influences
To provoke sieep, and stupefie the senses.

John Taylor, Certain Travalles (1653).

hogfish (hog'fish), n. 1. A popular name of various fishes. (a) Scorpæna serofa, a fish of large size and red color, with a spiny head, inflated cheeks, annken crown, and cirri or tags on the head and body. The name is also given to other species of the same genus. [Local, Eng.] (b) A darter, Percina caprodes, of the family Percidæ and subfamily Etheostomene, inhabiting American fresh waters. Also called hog-molly, log-perch, and rock-fish. (c) A hemulonine fish, better known as sailor's-choice. [U.S.] (d) A ishroid fish, Lachnolæmus maximus or L. suillus. It has 14 dorsal spines, the first 3 strong and

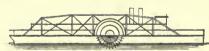


Hogfish (Lachnolamus maximus). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

produced into long filaments or streamers in the adult; the entire preoperculum, opercies, and cheeka are scaly. It is a common West Indian fish, and also occurs along the Florida coast.

2. The common porpoise or sea-pig, Phocæna

hog-fleece (hog'fles), n. [\langle hog1, 4, + fleece.]
The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn
for the first time. [Prov. Eng.]
hog-frame (hog'fram), n. In steam-vessels, a
fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck, forming in combination with the frame of the vessel



Hog-frame as used in a light-draft river-steamer.

a truss to resist vertical flexure: used chiefly in American river- and lake-steamers. called hogging-frame, hog-brace, hog-chain. hoggardt, n. Same as hogherd.

Our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a hoggard).

Comical Hist, of Francion (1655).

hoggastert, n. See hogster. Hoggastell, ". See Roystel.

Hogged (hogd), p. a. [Pp. of hog1, v. i., 1.]

Having a droop at the ends: said of a ship
when her ends are lower than her midship part,
a condition resulting from accident, as from
running aground, or from structural weakness.

A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogged the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.

Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 168.

hoggepot, n: Same as hotchpot.
hogger (hog'er), n: [Appar. for *hocker, < hock1
+-er. Cf. equiv. Sc. hoshen, hoshin, hoeshin.]
A stocking without a foot, worn by coal-min-

hoggerel (hog'e-rel), n. [Also hoggrel, hogrel; dim. of hog1, n., 4.] A sheep of the second year. [Eng.]

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
By sacrifice for grace, with hoprels of two years.

Surrey, tr. of Virgil, iv. 72.

hogger-pipe (hog'er-pip), n. In mining, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining-pump. [North. Eng.]
hoggery (hog'er-i), n.; pl. hoggeries (-iz). [\(\) hog1 + -cry, q. v.] 1. A place where hogs or swine are kept; a piggery.—2. A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

gs or swine. [Ivare.]
Crime and shame,
And all their hoggery, trample your smooth world,
Nor leave more foot-marks than Apollo's kine.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vil.

Hoggishness; swinishness; brutishness. [Rare.]

hogget (hog'et), n. [Early mod. E. hogat, hogathe; < hog1 + dim. -et.] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]—2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]

Bidens [L.], a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or hogaties.

Elyot, 1559.

Farther in . . . we found all the rest of the poor sheep packed. . . . Two or three of the weaklier hoggets were dead from wsnt of alr. . . . R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

hogging, hoggin (log'ing, -in), n. [Perhaps (hog1 + -ing1; "from the rounded form of the heap" (?).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

Fliter-beds of sand and hoggin. The Engineer, LXV. 32. hogging-frame (hog'ing-fram), n. Same as

hoggish (hog'ish), a. [\$\langle\$ hoggish (hog'ish), a. [\$\langle\$ hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

Those divels so talked of, and feared, are none else but hoggish jaylors. Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Prison.

Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at me. . .

With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine

They burst my prayer.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

hoggishly (hog'ish-li), adv. In a hoggish, brut-

ish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), n. The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfishness.

hoggism (hog'izm), n. [$\langle hog^1 + -ism.$] Same as hoggishness.

In hoggism sunk,
I got with punch, slas! confounded drunk.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 108.

hog-gum (hog'gum), n. A kind of gum of nncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substitute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One variety is collected from among the roots of old trees of Symphonia globulifera, a species of British Guians, belonging to the natural order Guttiferæ. Another variety is obtained from Spondias mangifera, a tree of the dry forests of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the natural order Anacardiaceæ; Other varieties are thought to be the product of Rhus Metopium, of the order Anacardiaceæ; of Moronobea coccinea, of the order Guttiferæ; and of Hedwigia balasmifera, of the order Burseraceæ. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qualities. Also called hog-doctor's gum, doctor-gum.—Hoggum tree, a large tree, Moronobea coccinea, from 90 to 100 feet high, a native of Brazil and the West Indies. hoght, n. An obsolete form of how?
hogherd (hog'hèrd), n. [< hog1 + herd2.] A keeper of swine; a swineherd. Also hoggard. hoghood (hog'hùd), n. [< hog1 + -hood.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.] hog-gum (hog'gum), n. A kind of gum of nn-

hog-louse (hog'lous), n. A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscide*; a woodlouse, sow-bug, or slater.

And if the worms called wood-lice, or hog-lice, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after.

Husbandman's Practice (1673),

ers when at work. See sinker. [North. Eng. hog-mace (hog'mās), n. 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in England.—2.

the corporation of the corporati brob. a corruption through the Norm. F. forms hoguinanno, hoquinano, hoquinagné, haguirenleu, haguineno, haquinano, hoquinagné, haguirenleu, haguineneuf, etc., perverted forms of OF. aguilanneuf, aguillanneuf, guillanneuf, etc., F. dial. aiguilan, guilaneuf, guilanneuf, etc., F. dial. aiguilan, guilane, guilanneu, prop. au-gui-l'an-neuf, "the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new year's gifts, in Christmas; an ancient tearm of rejoyeing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first day of January, to go into the woods, where having sacrificed and banquetted together, they gathered Mistletow, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitful, and most sovereign against all poyson" (Cotgrave), i. e. sovereign against all poyson" (Cotgrave), i. e. swine. 'to the mistletoe! the New Year!': $au, \langle L, ad \text{ hog-rubber} (\text{hog'rub''er}), n. A \text{low, coarse fellow} illum, to the; <math>guy$, now gui, mistletoe (= mod. fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.] Pr. $visc = Cat. \ vesc = Sp. \ visco = It. \ visco, \ vis$ ehio, < L. viscum, viscus, mistletoe: see viscum); le, < L. ille, that; an, < L. annus, year; neuf, < L. norus = E. new. The Sp. aguinaldo, a New Year's gift, Christmas box, is from the F. word.] 1.

The last day of December and of the year; also, the words of December - 2. Entertainment or the month of December.—2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

Hogmanay.

Trollolay,
Gie's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.
Old rime.

They [Scotch youth] . . . go about the shops seeking their hogmenay. Hone's Every-day Book, II. 18.

The cottar weanies, glad and gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their shouther,
Sing at the doors for hogmanay.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 27.

hog-molly (hog'mol'i), n. 1. The hog-mullet or hog-sucker, Hypentelium nigricans. [Local, U. S.]—2. Same as hogfish, 1 (b). hog-money (hog'mun'i), n. [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued

coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the value of 1s., 6d., 3d., and 2d.

nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]

Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 7.

hog-in-armor (hog'in-är'mor), n. The ninebanded armadillo, Dasypus or Tatusia novemcinetus. F. A. Ober.

hoglin (hog'lin), n. [< ME. hoglin; < hogl + -lin, equiv. to dim. -lingl.] 1+. A boar.—2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]

hoglingt, a. [Appar. < hogl + -lingl.] Hoggish (?).

SIR Robert Mansel being now in the Mediterranean, ...

Marquis Spinola should in a hogling Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commission from the Emperor, become his Servant for invading the Palstinste with the Forces of the King of Spain in the Netherlands.

However, III. 1. 7.

Hog-money (twopence) of Somers Isles (Bermudas). Hog-montey (hog'mul'et), n.

The hog-sucker, Hypentelium nigricans.

hog-nosed (hog'nozd), a. Having a snout like a hog's: specifically applied to American serhognose-snake (hog'noz-snāk), n. A snake of the value of Somers Isles (Bermudas). Poitish Museum.

Size of the Value of Somers Isles (Bermudas). Hog-montey (twopence) from the Kenterish Roy-appe.

Nog-monkey (hog'mul'et), n.

The hog-sucker, Hypentelium nigricans.

hog-nosed (hog'noz-snāk), n. A snake of the genus Heterodon, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called flathead or flat-headed adder, blowing-viper, etc. See Heterodon.

Nognut (hog'nut), n. 1. The pignut or brown hickory, Carya porcina. See hickory. [U. S.] -2. The earthnut or arnut, Conopodium denudatum (Bunium flexuosum). Also called hawknut.—3. A species of Omphalea belonging to datum (Bunium flexuosum). Also called hawknut.—3. A species of Omphalea belonging to hogot (hō'gō), n. [Also written hogoe, hogoo; an E. spelling of F. haut goût, high flavor: see haut!, gout3. Cf. hoboy for hautbois.] High flavor; strong scent.

Balshazzar's sumptious feast was heightened by the hogo of his delicious meats and drinks,
M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 76.

The very rusticks and hog-rubbers, . . . if once they tast of this Lone liquor, are inspired in an instant.

Burlon, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.

hog's-back (hogz'bak), n. Anything shaped like

hog's-back (hogz'bak), n. Anything shaped like the back of a hog; iu gcol., same as hogback, 3. hog's-bane (hogz'bān), n. Same as sowbane. hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), n. [Tr. of Gr. ὐοσκίαμος: see Hyoscyamus.] Same as hog-bean. hog's-bread (hogz'bred), n. Same as hog-meat. hog-score (hog'skōr), n. [〈hog², q. v., + score, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of the way from each of the two tees. the way from each of the two tees.

Now he lags on Death's hog-score.

Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fen"el), n. Same as hogfennel.

hog's-fennel (hogz'fen"el), n. Same as hogfennel.

hog's-garlic (hogz'fen"el), n. A kind of garlic,
Allium ursinum. See garlic.

hog's-haw (hogz'ha), n. A small tree, Crategus
brachyaeantha, a native of Louisiana and Texas,
hogshead (hogz'hed), n. (Early mod. E. also
hoggeshed; (ME. hoggeshed, hoggis hed, hoggys
hed, hoggeshede (1434); in form (hog's, poss. of
hog!, + head. But the word is prob. an adapted
form of what would reg. be oxhead (not found
in this sense), (MD. oekshoofd, oghshoofd (Kilian), later okshoofd, oxhoofd (Bremen Dict.),
) G. oxhoft, ochshoft (the G. ochsenhaubt (1691)
being an accom. form); ef. Dan. oxehoved =
OSw. oxhufwud, Sw. oxhufrud, a hogshead, lit.,
as the Dan. term also signifies, an 'oxhead,'
= E. oxhead, q.v. The D. and LG. forms may
be accom. from the Seand.; the reg. forms for
'oxhead' are D. ossenhoofd, LG. "ossenhöved or
-höfd. The reason why the name was applied
to a cask is not certainly known; perhaps because such casks had the figure of an ox's head
branded on them, or in allusion to a figure of
the head of Bacelus with galden hores supbranded on them, or in allusion to a figure of the head of Bacchus, with golden horns, sup-posed to have adorned such casks. The Ir. tocsaid, hogshead, is from the E.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.

Swallowed with yest and froth, as you'd thrust a cork nto a hogshead. Shak., W. T., lii. 3.

Specifically—(a) A cask having the definite capacity of 63 old wine-gallons, 54 heer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.

Now as for wine-vessels, they are seldom smaller than hogsheads which are of 63 gallons.

R. Recorde, Gronnde of Artes.

h. Records, Gronnue of Artes.

(b) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, a hogshead of sugar, molasses, or tobacco.

2. A liquid measure containing 63 old winegallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons), this value having been fixed by an English statute of 1423. The hogshead of molasses was made 100 gallons

hog-shearing (hog'sher"ing), n. Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of hog-shearing, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise and no wool?

E. Martin, Letters (1662), p. 95.

hog-shouther (hog'shutH''er), n. [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed, \(\langle \) houther = E. shoulder.]

hog-shouther (hog'shu#H#er), v. i. [See hog-shouther, n.] To jostle with the shoulder. [Scotch.]

The warly race may drudge an' drive, Hog-shouther, jundie, streich, an' strive. Burns, To William Simpson.

hogskin (hog'skin), n. Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name pigskin) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called sowskin and hogs leather. See also Avignon leather (under leather) and corami.

There were many examples of superb binding, especially of exquisite tooling on hog-skin.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey, vi.

hog-snake (hog'snāk), n. A serpent of the genus Heterodon; a hog-nosed snake.
hog's-pudding (hogz'pūd'ing), n. The entrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. Halliwell. [Prov. Engl.]

hog-steer (hog'ster), n. [Appar. \(hog^1 + steer^2 \); but orig. an accom. of hogster.] A boar of the third year.

Hee scornes theese rascal tame games, but a sounder of

hogsteers,
Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mountain he wissheth.

Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 163.

hogster; (hog'ster), n. [Early mod. E. hoggester, hoggaster; appar. < hogl + -ster.] 1. A sheep in its second year: same as hoggerel.—2. A boar in its third year.
hog-sty (hog'sti), n. [< ME. hogstye; < hog1 + styl.] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besotted Grecians being so far from endeavouring a recovery that they jested at the losse, and said that they had but taken a Hogs-stie. Sandys, Travailes, p. 21.

hog-succory (hog'suk"ō-ri), n. A species of Tyoseris, small taraxacum-like plants of the

These hog-wallows are formations of pitfalls and eleva-tions, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed each other like cups and saucers turned topsy-turys. Putnam's Mag., Feb., 1854.

hog-wardt (hog'ward), n. A hog-keeper.

The hog-ward who drove the swine to the "denes" in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

time, and was himsen panery, the state of the sterile flowers what glandular stems, and the fertile flowers what glandular stems, and the fertile flowers what glandular stems, and the fertile flowers with the flowers with the sterile flowers with

hogwort (hog'wert), n. An annual euphor-biaceous plant, Croton capitatus (Heptalon gra-vcolens), with densely soft-woolly and some-what glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from Illinois and Kentucky

by a statute of 22 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead of ale was 48 ale-gallons, and the ale- and beer-hogshead for the rest of England was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for cider, oats, lime, tobosco, etc., have had local acceptance. See hogsheadweight. Abbreviated hhd.

3. [Directly \(\lambda \) hog's head.] A draught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head or cover of a jug in the shape of a hog. See Sussex pig, under pig.

hogsheadweight, n. Five hundredweight.

128 poundes maked hundredweight. Enthese hundreds.

holispath (höl'spåth), n. [G., \(\lambda \) hohl, hollow, and early name given by Werner to the variety of andalusite called chiastolite or macle. See chiastolite. Also called hollow spar.

hoics, hoicks (hoiks), interj. In hunting, a cry to cheer the hounds.

Groom (within, hollong). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! Hoics! hoics! Hark forward, my honeys!

... Hoics! hoics! What is the matter here?

Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

Groom (within, holloling). Come along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagan! Hoics! hoics! Hark forward, my honeys!
... Hoics! hoics! What is the matter here?
Macklin, Love à la Mode, II. 1.

112 poundes make 1 house deveight. 5 of those hundreds make 1 hogsheadweight. T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600). To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry hog-shearing (hog'shēr "ing), n. Much ado "To salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" Davies.

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and hoicksed the speaker.

Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), n. and a. [< MD. heyden, now heiden, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, = E. heathen, q. v. The W. hoedon, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the E. The D. ey, ei, sounds nearly as E. "long i," and this was formerly commutable with oi, as in hoiden and heige heigh (else from the D.) joint is interest. and hoise, hoist (also from the D.), joist, joint, point, etc., dial. or obs. hist, jist (gist), jint, pint, etc.] I. n. 1†. A rude, bold man.

Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyden, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?

Milton, Colasterion.

2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw.

Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323.

II. a. Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic. They throw their persons with a hoiden air Across the room and toss into the chair. Young, Satires, v.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), v. i. [\langle hoiden, n.] To romp rudely.

They have been hoidening with the young apprentices

hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi'dn-hùd), n. [(hoiden + -hood.] The condition of a hoiden. Craia.

hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi'dn-ish), a. [\langle hoiden + -ish\frac{1}{2}.] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half hoydenish. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 306.

hoidenism, hoydenism (hoi'dn-izm), n. [< hoiden + -ism.] The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity. Imp. Dict. hoigh¹, interj. See hoy².
hoigh²† (hoi), n. [Appar. a var. of high used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to hoigh¹, interj.]
High excitement; rampage: in the phrase on or ways the hoigh every excited; excitedly.

or upon the hoigh, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are all o' the hoigh.

Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Hyoseris, small taraxacum-like plants of the Mediterranean region.

hog-sucker (hog'suk'er), n. A catostomoid fish of the United States, Hypentelium nigricans, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has various other local names, as crawl-a-bottom, hammerhead, stone-lugger, stone-roller, and toter.

hog-wallow (hog'wol'ō), n. A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeeding one another. [U. S.]

These hog-wallows are formations of pitfalls and elevations and hollows closed are formations of pitfalls and elevate; hoist.

The hog-wallows are formations of pitfalls and elevate.

The hog-wallow (hog'suk'er), n. A catostomoid fish hoighty-toighty, interj. and a. An occasional a. An occasional spelling of hoity-toity.

Hoiset (hois), v. t. (Early mod. E. hyse, hyce (Palsgrave), which suckers and a. An occasional a. An occasion

They . . . hoised up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.

Acts xxvii. 40

We descried land, which land we bare with all, hoising out our boat to discouer what land it might be.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer

Hoist with his own petar. Shak., Ilamlet, iil. 4.

I hoise up Parneli partly to spite the envious Irish folks
ere. Swift, Journal to Stelia, Ivil.

Sit in their height.

B. Jonson, Potential,
Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea have een hoisted above water, and now form the bulk of our ry land.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 215.

Hoisted and swung (naut.), ready to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as a boat. = Syn. Heave, Lift, etc. See raise.

hoist (hoist), n. [\langle hoist, v.] 1. The act of hoisting; a lift.—2. That by which something is hoisted; a machine for raising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., in a mine, warehouse, hotel, etc.; an elevator.—3. The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the fly, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more *hoist.*—4. Naut., a number of flags fastened together for hoisting as a sigual.—Pneumatic hoist, a lifting apparatus consisting of a pistform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by compressed air in vertical tubular shafts; an air-hoist.

hoist (hoist). Past participle of hoise, regularly hoised.

hoist-bridge (hoist'brij), n. See bridge.
hoist-bridge (hoist'er), n. One who or that which
hoists; an elevator or lift.

hoisting (hois'ting), n. [Verbal n. of hoist, v.] The act of raising or elevating.

It may be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of him.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

hoisting-crab (hois'ting-krab), n. A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.

hoisting-engine (hois'ting-en'jin), n. A special type of steam-engine, nsually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or provided with a frictional clutch to control the beitting drum and the true free cut will. Such as hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the holler.

hoisting-jack (hois'ting-jak), n. A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a serew or lever. E. H. Knight.

hoistway (hoist'wā), n. A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.

hoit (hoit), v. i. [Origin uncertain; cf. W. hoetan, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.

and noisy mirth.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting,—and I'm fain to cark and care, and all little enough.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), interj. [Also written hoighty-toighty, hity-tity, highty-tighty; appar. a varied redupl. of hoit, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equiva-

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), a. [Also highty-tighty, etc.; \(\lambda\) hoity-toity, interj.] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in hoity-toity

Hark, they all are on the hoigh,
They toil like Mill-horses.

Heywood, Womau Killed with Kindness.
There comes running upon the hoigh together to meete me all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes.

Terence in English (1614).

Thoughty: interior and a superior in the hoigh together to meete meal the hucksters are in English (1614).

the pennyworth by street venders.

Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny lee of the Italians, which it rivals in public favour, and it is built up of variously flavoured layers.

Tuer, London Cries, p. 21.

holt, a. An obsolete form of whose. holarctic (hol-ärk'tik), a. [⟨ Gr. δλος, whole, entire, + αρκτικός, arctic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to arctic influences: as, the holarctic

The great northern or holarctic fauna.

A. Newton, Address to Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Manchester

holarthritic (hol-är-thrit'ik), a. [Gr. δλος

holarthritic (hol-ar-thrit'ik), α. [⟨Gr. ολος, entire, whole, + ἀρθρῶτως, gout: see arthritis.] Having gout in all the joints. Dunglison.

Holaspideæ (hol-as-pid'ṣ-ē), n. pl. [⟨Gr. δλος, entire, whole, + ἀσπῶς (ἀσπῶ-), a shield, + -eæ.] In ornith., in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, Alaudidæ, and the hoopoes, Upupidæ.

holaspidean (hol-as-pid'ē-an), a. Pertainin to or having the characters of the Holaspidea Pertaining

to or having the characters of the Holaspidew; specifically, having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single series, as in the larks, Alaudidw.
holbardt, holberdt, n. Obsolete forms of halberd.
Holbællia (hol-bel'i-ai), n. [NL., named after F. L. Holböll, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.] A genus of climbing shrubs, of the natural order Berberidew (Berberidew) tribe Lardinghlew the type of Endshrubs, of the natural order Berberidee (Berberidacew), tribe Lardizabalee, the type of Endlicher's tribe Holbællice. Its technical characters are: monœcious flowers with 6 petaloid sepals and 6 minute stamens; the male flowers with 6 free atameus and rudimentary ovary, the female with 6 sterile stamens and 3 oblong carpels; berry oblong, indehiscent; leaves digitate 19 3-to 9-foliciate; flowers purple or greenish, in axillary racemes. Only 2 species are known, natives of the Himalaya region.

Holbællieæ (hol-be-li'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hol-bællieæ - A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1840 for the then recognized suborder Lardizabaleæ, of the Menispermaceæ, transferred by later authors to the Berberideæ. (Berberidacea), and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe, which includes the genus Holbællia.

Holbrookia (hōl-brūk'i-ä), n. [NL. (C. Girard, 1851), named after J. E. Holbrook, an American herpetologist.] A notable genus of lizards, of which there are several American species, re-lated to the horned toads. The leading species is *H. maculata*, found on the western plains,

especially among prairio-dogs.

holcad (hol'kad), n. [⟨ Gr. ὁλκάς (ὁλκαδ-), a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, ⟨ ἐλκειν, draw: see Holcus.] In Gr. antiq., a ship of burden; a merchantman.

den; a merchantman.
holcodont (hol'kō-dont), a. [⟨Gr. δλκός, a furrow, track (see Holcus), + δδοίς (δδοντ-) = Ε. tooth.] In ornith., having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the Odontolæ.
Holcus (hol'kus), n. [NL., ⟨L. holcus, ⟨Gr. δλκός, a sort of grain, mouse-barley: cf. δλκός, adi., drawing to oneself.

adj., drawing to oneself, trailing, δλκός, a furrow, ζ έλκειν, draw, draw out.] A genus of perennial plants, of the natural and or (Section 2018). of the natural order Gra-



Youre knyf withe mete to your mouths nat bere, And in yours hands nor holden yee yt no way. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Whem Ged hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death; because it was not possible that he should be holden of it.

Acta ii. 24.

en of it.

Twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet-box.

Shak., 1 lien. IV., i. 3.

To keep back; detain: as, goods held for the payment of duties.

ent of duties.

Tis net pain

In forcing of a wound, nor after-gain

Of many days, can hold me from my will.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

Whilst I at banquet hold him sure,

I'll find some cunning practice out of hand

Te scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

I hoped to hold Pemberton in my front while Sherman should get in his rear and into Vicksburg.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 431.

3. To keep back from action; restrain from action or manifestation; withhold; restrain; check.

The most High . . . held still the flood till they were passed over. 2 Esd. xiii. 44.

assed over.

Hold, hold, he yields; hold thy brave swerd, he's concer'd.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

There was aftence deep as death;
And the boldest held his breath
For a time.

Campbell, Battle of the Baltic.

4. To contain, or be capable of containing; have capacity or accommodation for: as, a basket holding two bushels; the church holds two thousand people.

They have . . . hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold ne water. Jer. ii. 13.

And they might enter at his open door, E'ea till his spacious hali would hold no more. Couper, Hopa, i. 309.

The lewer city would naturally be apread over the mere sheltered ground which holds all that is icf of Durazzo under the rule of the Tork.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 378.

5. To pursue, prosecute, or carry on; entertain; employ; sustain: as, to hold one's course; to hold a court or a meeting; to hold an argument; to hold intercourse.

Grete was the feeste that the kynge hilde en the euen of he assumption.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iff. 614.

There y was wonte to leape bifore,
Fer aboute new my wei y hoolde.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

It draws near the season Wherein the spirit held his wont to walk. Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

About this time a Parlisment was holden at Westminster, where Subsidies were willingly granted.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 386.

The Inhabitants holds trade with other Samoeds.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost, Shall hold their course. Milton, P. L., xi. 900.

As hags hold sabbaths, less for joy than spite, So these their merry, miserable night. Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 239.

The language held by both father and daughter to the The language neta by both lather and daughter of the Bouse of Commons.

Specifically, in music: (a) To sing or play, as one of several parts in a harmony: as, to hold the tenor in a giee. (b) To naintain in one part, as a tone, while the other parts progress; dwell upon.

ress; dwell upon.

3. To have and retain as one's own; be vested with title to; own: as, to hold a mortgage.

"Holde, Joseph," sayd Ihesu, "that couerture of my ody." Joseph of Arimathic (E. E. T. S.), p. 39. But he hathe lest alle but Grece; and that Lond he holt alle only.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

I M. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward.

Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

The doctrine grew that the temporal lords alone were peers, as alone having their blood "encebled," which is the herald's way of saying that they held their seats by hereditary right.

E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 480.

7. To have or be in possession of; occupy: as, to hold land adversely; to hold office.

The whige had now held office, under Grey and Melbourne, with a short interruption, for ten years.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 301.

8. To maintain; uphold; defend: as, to hold one's own; to hold one's right against all comers.

own; to note one's right against arreomers. We mean to hold what anciently we claim of deity or empire. Milton, P. L., v. 723. His party . . . drava his kith and kin, And all the Table Round that held the lists, Back to the barrier.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Halleck on the same day, the 5th of December, directed me not to attempt to hold the country south of the Tallahatchie.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memeirs, I. 430.

9. To entertain in the mind; regard, or regard

as; consider, deem, esteem, or judge to be: as, to hold an opinion or a prejudice; to hold one's self free to act.

This tre [of Mamre] is holde in grets veneracion amonges are Sarrasyns. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his

Sixe miles from hence is a Well holden in like sacred account, which cureth Leprosies.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Inquire hew she thicks of him, how she helds him.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

I hold reason to be the best Arbitrator, and the Law of aw it selfe.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, v. Law it selfe.

She took no offence at his reference to nursery gossip, which she had learned to hold cheap.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xii.

10. To decide; lay down the law: as, the court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.-11. To bear; endure. [Rare.]

Now humbic as the ripeat mulberry That will not hold the handling. Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Corses now-a-days, that will scarce hold the laying in.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

12. To support; maintain; keep up; bear;

Yet cease I not to ciamour and to cry,
While my stiff spine can hold my weary head.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

Some man or other must present wali; . . . let him hold is fingers thus. Shak., M. N. D., iil. 1.

Katie walka By the long wash of Australasian seas
Far off, and holds her head to ether stars,
And breathes in converse seasons.

Tennyson, The Brook.

13. To keep or set apart as belonging to some one; keep.

For her own flowers and favorite herbs, a spaca, By sacred charter, holden for her use. Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

14. To bet; wager. [Archaic.]

I'll hold thee any wager,

When we are both accounted like young men,
I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

I hold my iffe you have forget your dancing.

Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

I'll hold three tooth-picks to one pound of snuff, I catch
im.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, bexxviii.

him. Guasmun, Chizen of the Work, season.

Not fit to hold a candle to. See candle.—To be holden, to be hold, to be behoided or indebted.

And I so moche am hold to his grace,
That for to have his Reme myself aione,
I wold not be outrew to his person.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 495.

To hold a candle to the devil. See devil.—To hold by the button. See button.—To hold copy. See copy.—To hold down a claim, to reside on a section or tract of laad iong enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead iaw. [Western U. S.]

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected fe-male holding down a claim, as the Western phrase runs. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 236.

To hold forth, to put forward to view; offer; exhibit;

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions which books hold forth and pretend to teach as trutha.

Looke,

To hold hands togethert, to hold hand witht. See hand.—To hold in, to held with a tight rein; curb; hence, to restrain; check; repress.

Ence, to restrain; cneck; represent Be ye not as the horse, or as tha mule, . . . whose mouth unat be held in with bit and bridic, leat they come near Ps. xxxii. 9. unto thee.

to thee.

Edm. Vou look as you had something more to say.

Alb. If there be more, more woful, hold it in.

Shak., Lear, v. 8.

To hold in balance, in hand, in play. See the nouns.

—To hold of, to possess or enjey by grant of, or under a title derived from: as, to hold lands of the king.—To hold off, to keep off or aloof; keep at a distance.

Mar. You shali not go, my lord.

Ham. Hold off your hand.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

To hold on, to continue or proceed in: as, to hold on a course.— To hold one's day, to keep ene's appointment.

This knight Seyde had *holde his day*, as he hadde hight. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 168.

If there you misse me, say
I am ne Gentieman: He hold my day.

Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

To hold one's hand. See hand.—To hold one's nose, to compress the nose between the fingers in order to avoid perceiving a bad ameil.—To hold one's nose to the grindstone, See grindstone.—To hold one's own, to keep one's present condition or advantage; at and one's ground.

It had always been taken for granted . . . that . . . an active militant parson . . . was to hold his own against all comers.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi. To hold one's peace, to keep silent; cease or refrain from

The gentlemen held their peace and smiled at each other, as who should say, "Well' there is no secounting for tastes."

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xv.

To hold one's tongue, to keep one's tongue stili; be silent

Ferd. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes

me speak.

Jerome. Then pray, sir, in future, let your regard for your father make you hold your tongue.

Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

To hold out. (a) To extend; stretch forth; hence, to offer: propose.

fer; propose.

Fortune holds out these to you as rewards. B. Jonson.

Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the hitter draught
That iife holds out to all. Cowper, Task, i. 752. (b) To continue to resist or endure. [Rare.]

He cannot iong hold out these pangs. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To hold over. (a) To postpone; keep for future consideration or action: aa, to hold over a bill or an amendment.

Yon haven't got the money for a deal about yon? Then I'll tell you what I'll do with you; I'll hold yon over. Dickens, Mutual Friend, i. 7.

(b) Said of a tone in music whose duration extends over from one measure to the next.—To hold tack with (naut.), to keep course and speed with.

They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, for twenty-five Years together, held lack with the Spanlard, and during those Traverases of War was very tortunate.

Howell, Letters, I. ft. 15.

To hold talet, to keep account.

Of other hencne than here thei holden no tale. Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9.

To hold the belt. See belt.—To hold the market, to control the market by buying and holding a certain commodity, as stock.—To hold the plow, to guide or manage a plow in turning up the soil.—To hold to bail. See bail?.—To hold under one's girdlet. See girdlet.—To hold up. (a) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to hold up the head; to hold up an object to be seen.

But neither handed kneer, pure heads held are

But neither bended knees, pure hands held up, Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears, Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Playing, whose end . . . ia, to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.

Shak., Hamiet, iii. 2.

(b) To sustain; keep from falling or sinking; hence, to support; uphold.

When I said, My foot slippeth; thy mercy, O Lord, held eun. Ps. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of England] in ua, that here hold up his right.

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

up his right.

Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

(c) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: aa, to hold up a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]—To hold Water. (a) Naut., to stop the progress of a boat by holding the biades of the oars flat against the current. (b) To be sound or consistent throughout; not to be leaky or untenable: aa, the argument does not hold water.—To leave or give one the bag to hold. See bag1.=Syn. 6 and 7. Own, Occupy, etc. See possess.

II. intrans. 1. To keep or maintain a grasp

or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; eling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, hold on by a rope; the anchor holds well; he holds to his agreement.

He toke the awerde, and put it in the stith, and it heilde as weie, or better, than it dide be-fore. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 101.

If one [point] break, the other will hold.

Shak., T. N., i. 5.

"There was no anchor, none,
To hold by." Francia, laughing, clapt his hand
On Everard's shoulder, with "I hold by him."

Tennyson, The Epic.

It was . . . impossible that he [Emerson] could continue his ministrations over a congregation which held to the ordinance he wished to give up.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.

2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, hold still; the garrison held out; my promise holds good.

Hath nobiy held. Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

The wet season begins here (in Tonquin) the latter end of April or the beginning of May, and holds till the latter end of August. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 34.

of Angust.

See here, my child, how fresh the colours look,
How fast they hold, like colours of a sheli.

Tennyson, Geraint.

She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and wiii tie np at the little port of St. Jean . . . before sundown, if the wind holds anywise as it is.

G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358.

3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we held for Carliale toun.

Kinmont Willie (Child's Bailada, VI. 63).

Beneath the moon's unclouded light,
I held awa' to Annie, O. Burns, Riga o' Barley.
We crossed the fleids, and held along the forest.
The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

5. To have a possession, right, or privilege; derive title: followed by of, from, or under: as, to hold directly of or from the crown; tenants holding under long leases.

They holde of noo man but of theym selfe, saffe they p tribute to the Turke. Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p.

Allodinm is a Law-word contrary to Feudum, and it signifies Land that holds of no body.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64.

His imagination holds immediately from Nature.

Hazlitt.

In every county or Dukedom or Kingdom there were great tenants holding directly of its head and on some sort of parity with him.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 131.

6. In shooting, to take aim .- Hold hard! stop! hait! "Hold hard!" said the conductor; "I'm blowed if we ha'n't forgot the gentieman." Dickens, Sketchen, Tales, xi. To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.—To hold forth, to speak in public; harangue; preach; pro-

If this virtnose excels in one thing more than another, it is in cases. He has spent his most select hours in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that perfection, that he is able to hold forth upon cases longer than upon any one subject in the world.

Steele, Tatier, No. 142.

He (Wordsworth) held forth on poetry, painting, politics, and metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence.

Greville, Personal Traits of British Authora, p. 21.

To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with hold-ing in. Jer. vi. 11.

To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offish. I tell you true, I cannot hold off ionger,
Nor give no more hard language.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 3.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to draw him on.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To hold on, (a) To keep fast hold; cling.

"There are no Sailors," and Sir Anthony, "like the English Sailors, for Courage and for Holding on."

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18.

(b) To continue: keep going.

The trade held on many years.

(c) To stop; halt: chiefly in the imperative. [Colioq.] (d) To aim directly at moving game.—To hold out, to endure; last; be constant; continue in action, resistance, etc.

If you could hold out till she saw you, she says, It would be better for you.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

They [the Braziliana] rule themselues by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred teagnes thorow the woods: no horse wili holde out with them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848.

A worse loss is apprehended, Stirling Castle, which could hold out but ten days; and that term expires to-morrow.

Walpole, Letters, II. 3.

To hold over, to remain in office or in possession beyond the regular term: as, he held over until his successor was appointed.—To hold together, to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.

O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and hold to-ether. Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Paul. How fares our gracious lady?

Emil. As well as one so great and so forlorn

May hold together. Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Honachoid can no longer hold together. Its bulk becomes unmanageable.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Househoid, p. 139.

To hold up. (a) To keep up one's courage or firmness: as, to hold up under misfortune.

to hold up nnder mistoriune.

The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron month,
And "O pray God that he hold up," she thought,
"Or snreiy I shall shame myself and him."

Tennyson, Ayimer's Field.

(b) To stop; cease; especially, to stop raining. We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or hold up,

be calm or windy.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

(c) To continue the same speed; keep up the pace: a word of command to hunting-dogs. (d) In sporting, to maintain one's record, score, performance, or winnings.—To hold with, to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not holde, Ne consente with wrong getyng. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

I hold well with Piato, and do nothing marvel that he would make no laws for them that refused those laws, whereby all men should have and enjoy equal portions of wealth and commodities,
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

The Press (Philadelphia), April 16, 1886.

4. To be restrained; refrain; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to yon.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Lay on, Macduff;
And damn'd be him that first crica, "Hold, enough."

Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not hold, but with a muskett shot Hocking.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

Wealth and commonly used it. by Robinson), i.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Nold! (höld), n. [< ME. hold, hald, hold, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, < AS. heald, general speaks. Macbeth, v. 7.

One of his fellows (that loved him well) could not hold, but with a muskett shot Hocking.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

And at the last they kest if grett ankers to gedyer, And as God wold they toke hold.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv. 13.

When the Roman ieft us, and their law Relax'd its hold upon us. Tennyson, Guinevere. 2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

He that stands upon a slippery place Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

The ioose earth freshly turned up afforded no hold to be feet.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrams wente vnto the pryson where that vnhappye kynge hadde Ioseph and his company in holde, Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

They iaid hands on them, and put them in hold unto Acts iv. 3. the next day.

4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.

They are also Lorda of Bitlis, and some other Cities and holds in those parts.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

The next morning to Leedes Castle, once a famous hold, now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.

Evelyn, Diary, May 8, 1666.

5. A dwelling; habitation. [North. Eng. and Scotch; also hauld, haud, etc.]—6. In law, land in possession; holding; the estate held; tenure: as, freehold, estate held in fee or for life, this beas, freehold, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; leasehold, a holding by lease.—7. In musical notation, the sign of w, placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sections.—Appendix

a part to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sectious.—Apronstring hold. See apronstring.—To catch hold of, to clap hold of, to take hold of. See the verba.

hold²t, a. [< ME. hold, holde, huld, < AS. hold = OS. hold, OFries. hold, houd = OHG. hold, MHG. holt, G. hold = Icel. hullr = Sw. Dan. huld = Goth. hulths, gracious, friendly.] Gracious friendly. faithful, twist. cious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty werwolf wold hem iede, Faire thei him foiwed as here frend holde. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 2833.

hold³ (höld), n. [So named, in popular apprehension, because it 'holds' or contains the carhension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of hold!, n.); but prop. hole, being a particular use of hole! in same sense (see hole!, n., 4), after the D. use: D. hol, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "hoole [var. holle] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hull of a ship; ef. "hoole [var. holl, hole], or huske, siliqua; hoole of pesyn or benys," etc.: see hull!.] Naut., the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.

You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Captains of the hold. See captain.—Depth of the hold. See depth.

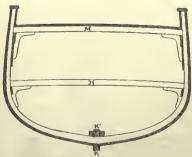
holdback (höld'bak), n. [< hold¹, v., + back¹, adv.] 1. Check; hindrance; restraint.

The only holdback is the affection and passionate love that we bear to our wealth. Hammond, Works, IV. 555.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached. Though nice and dark the point appear, Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and clear.

S. Buller, Hndibras, I. ii. 404. hold-beam (hold beam), n. Naut., one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel.

lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.



Cross-section of Wooden Ship. H, hold-beam; M, main-beam; K, keel; K', keelson.

holdet, adv. [ME., < AS. holde, graciously, < hold, gracious: see hold2.] Faithfully.

Heide thou it neuer so holde, & I here passed, Founded for fere to fle, . . . I were a knyght koward. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2129.

holdet, n. [ME., with reversion to the vowel of holdet, a., for *hylde, < AS. hyldo, hyldu (= OS. huldī = OFries. helde = OHG. huldī, MHG. hulde), graciousness, < hold, gracious: see hold², a.] Faithfulness.

Ac afie deden him fente, And sworen hym holde and iewie. King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), 1. 2911.

holden, holde, pp. 1. Earlier past participles of hold.—2. Beholden; under obligation; bound. [Now archaic or obsolete in both

This world with byndyng of youre word eterne, . . . What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the scheep that rouketh in the foide?

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 449.

Chauser, Knight's Tale, I. 449.
holdenlyt, adv. [ME. holdynlyche; < holden +
-ly².] So as to be held; firmly. Halliwell.
holder (hōl'der), n. [< ME. holdere, haldere (=
OFries. haldere = D. houder = MLG. holder =
OHG. haltari, MHG. haltære, G. halter, hälter =
Dan. holder (in beholder, husholder) = Sw. hållare (in behållare, hushållare); < holdi, v., +
avil 1. One who exthat phick holde in envi 1. One who or that which holds, in any -erl.] I. One who or that which holds, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(a) In common law, any one in actual or constructive possession of a bill on note, whether as payee, indorsee, or bearer, and entitled, or claiming to be entitled, to recover or receive payment of it. (b) Something by or in which a thing is held or contained: as, a holder for a flat-iron.

2. Naut., one who is employed in the hold.—
3. pl. The fangs of a dog. [Prov. Eng.]—4.
pl. Sheaves placed as ridges on corn-stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]—Clue-holder, an implement

hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. [Prov. Eng.]—Clue-holder, an implement formerly employed to aupport a clue or ball of thread used by a knitter. It was a hook, usually of metal, and arranged to be secured to the girdle or other part of the dress. holder-forth (hôl'der-forth'), n.; pl. holdersforth. One who holds forth; a haranguer; a precedent

preacher.

The squire, observing the preciseness of their dress, began now to imagine, after all, that this was a nest of sectaries. . . He was confirmed in this opiniou upon seeing a conjurer, whom he guessed to be the holderforth.

Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

holdfast (höld'fast), n. and a. [< hold', v., + fast', adv. Cf. avast.] I. n. I. That which is used to secure and hold something in place; a catch; a hook; a clamp.

The high constable is the thumb, as one would zay, The holdfast o' the rest. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

2. Support; hold.

Stones, trees, and beasts, in love still firmer proove Then man; He none; no hold-fastes in your loves. Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

His holdfast was gone, his footing lost.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 18.

II. + a. Holding fast; firm; steady. Davies. O Goodnesse, iet me (Badnesse) thee embrace With hold-fast arms of euer-lasting ioue. Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

holdfastness (holdfast-nes), n. [< holdfast + ness.] Tenacity. [Rare.]

English solidity and holdfastness. Our New West, p. 466.

hold-gang (höld'gang), n. Naut., a gang of men werking in the hold of a vessel.
holding (höl'ding), n. [< ME. holdinge, haldinge; verbal n. of hold1, v.] 1. The act of keeping or retaining.—2. A tenure.—3. That which is hold a garage of the second is held. Specifically—(a) Lands held by one person; especially, lands held under a superior.

The Winslow [manor] virgates were intermixed, and each was a holding of a measuage in the village, and between 30 and 40 modern acres of land, not contiguous, but scattered in half-acre pieces all over the common fields.

Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 27.

(b) pt. Property in general, especially stocks and bonds.

Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts, where there is nothing but a iten on certain supposed property, held by persons unknown, in a region never visited.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

4t. The burden or chorus of a song.

The boy shall sing:
The holding every man shall bear as foud
As his strong sides can volley.
Shak., A. and C., il. 7.

5. That which holds, binds, or influences; hold; influence; power. [Rare.]

Everything would be drawn from its holdings in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.

Burke, On Present Discontenta.

Agricultural Holdings Acts. See agricultural.

holding-ground (hol'ding-ground), n. Naut., anchoring-ground; especially, good anchoring-ground, where the anchors will not drag.

Extreme depths of water, one hundred fathoms being often found right up to the shore, with generally very foul holding-ground where the depths are more moderate.

Science, X. 47.

hole¹ (hōl), a. and n. [I. a. < ME. hol (rare),
< AS. hol = OFries. hol = OD. D. hol = MLG.
hol, LG. holl = OHG. MHG. hol, G. hohl = Icel.
holr = Dan. hul (Sw. hāl-ig), adj., hollow (an
adj. replaced in E. by holtow, which in AS. is
exclusively a noun, AS. holh, holg, a hole, a
hollow, appar. a derivative (with unusual formative -h) of the adj. hol), from the verb represented by AS. helm (np. holen) ME. helen E. ative -k) of the adj. hol), from the verb represented by AS. helan (pp. holen), ME. helen, E. heal², hide, cover, = L. celare, hide, conceal: see heal², hell¹, hell², hollow¹, holk, etc., and conceal, cell, etc. The Gr. κοίλος, hollow (see cælo-), goes with L. cavus (see cave¹, caye); it is not connected with hole¹ or hollow¹. II. n. Early med. E. also hoole, houle, howle; (ME. hole, hool, hol, ⟨AS. hol, a hole, hollow, cavity, cave, den, = OFries. hol = OD. D. hol = MLG. hol, LG. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = OHG. MHG. hol. - Icel hal = Sw. holl = Icel hal holl = OHG, MHG, hol = Icel, hol = Sw, hâl = Dan, hul, a hole; orig. neut. of adj.; AS, also hola, m., = OHG, holi, MHG, hüle, G, höhle = Icel. hola, f., = Dan. hule = Sw. hâla, a hole, a cave, cf. Goth. hulundi, a hollow, a cave; from the adj. See I.] I. a. 1. Hollow; deep; con-[Now only prov. Eng.]

So it fells that a knyghte of Macedoyne that hyzte Zephilus fand water standynge in an holls stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene.

MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, 1. 27. (Halliwell.)

2. Hollow; hungry. [Prov. Eng.]
II. n. 1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, or crevice.

Jeholada the priest took a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it.

Then up she raise, pat on her claes, And lookit out through the lock hole. Lockmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere holes in the rock, wholly without architectural decorations.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 351.

2. The excavated habitation of certain wild animals, as the fox, the badger, etc.; a burrow. The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests. Mat. viii. 20.

Hence—3. A narrow, dark, or obscure lodging or place; especially, an obscure lodging for one in hiding, or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business, as for counterfeiting, unlicensed printing, liquor-selling, etc.: as, a runhillensed grand grant liquor-selling, etc.: as, a runhillensed grant grant liquor-selling, etc.: as, a runhillensed grant grant

At a Catholique house, he [Charles II.] was fain to lie in the priests hote a good while in the house for his privacy.

Pepys, Diary, May 23, 1660.

The strangest hole I ever was in has been to-day at a place called Portici, where his Sicilian Majesty has a country-seat.

Gray, Letters, I. 82.

Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole and themselves.

Maxon, Mech. Exercises, p. 380.

41. The hollow interior of a ship: now called, by corruption, the hold. See hold3.

When you let anything downe into the howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine; and being down, Strike.

Smith, Seamau's Gram., vii. 33. (N. E. D.)

We . . . vsed them kindly, yet got them away with air the speede we could, that they should not be perceiued by them in the houle.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 111.

5. An indentation in the coast; a cove, or small harbor, as Holmes's Hole in Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's Hole on the ceast opposite; a narand wood's Hole on the coast opposite; a narrow passage or waterway between two islands, as Robinson's Hole, in the same region. In 1875 the name Wood's Hole was changed to Wood's Hole, in conformity with the (unfounded) supposition that hole in such local namea is a corruption of a Norse word holl, meaning 'hill' (see etymology of hill'), introduced by the Norsemen in the tenth century, and preserved from that remote period by the American Indians.

This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole.

Ellis, Voyage to Hudson'a Bay (1748), p. 149.

6. A level grassy area surrounded by mountains: a word formerly much in use and still current in the northern parts of the Rocky Mountains. Such places are also sometimes called parks, and occasionally, in certain regions, basins. The use of the term hole implies a more complete isolation and environment of mountains than does that of basin. Park is a more familiar name for localities of this kind in the southern Rocky Mountains. 7. A puzzling situation; a scrape; a fix. [Colleq.]

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole, but my Lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people.

C. Johnston, Chrysal, I. 132.

A hole in one's coat, figuratively, a flaw in one's reputa-tion; a weak spot in one's character.

I do perceive he is not the man that he would giadly make show to the orld he is; if I find a hole in his coat, I will tell him my mind.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

im my mind.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

If there's a hole in a your coats,
I rede you tent it:
A chiel'a amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captaiu Grose's Peregrinations.

Blind holes, bobstay holes, etc. See the qualifying words.—Dead holes, shallow holes in cast-iron.—Fox in the holet. See fox!.—Hole in the sky. Same as coalsack, 2.—The holet, the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London.

I shall never find the way out again: my debts, my debts! I'm iike to die i' th' Hole now.

Middleton, The Widow, ii. 2.

He is deni'de the freedome of the prison, And in the hole is falde with men condemu'd. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

Toad in the hole, roast beef served with Yorkshire pudding.—To crawl into one's hole, to retire defeated; used especially of an aggressor who is worsted. (Colloq.)—To put (or get) one in a hole, to get one into a position from which he cannot easily or honorably extricate himself. [Slang.]=Syn. 1. Opening, cave, cavity, excavation, holiow.—3. Den, kennet, hovet.

hole¹ (hôl), v.; pret. and pp. holed, ppr. holing. [\langle ME. holen, holien, \langle AS. holian, hollow out, make hollow, dig a hole (= D. uit-holen = G. höhlen = Icel. hola, make hollow, = Dan. udhule = Goth. us-hulön, hollow out, excavate), \langle hol, a., hollow, hol, n., a hole: see hole¹, a. and n., and cf. hollow¹, v.] I. trans. 1. To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in: as, to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars; to hole a flute.

With throwing of the holed stone, with hurling of their

With throwing of the holed stone, with huring of their darts.

Chapman, Hiad, ii.

Doors still holed with the musketry.

Carlyle, in Froude, II. 191.

2. To drive into a hole.—3. In mining: (a) To cost two workings with each other. (b) In coal-mining, to underent the coal, or pick away the lower part of the seam, so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges

or by the use of powder.

II. intrans. 1. To go into a hole, as an ani-

mal into its den or burrow.

I ha' you in a purae-uet,
Good master Picklocke, wi' your worming braine,
And wrigiling ingine-head of maintenance,
Which I shail ace you hole with very shortly.
B. Jonson, Stapie of News, v. 2.

2. Specifically, to retire into a den or burrow for the winter: said of a hibernating animal. tole²t, a. The former and more correct spell-

hole-and-corner (hōl'and-kôr'ner), a. Clandestine; underhand.

Such is the wretched trickery of hole-and-corner buffery These are not its only artifices. Dickens, Pickwick, li

These are not its only artifices. Dickens, Pickwick, İt.
hole-dove (hōl'duv), n. [Tr. G. hohltaube.]
Same as stock-dove. [Rare.]
holefult, a. Same as healful.
holer¹ (hō'ler), n. [< hole¹ + -er¹.] In mining,
one who undercuts the coal-seam, generally for
two or three feet inward (but sometimes for as much as four or even five), with a light pick, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed.

that have been holed.
holer²t, holourt, n. [ME., also holier, huler,
hullar, etc., < OF. holier, houlier, holour, holeur
(ML. hullarius), a ribald, debanchee, < hole,
houle, a place of debanch, a brothel.] A ribald;

a rake; a scoundrel.

Holeraceæ (hol-er-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of L. holeraceus, prop. oleraceus, herb-like, cholus, prop. olus (oler-), herbs, vegetables.] The fifty-third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linneus, containing Spinacia, Herniaria, Callitriche, etc., genera that are now referred to widely separated natural orders.

hole-stitch (hōl'stich), n. A stitch used in making pillow-lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.

holet, n. [ME., \langle hole] + -\epsilon.] A little hole.

Thei entriden . . . in to a litel holet that was the west part of the tabernacie. Wyelif, Seiect Works, II. 281.

And he hadd grete merveyile, and asked thame if thay hadd any other howsez, and thay ansuerde and said, nay, bot in thir holettez duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 30. (Halliwell.)

holethnic (hō-leth'nik), a. [< holethnos + -ie.]
Pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent

race.

The holethnic history of the Aryans, The Academy.

holethnos (hō-leth'nos), n. [⟨Gr. ôλoc, entire, whole, + êθνος, nation.] A primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.

It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speak-ing, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently

termed the Aryan holethnos, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts. The Academy.

Holetra (hō-lē'trā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δλος, entire, whole, + ήτρον, abdomen.] A term applied by Herman (1807) to a division of tracheate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen

ate arachnidans, including both the harvestmen and the mites, forming the present orders Phalangida and Acarida.

holewort (hōl'wert), n. Same as hollowwort.

holibut, holibutter. See halibut, halibutter.

holidamet, n. A form of halidom, simulating hoty dame. See halidom.

holiday (hol'i-dā), n. and n. [Formerly also holliday, holyday; < ME. holiday, haliday (= Dan. helligday = Sw. helgdag), usually written separately, holi day, holy day, hali day, etc. (the vowel of holy being shortened as in holibut), < AS. hālig dæg, 'holy day': see holy and day!. Cf. hollinight.] I. n. 1. A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; a day set apart for commemorating some important event or in honor of some person. of some person.

me person.

Every holliday through the yeere,
Changed shall thy garment be.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads,
[V. 278).

(V. 278).
The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart,
The secret anniversaries of the heart.

Longfellow, Holidays.

2. An occasion of joy and gaiety.

In Heav'n, one *Holy-day*, you read In wise Anacreon, Ganymede

In Real of the Anacreon, Ganymeue Drew heedless Cupid in.

Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

My approach has made a little holiday,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.

Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

3. A day of exemption from labor, or of recreation and amusement; a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended, either by an individual or by a combining the dusk holiday or holinight. Davies. [Rare.]

Take hede on that.

Palladius, Hushondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

4. Naut., a spot carelessly left uncoated in tar-4. Nant., a spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting a ship or its appurtenauces.—
Blindman's holiday. See bindman.—Legal holiday, a secular day which the law allows, for some purposes at least, to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspension of business. The phrase is commonly applied to those days which by statute are treated like Sunday, in reference to the presentment, for payment or acceptance, and the protest and notice of dishonor, of negotiable paper, and for the purpose of closing public offices—with this qualification, however, that paper falling due on such a legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day, instead of on the previous day, as is the case in the absence of statute with paper hearing days of grace maturing on Sunday. See bank-holiday.

II. a. Pertaining to a festival; befitting a

II. a. Pertaining to a festival; befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous; hence, suited only to a holiday; dainty; not fitted for serious ac-

tion or life.

It is a holyday work to visit the prisoners, for they he kept from sermons.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now I am in a holiday humour. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

With many holiday and lady terms
He question'd me. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. Courage is but a holiday kind of virtne, to he seldom exercised.

Lack-a-day, they have never seen any service—Holiday soldiers!

S. Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

To speak holidayt, to speak choicely or daintily.

To speak nonday, to speak enotesy of damenty.

What say you to young master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks haliday, he smells April and May.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

holiday (hol'i-dā), v. i. [< holiday, n.] To make holiday; go pleasuring; waste time in play. [Rare.]

We cannot rid ourselves of a lurking suspicion that the holidaying fisherman is a little of a pharises — not an obnoxious one, but pardonable, even amiable in his self-righteousness.

The Critic, V. 165.

holidayism (hol'i-dā-izm), n. [dism.] The character of a holiday. [< holiday +

holidom; n. Same as halidom.
holily (hō'li-li), adv. [< ME. holyly; < holy +
-ly².] 1. In a holy or devout manner; piously;
with sanctity.

2. Sacredly; inviolably; sinlessly; purely.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so holily was observed to the last of those two excellent men.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. By holy or righteous means.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win. Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

holiness (hō'li-nes), n. [< ME. holinesse, holynesse, holynesse, halinesse, thatignesse, < AS. hātignes, < hātig, holy: see holy and -ness.] 1. The state or character of being holy or sinless; purity of moral character; perfect freedom from all evil; sanctity.

And at medys of the Dyner the flather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon, and shewyd ryght Devoutly the holy nesse of all the blyssyd choseyn place of the holy londe.

Torkington, Diaris of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Who is like unto thee, O Lord, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?

Ex. xv. 11.

onders;

Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.

Ps. xciii. 5.

Now, as righteousness is but a heightened conduct, so holiness is but a heightened righteousness; a more finished, entire, and awe-filled righteousness.

M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. The state of anything hallowed, or consecrated to God or to his worship; sacredness.—
His or your holiness, a title of the Pope, and of the Byzantine emperors: also formerly used of church dignitaries generally.

What's this — "To the Pope"?

The letter, as I live, with all the business I writ to his holiness.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ifi. 2.

=Syn. 1. Saintliness, Godliness, etc. See religion. holing-ax (ho'ling-aks), n. [< holing, verbal n. of holc1, v., + ax1.] A narrow ax for entting

holes in posts.
holing-pick (hō'ling-pik), n. The kind of pick
used in under-cutting or holing coal. The form
varies considerably in different coal-mining dis-

When the dusk holiday or holinight
Of fragrant-curtsin'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

holkt, n. [Sc. also houk, howk; < ME. holk, < AS. holc (= LG. holke), a hollow, a hole, < hol, hollow: see hole¹, hollow¹.] A hole; a hollow. holkt, v. t. [Sc. also houk, howk; < ME. holken (= LG. hölken = Sw. hålka), hollow out, < holk, a hollow: see holk, n.] To hollow out; dig out.

The kynges sunnes in his syst he slow euer vehone, & holkked out his suen yzen heterly bothe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1222.

holl (hol), n. [A dial. var. of hole¹, n.] A narrow or dry ditch. [Prov. Eng.]
holla† (ho-lä' or hol'ä), interj. [Orig. accented on the last syllable; cf. F. holà, ho there, an interj. used to call attention, < ho, ho, + là, there, < L. illac, that way, there, abl. fem. of illic, he, she, or it yonder, that, < ille, he, that, +-c, -ce, a demonstrative suffix. The form holla belongs to the same group as hallo, halloo, hello, q. v., the forms hollo, holloa, hollov², being phonetically intermediate forms: see hallo, halloo, hollo. The D. holla, G. holla, Dan. halloj, interj., so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed so far as, being interjections, they are borrowed at all, are from the F.] Ho there! stop! hello! a call to some one at a distance, in order to attract attention, or an answer to one who hails.

Hola! stand there! Shak., Otheilo, i. 2. Cry Holla! to the tongue, I prithee; it curvets unseasonably.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

holla (hol'ä or ho-lä'), v. [< holla, interj. Cf. hollo, v.] T. intrans. To call; cry; shout "Holla!" See hollo.

I'll tarry till my son come; he hollaed but even now. Whoa, ho hoa i Shak., W. T., tii, 3.

II. trans. To cry out; utter loudly.

I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll holla—Mortimer!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 8.

holla (hol'ä or ho-lä'), n. [\(\) holla, interj. and v.] A shout; a cry consisting of the interjection holla.

My wonted whoops and hollas, as I were A hunting for 'em. Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of authority, Sunday has tended and must tend to holland (hol'and), n. and a. [Late ME. holland, holidayism.

**Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX.708.

Inolidom†, n. Same as halidom.

Inolidom*, no Same as halidom.

**Inolidom*,

A pecs [of] holland, or ony other lynnen cloth, conteyneth lx ellis.

Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 206.

The sark that he had on his back, Was o' the Holland sma'. Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear genteelly, might with artificial management save ten pounds a year, as instead of fine holland he might mourn in sackcloth.

Spectator, No. 360.

cloth.

2. Unbleached linen cloth, made in many places, but especially in Scotland. There are two kinds, glazed and unglazed. Glazed holland, made smooth and heavy by slzing, is much used for window shades; this is made of different sober colors, as buff, dark green, or blue, gray, etc.—Brown holland, a plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only a short bolling in water, or in weak sods as holution, followed by a weak souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the retted fax-fiber.

Bright damask does nearence in brown holland.

Bright damask does penance in brown holland.

Dickens, Bieak House, xxix.

II. a. Made of linen from the Netherlands. or of unbleached linen.

She turned down the blankets fine, Likewise the *Holland* sheet. Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 829).

Holland clotht, Holland webt. Same as holland, 1.
Hollander (hol'an-der), n. [= D. Hollander =
G. Hollander = Dan. Hollander = Sw. Holland
dare; as Holland + -er¹.] A native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

Edward from Belgia,
With hasty Germans, and blunt Hollanders,
Hath pass'd in safety through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Holland gin. Same as hollands.
Hollandish (hol'an-dish), a. [= D. Hollandsch
= G. Holländisch = Dan. Hollandsk = Sw. Holländsk; as Holland + -ish1.] Like Holland; of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands; Dutch: as, a Hollandish woman.
hollands (hol'andz), n. [See holland.] Gin made in Holland or like that made in Holland. See gin5 and schnapps.

An axhilarating compound formed by mixing together,

An exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British hollands and the fragrant essence of the clove.

Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

hollen (hol'en), n. [Early mod. E. also hollin; ME. holin, holyn, AS. holen, holegn, holly = W. celyn = Corn. celin = Bret. kelen = Ir. cuibeann = Gael. cuilioun, holly, = (with diff. term.)

D. hulst (see hulst) = OHG. hulis, huls, MHG.

huls, G. hülsc (> OF. houlx, houx, F. houx), holly.

Hollen is thus historically the more correct form of holly¹, q. v. A contracted form with altered final consonant appears in holm², q. v.] Holly.

[Prov. Eng.] Ha see a lady where she sate betwixt an oke & a greene billen.

Percy's Folio MS., I. 109.

The flame tuik fast upon her cheik, . . . She burn'd like hollin-green.

Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 9).

hollen-bobbet, n. [ME. holyn-bobbe; $\langle holyn, holen, E. hollen, + bobbe, perhaps here an error for boze, bough: see bough¹.] A bough of holly.$

In his on honde he hade a holyn bobbe, That is grattest in grene, when greuez ar hare. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 206.

holler (hol'er), v. and n. A common vulgar

hollie-point (hol'i-point), n. [Said to stand for hollo.
hollie-point, with ref. to its use.] A needle-point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses, and adapted to other purposes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different makes of lace have been called by this name. hollie-stitch (hol'i-stich), n. A kind of buttonhole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace.

Holliglasst, n. See Owlglass.
hollihockt, n. See hollyhock.
hollint, n. An obsolete form of hollen.
Holling (hol'ing), n. [E. dial., appar. a contr.
var. of hallowing, confused with hollen, with ref.
to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of to the tree; but the tree is an ash.] The eve of the Epiphany. It is so called at Brough in Westmore land, where there is an annual procession to an ash-tree lighted at the top (on which combustible matter has been placed), in commemoration of the star of the wise men of the East. Halliwell; Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 199 (gloss.). hollo (ho-lō'), interj. [An intermediate form between hallo, halloo, or hello, and holla: see these forms.] Ho there! hello! an exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention, or in answer to one who halls: like

attention, or in answer to one who hails: like halloo, holla, and hello, interj.
hollo (hol'o), v. [Also written holloa, hollow, and, according to a common perversion, holler; < hollo, interj., ult. < hallo, holla, interj.: see hollo, interj., and holla, hallo, halloo, etc.]
I. intrans. To call out, cry out, or shout, in or-

der to call attention, or in answer to some one who hails, or in play, or as an expression of pain. [Not common in literature.]

Then he singeth, as we use here in England to hollow, whoope or shout at Houndea, and the rest of the companie answere him.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 432.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have hollow'd
To a deep crie of dogs.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, il. 5.

II. trans. To urge or call by shouting.

He has hollowed the hounds upon a velvet headed knoh-ler. Scott,

hollo (hol'ō), n. [< hollo, interj. and v.] The cry "Hollo!"

lo l''
The albatross dld foliow,
And every day, for food or play,
Came to the mariners' hollo.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, 1.

holloa, interj. and v. Same as hollo. hollockt, n. [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of sweet wine. Halliwell.

The Emperoura present was delinered to a gentleman at Vologda, and the sled dld ouerthrow, and the butte of Hollocke was lost, which made vs all very sory.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 265.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 265.

hollow¹ (hol'ō), n. and a. [I. n. < ME. holz, holk (the rarer hol, hole, E. hole, being the usual noun), < AS. holk, holg, a hollow, cavity, hole; appar. a derivative (with an unnsual formative -h) of hol, a., hollow, of which in mod. E. hollow has taken the place: see II., and holc¹. II. a. < ME. holow, holwe, holw, holu, holgh, holz, holk, hollow, taking the place of the rarer adj. hol, hollow, in form according to the noun holz, holk, < AS. holk, holg, n., a hollow (not used as an adj.): see I.] I. n. 1. A cavity; a depression or an excavation below the general level, as of the ground, or in the substance of anyas of the ground, or in the substance of anything; an empty space in anything; a con-

Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand?

Isa, xi. 12.

I heard myself proclaim'd; And, by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap'd the hunt. Shak., Lear, ll. 3. Escap d the hunt.

I suppose there is some vault or hollow, or sile, behind the wall, and some passage to it.

A hazelwood . . . flourishes

Green in a cuplike hollow of the down.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Specifically, a concave space of ground; a piece or tract of land lower than the general level, or hemmed in by hills: used in many place-names in the United States: as, Sleepy Hollow in New York.—3. A concave plane used in working moldings.—4. A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts a great for the guidayee of the case-makers. boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case-makers, and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards. Ure, Dict., I. 421.

—Hollows and rounds, wheel-teeth set out or described by semicircles awept alternately without and within the pitch-line, their centers being on the pitch-line.

II. a. 1. Having a cavity within; having an anatyr was in the interiory, as a hellow tree.

empty space in the interior: as, a hollow tree; a hollow rock; a hollow sphere.

Hollow with boards shalt thou make it. Ex. xxvii. 8. Hollow with boards shale thou mass the Hollow measures for wine, beer, corn, salt, &c., are called leasures of capacity.

Kersey, 1708. Hollow measures for which measures of capacity.

As o'er the hollow vaulta we walk,
A hundred echoes round us talk.

Addison, Rosamond, I. 1.

But still the dingle's hollow throat
Prolonged the swelling bugle-note.

Scott, L. of the L., t. 10.

2. Having a concavity; concave; sunken: as, a hollow way or road.

Within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

A full eye will wax hollow. I love not hollow cheek or faded eye.

Tennyson, Princess, vl. (song).

3. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or producing such a sound; deep; low.

Thence issued such a blast and hollow roar
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 550.

The traveller

Hears from the humble valley where he ridea
The hollow murmura of the winds that blow
Amildat the boughs.

Addison, Æneid, iii.

4. Empty; without contents; hence, without pith or substance; fruitless; worthless: as, a hollow victory; a hollow argument.

As jealous as Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's Jeman. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Princess Ida seemed a hollow show.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful; not sound: as, a hollow heart.

Upon my soul, two reverend cardinal virtues;
But cardinal sins, and hollow hearts, I fear ye!
Shak., Iten. VIII., tif. 1. hollow-meat (hol'ō-mēt), n. The meat of

Trust not this hollow world; she's empty: hark, she sounds. Quarles, Emblems, il. 10. Trust not this notion Quarles, Emuleus, in Sounds.

Talk about the weather and other well-bred topics is apt to seem a hollow device.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 292.

6. Void of meaning or truth; empty; baseless: as, hollow oaths; a hollow mockery.

Thy dear love aworn [is] but hollow perjury.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Thorough; complete; out-and-out. [Slang.] I have therefore taken a cuse in that locality, which, in the opinion of my friends, is a hollow bargain (taxes ridiculous, and use of fixtures included in the rent).

Dickens, Bleak House, lxiv.

B. Having, as wool, the fibers torn apart, so that it is light and open.—Hollow adz, blow, free etc. See the nouns.—Hollow brick, in building, a brick or tile made hollow, or pierced with a series of holes placed side by side, used ln vaulting or other masonry where lightness is desirable without appreciable secrifice of strength. Such bricks are commonly molded to appropriate decorative or constructive forms.—Hollow mustive forms.—Hollow musars, same as hohlspath.—Hollow square, wall, etc. See the nouns.—Syn. 1. Emp-

Hollow Bricks.

A, an English form; B, C, D, examples from New York buildings.

Hollow square, wall, etc. See the nouns. = Syn. 1. Empty, void, cavernous. - 5. Falthlollow¹ (hol'ō), v. t. [\(\begin{array}{c} hollow¹, n. and a. \end{array} \) The older verb is hole¹.]

1. To make hollow; examples from New York buildings.

older verb is hole*.] ...
cavate; make empty.
Some lonely elm,
That age or injury has hollow'd deep.
Couper, Task, vi. 311.

We sat together and alone,
And to the want, that hollow'd all the heart,
Gave utterance by the yearning of an eys.

Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. To bend into a curved or concave form.

Hollow your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg, note your distance, keep your due proportion of time.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Itumour, i. 5.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To list a footfall, . . . stay d the Ausonian king.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hollowing and backing machine, in cooperage, a machine for shaping staves, giving the required convexity to the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inner

hollow1 (hol'o), adv. [< hollow1, a.] Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely; out-and-out: often with all for emphasis: as, he beat him hollow, or all hollow; he carried it hol-[Collog.]

Wiidfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match hollow.

Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, iii.

He had offered to race with him for a bowl of punch, and should have won it too, for Daredevll beat the goblin horse all hollow, but, just as they came to the church-bridge, the Hessian bolted, and vsuished in a flash of fire.

Arving, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

hollow² (hol'ō), interj. and v. A variant of hollo. hollow-billed (hol'ō-bild), a. Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed out: used specifically in the phrase hollow-billed coot, a local name in the United States of the surfscoter, Edemia perspicillata, and of the black scoter, E. americana.

hollow-eyed (hol'ō-īd), a. Having sunken eyes.

A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch, A living dead man. Shak., C. of E., v. 1. Hollow-ey'd Abstinence and lean Despair.
Cowper, Hope, 1. 58.

hollowhead (hol'ō-hed), n. The black-hellied plover, Squatarola helvetica. G. Trumbull. [Local, U. S.]

hollow-hearted (hol'ō-här"ted), a. Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

To our shores
Throng many doubtful hollow-hearted friends.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The hollow-hearted, disaffected, And close malignants are detected. S. Butter, Hudibras, III. ii. 553.

hollow-horn (hol'ō-hôrn), n. A disease of cattle, resulting in loss of the internal substance

hollow-horned (hol'ō-hôrnd), a. Having hollow-horned (hol'ō-hôrnd), a. Having hollow horns, non-deciduous, borne upon a bony core of the frontal bone; cavicorn: applied to typical ruminants, as the ox, sheep, etc.
hollowly (hol'ō-li), adv. [<hollow'1 - ly².] In a hollow manner: incircurally: deceitfully

a hollow manner; insincerely; deceitfully.

Crown what I profess with kind event If I speak true; if hollowly, invert What best is boded me to mischief! Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

fowls, rabbits, and other small animals, dressed, and sold whole, and not in pieces: opposed to butchers' meat. Also called hollow-ware. [Prov.

hollowness (hol'ō-nes), n. [< hollow1 + -ness.]

1. The state of being hollow; cavity; depression of surface; excavation.

Earth's hollowness, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.

Donne, The Calm.

2. Emptiness; insincerity; deceitfulness; treachery.

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all rulnous disorders, follow us disquietly to our graves!

Shak., Lear, 1. 2.

The hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness and Ingratitude of almost all.

South, Sermons.

The controversies of bygone centuries ring with a strange hollowness on the ear.

Lecky, Rationalism, I. 200.

hollow-plane (hol'ō-plān), n. [\(\lambda\) hollow\(\lambda\), n., + planc.] A molding-plane with a convex or con-

cave sole. hollowroot (hol'ō-röt), n. A plant, Adoxa Moschatellina, of the natural order Caprifolia-

hollow-stock (hol'ō-stok), n. A name given to the plants Leonotis nepetæfolia and Malvastrum spicatum

hollow-toned (hol'ō-tōnd), a. Having a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity; deeptoned

hollow-ware (hol'ō-war), n. Same as hollow-

meat.
hollowwort (hol'ō-wert), n. A succulent plant with pink flowers, Corydalis cava, related to the fumitory. Also holewort.
holly¹ (hol'i), n. [< ME. holly, holy, holie; a var. of earlier holin, holyn, > E. hollen, now only in dial. use: see hollen and holm².] 1. A plant of the genus Ilex, natural order Ilicineæ.



American Holly (Ilex opaca). a, b, female and male flowers.

American Holly (Ilex opaca). a, b, female and male flowers.

I. Aquifolium, the common European holly, of which there are many varieties, grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet; the atem by age becomes large, and is covered with a smooth grayish bark, and set with branches which form a sort of cone. The leaves are oblong-oval, of a lucid green on the upper surface, but pale on the under surface; the edges are indented and waved, with sharp thorna terminating the points. The flowers grow in clusters, and are succeeded by roundish berries, which turn to a beautiful red about the end of September. This plant is a handsome evergreen, and excellently adapted for hedges and feaces, since it bears clipping. The wood is hard and white, and is much employed for turnery-work, for drawing upon, for knife-handles, etc. Of the bark bird-lime is made by maceration. Houses and churches are adorned with the leaves and berries at Christmas. The American holly, I. opaca, is also an evergreen tree, reaching in some instances a height of 45 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. It is similar to the European holly, from which it differs in having less glossy deep-green foliage, less bright red berries, and the nutlets not so veloy. It is distributed generally from Massachusetts south, and west to the valley of the Colorado river, attaining its greatest development to the rich bottoms of Arkansas and eastern Texas. The wood is of the highest class for Interior finish and turnery. The Dahoon holly, I. Dahoon, a smaller and less valuable tree than I. opaca, is a native of the southern United States. The California holly is Heteromeles arbutifolia.

**Edit. As you Ille it, ii. 7 (song).

Heigh he i sing heigh he! unto the green helly.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7 (song).

When the bare and wintry woods we see, What then so cheerful as the holly tree? Southey, The Holly Tree.

With trembling flogera did we weave
The helly round the Christmas hearth.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. The holm-oak, Quercus Ilex, an evergreen oak. Often called holly-oak.—Knee-holly, the butcher's-broom, Ruscus aculeatus.—Sea-holly, a plant, Eryngium maritimum.—Smooth holly. See Hedycarya.

hollyhock (hel'i-hek), n. [Fermerly also hollihock; < ME. holihoc, holihocce, holihoke, lit. 'hely hock' or mallow: see holy and hock'. It was so called, it is said, because brought from holm-screech (hōlm'skrēch), n. Same as holm-the Holy Land.] A plant, Althea rosea, of the thrush.

natural order Malvaceæ. It is a native of China and holm-thrush (hōlm'thrush), n. The misselnatural order Mattacee. It is a native of China and of southern Europe, and is a frequent ornament of gardens. There are many varieties, with single and double flowers, characterized by the tints of white, yellow, red, purple and dark purple approaching to black. The leaves are said to yield a blue coloring matter not inferior to indigo.

Iieavily hanga the hollyhook, Heavily hangs the tiger-iily. Tennyson, A Spirit Haunta the Year's Last Hours.

hollyhock-rose (hol'i-hok-roz), n. The resur-

rection-plant, Selaginella lepidophylla. hollyhock-tree (hol'i-hok-tre), n. A hardy evergreen tree 12 to 20 feet high, Hibiscus splendens, a native of Queensland and New South Wales.

holly-laurel (hol'i-lâ"rel), n. The islay, Pru-nus ilicifolia, of California. holly-oak (hol'i-ōk), n. Same as holm-oak.

We saw Sir Walter where he atood,
Before a tower of crimson holly-oaks.

Tennyson, Princesa, Conclusion.

hollyoakt, n. A perverted form of hollyhock.

In October . . . come . . . roses cut or removed to come late, hollyoaks, and such like.

Bacon, Gardens.

holly-rose (hol'i-roz), n. A yellow-flowered

holly-rose (hol'i-rōz), n. A yellow-flowered West Indian shrub, Turnera ulmifolia: also applied to species of the genus Cistus.
holly-tree (hol'i-trē), n. Same as holly!
holm! (hōlm or hōm), n. [Formerly sometimes written home; < ME. holm, a small island, also a river-meadow, also (only in Layamon) a hill, < AS. holm, an island in a river (so in late prose, the Chronicle, prob. by Scand. influence), usually (only in poetry) the sea, the ocean: a deflection, in ref. to the convex shape of the open sea, of the orig, sense (not recorded in AS.), 'a hill or mound' (cf. E. downs, lit. hills, similarly used); = OS. holm, a hill, = OLG. LG. holm, an island in a river, > G. holm, an island in a river, a hill, a dockyard, wharf (senses partly from Scand.?), = Icel. holmr, hōlmr, also hōlmi, an islet, esp. in a bay, creek, or river (even meadows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. holme, a small island, = dows on the shore with ditches behind them being so called), = Sw. holme, a small island, = Dan. holm, a holm, islet, dockyard; = L. columen, culmen (with diff. term.), a mountain-top, summit, connected with collis, a hill, = E. hill!

Holm! is thus akin to hill! see culminate, column, hill!, and halm. The Slavic forms, OBulg.

hlümä, Serv. hum, um, Bohem. khlum, Pol. khelm (barred l), Russ. kholmä, etc., with Finnish kalma, Hung. halom, a hill, are prob. from the Tent. From this word are derived the surnames Holm, Holme, Home, Holmes, Holmer, Holmer, Holmen. Holm often occurs in place-names, as in Steepholm, Flatholm, islands in the mouth of the Severn, Axholm, etc.] 1; A hill. Layamon.—2. An islet or a river-island; in the Orkneys, a small island off a larger one.

Most of the numerous holms surrounding the Ris Island

Most of the numerous holms surrounding the Ris Island are small, and only rise a few feet above the water.

Nature, XXX. 220.

3. A river-meadow; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Some call them the holmes, bicause they lie low, and are good for nothing but grasse.

Harrison, Descrip. of England, p. 43. (Hallivell.)

Long may they [awans] float upon this flood aerene; Theirs be these holms untrodden, still, and green. Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The soft wind blowing over meadowy holms.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

holm2 (holm or hom), n. [ME. holme, a corrupt form (appar. by some association with holm¹) of holen, holin, holly: see hollen, holly¹, and holm-oak.] 1. Holly.

The carver Holme; the Maple aceldom inward sound.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 9.

Beneath an holm-tree's friendly shade
Was Reason's little cottage made.
C. Smart, Reason and Imagination.

2. The helm-oak.

holm-cock (hölm'kok), n. Same as holm-thrush.
holment, a. [< ME. holmen; < holm² + -en².]
Pertaining to the holm; consisting of the wood of the holm.

Hee makes a shift to cut a holmen pole.

Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (trans.), 1. 541.

A certain substance whose chemical properties have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance.

holm-oak (hōlm'ōk), n. [\(\lambda \) holm^2 + oak: see holm^2 and holly-oak.] The evergreen oak, Quercus Ilex. Also called holly-oak.

holm-thrush (hōlm'thrush), n. The misselthrush, Turdus viscivorus. Also called holmthrush, Turdus viscivorus. cock and holm-screech.

cock and notm-screech.

holo-. [NL., etc., holo-, \(\) Gr. \(\bar{o}\lambda o - c \), entire, complete in all its parts, whole, safe and sound, lonic οὐλος, orig. *\(\bar{o}F\lambda o c = \) L. sollus, entire, complete (sol-idus, firm, solid), = Skt. sarva, all, whole: see solemn, solicit, solid. It should be noted that Gr. \(\bar{o}\lambda o c \) has no connection with the coniv. and similar specific F and shole (for equiv. and similar-seeming E. word whole (for-

equiv. and similar-seeming E. word whole (formerly spelled hole), by which it is commonly translated.] An element in compound words from the Greek, meaning 'entire, whole.' holoblast (hol'ō-blast), n. [⟨ Gr. δλος, whole, + βλαστός, germ.] In biol., a holoblastic ovum; an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal: distinguished from meroblast

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), a. [\langle holoblast + -ic.] Wholly germinal: applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), a. -that is, undergoes segmentation in development: opposed to meroblastic. Mammals, excepting monotremes, have holoblastic eggs. See cut under gastrulation.

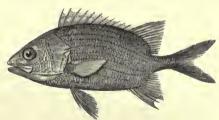
See cut under gastrulation.

Holobranchia (hol-ō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + βράγχια, gills: see branchiα.]

1. A group of fishes. Dumeril, 1806.—2. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of Saccophora or ascidians, distinguished from Tomobranchia and from Diphyllobranchia.

holocaust (hol'ō-kāst), n. [ζ ΜΕ. holocaust, ζ L. holocaustum, ζ Gr. δλόκανστον, δλόκανστον, ανόκανστος, διόκανστος, διόκα

And she, thus left alone, might sooner prove The perfect holocaust of generous love. J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxiv. 194.



Squirrel-fish (Holocentrus erythraus).

different writers. (a) In the old systems it was essentially coequal with the family Berycidæ. (b) In a restricted sense, the Holocentridæ are fishes of oblong form with compressed head, ctenoid scales, narrow suborbitals, 8 branchiostegal rays, 2 dorsals, of which the spinous is longer than the soft one, and ventrals of 7 rays besides the spine. There are numerous (about 50) tropical species.

holocentroid (hol-ō-sen'troid), a. and n. [

Holocentrus + -oid.] I. a. Of or relating to

the Holocentridæ.

Holocentridæ.

II. n. One of the Holocentridæ.

Holocentrus (hol-ō-sen'trus), n. [NL. (Bloch, 1790), ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + κέντρον, a point, the center.] The typical genus of the family Holocentridæ: so called because beset all over with spines. H. ascencionis is a Floridian species, of bright-reddish color and great activity, and another is the squirrel-fish, H. erythræus. See cut under Holocentridæ.

holocephal (hol-ō-sef'al), n. A fish of the genus Holocephalus. Also holocephale.

holly²t, adv. An obsolete spelling of wholly. holmium (hol'mi-um), n. Chemical symbol, Ho. Holocephala (hol-ō-sef'a-lä), n. pl. [NL., A certain substance whose chemical properties have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance.

holly-fern (hol'i-fern), n. The plant Aspidium have not been investigated, but which is assumed to be an elementary substance. ized by the single external gill-opening on each side

Holocephali (hol-ō-sef'a-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *holocephalus: see holocephalus.] A group of selachians to which different values have of selachians to which different values have been given. (a) In the systems of Miller and others, an order of seiachians or of chondropterygians, characterized by the continuity of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium. There is thus constituted an "enthe" or undivided cranium, with which the short lower jaw directly articulates, whence the name. The family Chimæridæ contains the only living species, but numerous extinct forms are known. (b) In some systems, raised to the rank of a subclass, but having the same limits as when used in an ordinal sense.

holocephalous (hol-ō-sef'a-lus), a. [⟨ NL.*holocephalus, ⟨ Gr. δλος, whole, + κεφαλή, head.] Having an undivided cranium; specifically, of or pertaining to the Holocephali.

Holochlamyda (hol-ō-klam'i-dā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + χλαμίς, a mantle.] A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods, with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire and the lip of the shell unnotched. There are many families, grouped as rhipidoglossate, ptenoglossate, and tænioglossate.

holochlamydate (hol-ō-klam'i-dāt), a. [As Holochlamyda + -atel.] Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire; of or pertaining to the Holochlamyda.

pertaining to the Holochtamyda.

holochlamydic (hol/ō-kla-mid'ik), a. Same as holochlamydate. E. R. Lankester.

holochoanoid (hol-ō-kō'a-noid), a. and n. [⟨Gr. ôλος, whole, + χοάνη, a funnel, + εlδος, form.]

I. a. Having complete septal funnels; of or

the times of descent through different portions

are a given function of the arcs described.

holocryptic (hol-ō-krip'tik), a. [ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + κρυπτός, hidden: see crypt.] Wholly or effectively concealing; specifically, incapable of being read except by one who has the key, as a cip

holocrystalline (hol-ō-kris'ta-lin), a. [< holo-+ crystalline.] Entirely crystalline: applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy matter.

holodactylic (hol/ō-dak-til'ik), a. [⟨Gr. ἀλοδάκτυλος, all daetylic, ⟨ δλος, whole, + δάκτυλος, a dactyl: see dactyl, dactylie.] In pros., consisting, with the exception of the last foot, entirely of dactyls: noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which, the last foot being always a spondee or trochee, all the other feet are dactyls. See hexameter.

hologastrula (hol-ō-gas'trö-lä), n.; pl. hologastrulæ (-lē). [NL., \(\) Gr. \(\) \(\) Or, \(\) whole, \(+ \) gastrula, q. v.] In embryol., the gastrula, of whatever form, of a holoblastic egg. It is an archigastrula if the segmentation of the yolk is equal as well as total; an amphigastrula if the aegmentation is unequal and total. See gastrulation.

hologastrular (hol-ō-gas'trö-lär), a. [< holo-gastrula + -ar.] Resembling a hologastrula. Holognatha (hō-log'nā-thä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *holognathus: see holognathous.] A section of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropeds, having an entire jaw: contrasted with Agnatha, Goniognatha, and Elasmognatha.

holognathous (hō-log'nā-thus), a. [< NL. *holognathus, < Gr. δλος, whole, + γνάθος, a jaw.] In conch., having the jaw of one piece; specifically, of or pertaining to the Hologna-

A holograph letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.

Lamb, To Coleridge.

II. n. Any writing, as a letter, deed, testament, etc., wholly written by the person from whom it purports to proceed.

Let who says
"The soul's a clean white paper" rather say
A palimpsest, a proplict's holograph,
Defiled, erased, and covered by a monk's.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

holographic (hol-ō-graf'ik), a. [\(\text{holograph} + -ic. \)] Relating to er of the nature of a holograph.

A regularly signed, sealed, and holographic act upon the points stated in the famous note.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

holographical (hol-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [< holo-graphic+-al.] Same as holographic.
holohedral (hol-ō-hō'dral), a. [< Gr. δλος, whole, + ἐδρα, seat, base.] In mineral., having all the similar edges or angles similarly replaced, as a crystal.—Holohedral isomorphism. See isomorphism.

holohedrism (hel-ō-hē'drizm), n. [< holohedr-al + -ism.] In crystal., the property of having all the similar parts similarly modified, as a crystal, or of having all the planes of each form (see form, 2) present that are crystallographically pessible—that is, all that have the same position with reference to the axes. The law of holohedrism is one of the fundamental principles of crystallography, but there are certain exceptions to it, which are noted under hemihedrism. Also holosymmetry.

holohemihedral (hel-ō-hem-i-hē'dral), a. holo- + hemihedral.] In crystal., having all the planes present in half the octants: sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the

said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. See hemihedrism.

Hololepta (hol-ō-lep'tā), n. [NL., < Gr. ὁλος, whele, + λεπτός, thin, fine, delicate.] A peculiar genus of clavicern beetles, of the family Histeridæ, of much-flattened form, with prominent mandibles. H. fossularis is a shining-black apecies, found beneath decaying bark in the eastern United States. Paykull.

Holometabola (hol"ō-me-

United States. Paykull.

Holometabola (hol*ō-me-tab'ō-la), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. bλog, whole, + E. metabola, q. v.] The series of hexa-Hololepta fossularis (1.ine shows natural size.) ped er true insects which are

holometabolic; the Aphaniptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, Neuroptera, and Coleoptera. Also called Metabola.
holometabolian (hel-ō-met-a-bō'li-an), a.
Same as holometabolic.

holometabolic (hel-ē-met-a-bol'ik), a. [As holometabol-y + -ie.] Undergoing complete metamerphesis or entire transformation, as an insect: the opposite of ametabolic: correlated with hemimetabolic. See holophanerous. Also holometabolian, holometabolous.

holometabolism (hel "ē-me-tab 'ē-lizm), n. [As holometabol-y + -ism.] Same as holometaboly.

holometabolous (hel/o-me-tab/o-lus), a. holometabol-y + -ous.] Same as holometabolic. holometaboly (hel*ō-me-tab*ō-li), n. [\(\) holo-+ metaboly.] Complete or perfect metaboly; entire transformation or metamorphesis of an

entire transformation or metamorphiesis of an insect. Also holometabolism.

holometer (hō-lom'o-tēr), n. [⟨ Gr. δλος, whele, + μέτρον, measure.] A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures, both on the earth and in the heavens; a pantometer

holomorphic (hel-ō-môr'fik), a. [As holomorphy + -ie.] 1. Exhibiting helohedral symmetry.—2. In math., having the form of an entire function.—Holomorphic function, in math, a func-tion which, being uniform over the whole range of quan-tity, is developable by Maclaurin's theorem for all values of the variable.

of the variable.

holomorphy (hel'ō-môr-fi), n. [ζ Gr. δλος, whele, + μορφή, form.] The character of being holomorphic.

Holomyaria (hol'ō-mī-ā'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + μῦς, muscle, + -aria.] One of the three principal divisions of Nematoidea, containing those threedwares in which dea, centaining those threadworms in which the muscles of the bedy-wall are not separated into series of muscle-cells. See *Polymyaria*, Meromyaria.

dium. The awimming-antennæ are simple, elongated,

cylindrical, and prehensile in the male, and there are two lateral dilatations of the intestine.

Holopedium (hel-ō-pē'di-um), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. δλος, whele, + πεδίον, the lewer part of the foot.]

The typical genus of Holopediidæ.

holophanerous (hol-ō-fan'e-rus), a. [⟨ Gr. δλος, whole, + φανερός, visible, ζ φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear.] In zoöl., whelly visible or discernible, as the complete metamorphosis of certain insects.

holophotal (hel-ō-fē'tal), a. [< holophote +
-al.] In optics, pertaining to a holophote; reflecting or refracting rays of light in the desired direction without perceptible loss: as, a holophotal reflector.

The holophotal revolving light perhaps still remains his [Thomas Stevenson's] most elegant contrivance.

R. L. Stevenson, Thomas Stevenson.

holophote (hol'ō-fōt), n. [\langle Gr. 5 λ os, whole, + $\phi \bar{\omega}_{\varsigma}$ ($\phi \omega \tau$ -), light.] The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses, by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the desired effect of illumination. It may consist of mirrors to reflect the light (catoptric holophote), of lenses to refract it (dioptric holophote), or, better, of a combination of both reflection and refraction (catadioptric holophote)

When placed within a holophote, the electric lamp has already become a powerful auxiliary in effecting military operations both by sea and land.

C. W. Siemens, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 62.

holophotometer (hel of-fo-tom'e-ter), n. [< holo-+photometer.] An instrument designed for the measurement of light emitted in all directions.

holophrasis (hō-lef'rā-sis), n. whole, $+\phi\rho\delta\sigma c$, expression: see phrase.] Holophrastic expression; combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word, especially

whele, + φραστικός, suited for indicating or expressing, 〈 φράζειν, indicate, show, tell: see phrase.] Having the force of a whole phrase, as a word or gesture; expressive of a sentence, or of a highly complex idea.

The main classes of words [the parts of speech] . . . into which the holophrastic ("equivalent to a whole phrase") utterances of a primitive time have by degrees become divided. W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 209.

holophytic (hel-ē-fit'ik), a. [< Gr. δλος, whole, + φυτών, a plant.] Resembling closely an ordinary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of

nary green plant in mode of nutrition: said of an animal, as an infusorian: correlated with saprophytic, and opposed to holozoic.

Holopidæ (hō-lop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Holopus + -idæ.] Same as Holopodidæ.
holoplexia (hol-ō-plek'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δλος, whole, + πλήξις, a strokē, < πλήσσειν, strike: see apoplæy. Cf. hemiplegia.] Complete or genoral poselvsis eral paralysis.

Why are we natural everywhere but in the pulpit? . . . Why this holoplexia on sacred occasions alone?

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

[As Holopodidæ (hol-ō-ped'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < bolic. Holopus (-pod-) + -idæ.] A family of crineids or sea-lilies, named from the genus Holopus. Oblic. Holoptilæ, also written Holopidæ.

Holoptilidæ (hol-op-til'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < holoptilidæ (hol-op-til'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < holoptilus + -idæ.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder Heteroptera, named from the genus Holoptilus. The head is short and wide, the ocelli are remote, the second antennal joint is curved, and the posterior tiblæ are plumose in the typical snd Africa. Also written Holoptilidæs.

mor- Holoptilus (hō-lep'ti-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. δλος, whole, + πείλον, feather, wing.] The typical genus of Holoptiluæ.

Holoptilus (hō-lop-tik'i-an), a. Of or relating to, or centaining, Holoptychius: said of a relating to the Holostei. By Müller and others it was regarded as relating to the relation to the Holoptilidæ.

ing to, or containing, Holoptychius: said of a geological deposit characterized by remains of the genus Holoptychius.

the genus Holoptychius.

Holoptychiidæ (hol-op-ti-kī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Holoptychius + -idæ.] A family of polypteroid fishes, of the subclass Ganoidei, named from the genus Holoptychius. They have thlek, sculptured or corrugated, rounded ganoid scales; the head covered with large plates; the dendrodont teeth large, hard, and conical; the dorsal fins two in number; and the pectorals and ventrals lobate. They flourished during the Devonian and Carboniferous perioda, and are all extinct; the species were of large size, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet. Alsa Holoptychidæ.

Holoptychius (hol-op-tik'i-us), n. [NL. (Gr.

Holoptychius (hel-ep-tik'i-us), n. [NL., & Gr. ολος, whole, + $\pi \tau v \chi \eta$ or $\pi \tau i \xi$ ($\pi \tau v \chi$ -), a fold.] The typical genus of Holop tychiide: so called from the wrinkled enamel-scales. The teeth are of two kinds, small ones in closely set rows and larger ones distant from one another; but all are infolded and have numerous fisaures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine which fills up the pulp-cavity. Species



Holoptychius nobilissimus (restored).

occur in the Old Red Sandstone. H. nobilissimus is an

ceauth the old Red Sandstone. H. nonussimus is an example. L. Agossiz. **Holopus** (hol' $\tilde{\phi}$ -pus), n. [NI $_{\phi}$, \langle Gr. $\delta \lambda o_{\zeta}$, whole, $+ \pi o i_{\zeta} (\pi o \delta \cdot) = E$. foot.] A netable genus of fixed living crinoids, of the family Comatulidae, having a broad base without true stalk, 10 spinolika. rally rolled arms, and a radial asymmetry in which a bivium and a trivium are recegnizable.

Moleriany, 1837.

holorhinal (hel-ō-rī'nal), α. [ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + βίς (βιν-), the nese.] In ornith., having the nasal benes

only slightly or not at all cleft. A. H. Garrod.

A bird having the [nasal] bones . . . with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork, bounding the nostrilis behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary sure, is termed holorhinal. Coves, Key to N. A. [Birds, p. 165.

[Gr. ålog, holosericeous (hol/ō-sē-rish'ius), α. [⟨ Gr. ὁλοσηρικός, all of silk, < δλος, whole, + σηρικός, of silk: see silk and sericeous. Cf. LL. holosericus.] 1. In bot., covered with minute silker heisenstericus.



Holorhinal Skull of Common Fowl, top and side views. The bones are as follows: Pmx, premaxilla; Na, nasal; Mx, maxilla; La, lacrymal; Fr, frontal; Pa, parietal. Qu, recurved angle of mandible.

nute silky hairs, angle of mandible.

discovered better by the touch than by sight. —2. In entom., covered with short, fine, shining appressed hairs, giving the surface an appearance like that of satin.

pearance like that of satin.

holosiderite (hel-ō-sid'e-rīt), n. [< LL. holosiderus, < Gr. ὁλοσίδηρος, all ef iron, < ὁλος, whole, + σίδηρος, iren: see siderite.] A meteorite consisting entirely of metallic iron.

Holosiphona (hel "ō-si-fō'nā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ὁλος, whole, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see siphon.] An order of Cephalopoda named from the completely, tubular sinkers arrected. the completely tubular siphon: opposed to Schizosiphona, and a synonym of Dibranchi-

holosiphonate (hol-ō-sī'fō-nāt), a. [As Holosiphona + -atel.] Having the siphon completely tubular; of or pertaining to the Holosiphona iphona.

ous instead of carrinaginous: distinguished from Chondrostei. By Müller and others it was regarded as an order, while by some it has been ranked as a suborder. Later writers have discarded it as being too heterogeneus. It embraced the orders now known as Rhomboganoidea, Cycloganoidei, and Crossopterygia among recent forms, and representatives of several extinct orders. The living representatives of the group are the bony pikes or gars and the mudflahes (Lepidosteus, Amia, etc.).

holosteous (hē-les'tē-us), a. [⟨NL.*holosteus, ⟨Gr. δλος, whole, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Entirely beny; having an esseous skeleten: specifically

bony; having an esseous skeleten: specifically applied to the fishes classed as Holostei. holosteric (hel-ō-ster'ik), a. [⟨Gr.δλος, whele, + στερεός, solid.] Completely solid: said of certain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. Holosteum (hō-los'tē-um), n. [NL., lit. 'all bony' (so called by antiphrasis, the plant being soft and delicate), ⟨L. holosteon, ⟨Gr. ὁλόστεον,

a certain plant, ζ όλος, whole, all, + ὀστέον, bone.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order Caryophylpetalous plants, of the natural order Caryophyl-lacew, tribe Alsinew, allied very closely to the genus Cerastium, the mouse-ear chickweed, from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face, and umbelliform cymcs. The flowers have 5 sepals, 5 denticulate or emarginate petals, 3 to 5, rarely 10, hypogynous stamens, and a 1-celled ovary with 3, rarely 4 to 5, styles. Three species are known, natives of temperate Europe and Asia. Il. umbellatum, the jagged chickweed, has become naturalized in the eastern United States.

Holostomata (hol-ō-stō'ma-tā), n. pl. [NL. (Fleming, 1828), neut. pl. of *holostomatus: see holostomatous.] 1. A division of pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with shells having the mouth entire, and not notched or prolonged into a siphon: opposed to Siphonoprolonged Into a siphon: opposed to Siphonostomata. It was framed to include such families as Turbinidæ, Neritidæ, Littorinidæ, etc., now referred to different orders. Some are known as sea-snails. There are upward of 12 families, even after eliminating some, as the
chitons and tooth-shells, that used to be included. These
families are mostly tanioglossate, but some, as the Ianthinidæ and Scalariidæ, are ptenoglossate.

2. In Infusoria, same as Pantostomata. S. Kent,
1877

holostomate (hō-los'tō-māt), a. [⟨NL.*holosto-matus: see holostomatous.] Same as holosto-

The holostomate (entire-mouthed) forms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 339.

holostomatous (hol-ō-stom'a-tus), a. [< NL. *holostomatus, < Gr. δλος, whole, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having the mouth entire. (a) Having the mouth not notched or canaliculate: specifically said of the Holostomata: opposed to sighonostomatous. (b) Having all the usual parts of the mouth.

ing all the usual parts of the mouth.

holostome (hol'ō-stōm), n. 1. In conch., one of the Holostomata.—2. In ichth., an apodal fish of the group Holostomi.

Holostomi (hō-los'tō-mī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *holostomus: see holostomous.] A group of fishes including eel-like forms which differ from true eels in having all the bones usually bounding the mouth—that is, well-develoned intermeyillary. mouth—that is, well-developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones. It includes the families Symbranchidæ and Amphipnoidæ. By some ichtwologists it is ranked as an order and by others as a suborder of Apodes or Symbranchia.

holostomous (hō-los'tō-mus), a. [⟨NL.*holostomus, ⟨Gr. δλος, whole, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as holostomatous; specifically, in ichth., pertaining to or having the characters of the Ho-

lostomi.

holosymmetric (hol/o-si-met'rik), a. [< holo-

symmetry + -ic.] Holohedral.
holosymmetry (hol-ō-sim'e-tri), n. [< holo-+symmetry.] Same as holohedrism.
holothecal (hol-ō-thō'kal), a. [⟨Gr. ὁλος, whole, +θħκη, case, +-al.] In ornith., having the tarsal envelop whole or entire—that is, not divided into scutally or variable incost decorate.

tarsal envelop whole or entire—that is, not divided into scutella or reticulations; booted; having greaves: opposed to schizothecal. See cut under booted. opposed to schizothecal. See cut under booted. Holothrix (hol'ō-thriks), n. [NL., so called in allusion to the long petals, ⟨ Gr. δλος, whole, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Orchidex, tribe Ophrydex, having the sepals subequal, the petals and lip long and erect, and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense, and all directed to one side. They are small herbs with the general habits of Herminium, having one or two leaves at the base of the erect stem. Eighteen species are known, of which two are natives of Abyssinis, all the rest being South African. The genus is the type of Lindiey's tribe Holotrichidæ.

holothure (hol'ō-thūr), n. A holothurian.

tribe Holotrichide.
holothure (hol'ō-thūr), n. A holothurian.
Holothuria¹ (hol-ō-thūri-ā), n. [NL., fem.:
see holothurium.] 1. A genus of sea-slugs,
typical of the family Holothuriide. There are
various species, some of them edible, as H. argus or edulis, known as bêche-de-mer and trepang.
2. [l. c.] An individual of this genus.
Holothuria² (hol-ō-thū'ri-ā) n. nl. [NL. pl. of

2. [l. c.] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria² (hol-ō-thū'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of holothurium, neut., for Holothuria, fem.: see holothurium.] The sea-cucumbers, holothurians, or Holothurioidea. Thus, in Cuvier's system of classification, the Holothuria are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuria (hol-ō-thū'ri-ō), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Holothuria¹.] Same as Holothuria². As thus named in Leuckart's system, the holothurians were an order of his Scytodermata, contrasted with Sipunculidæ or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū'ri-an), n. and a. [\langle Holothuria1+-an.] I. n. One of the Holothurioidea;

vermiform, ascidiform, veretilliform, eucumiform, and si-puncutiform have been applied.

The Holothurian or "sca-cucumber" has a wonderful power of changing its form. It elongates, contracts, enlarges at each end while it is small in the middle, and thus changes its appearance from time to time. In its power of going to pieces it aimost excels the "brittle star" and the starfish, Luidia.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 327.

II. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Holothurioidea.

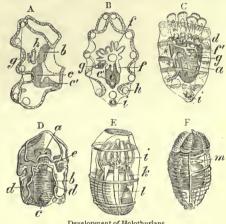
Holothuridea (hol"o-thū-rid'e-ä), n. pl. Same

Holothurioidea.

Holothurioidea.

Holothuriidæ (hol"ō-thū-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Holothuria¹ + -idæ.] A restricted family of holothurians, represented by the genus Holothuria. See Holothuria¹.

Holothurioidea (hol-ō-thū-ri-oi'dō-ä), n. pl. [NL., \(Holothuria^1 + -oidea. \)] A class, order, or other group of Echinodermata; the sea-slugs, sea-cucumbers, or trepaugs. They have an eiongate, vermiform shape, and display little tendency to radiation in structure except at the oral end. They have a tough leathery integument instead of a hard calcareous test as in



Development of Holothurians.

Development of Holothurians.

A, B, C, Holothurian, A, echinopædic stage, or auricularia: g, dorsal pore of A, ambulacral sac. B, Later stage: c', intestine; g, dorsal pore if, f, prolongations of circular ambulacral vessel; i, wheel-shaped calcareous body. C, young holothuria with circular clitated bands: g, madreporic canal; f', Foliau vesicle. D, E, F, Synapta, D, echinopædic larva with bilateral ciliated band, and wheel-shaped calcareous bodies, ventral view: a, mouth and gullet; b, stomach; c, intestine and anus; d, sausage-shaped sacs of enteroccele; c, rudinent of ambulacral vascular system. E, pupa-stage of the same, with obsolete oral aperture and zonary cilia; t, tentacles; k, Poliau vesicle; l, longitudinal muscles of perisoma. F, young synapta without cilia, with fine tentacles, and several of the wheel-shaped bodies at posterior end of body: m, madreporic canal.

other echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicother echinoderms (though the skin may include hard spicules of various shapes), an oral circlet of tentacles, and a csicareous ring of several pieces round the mouth. There are two types of Holothurioidea, represented respectively by the genera Synapta and Holothuria, and forming two orders. The former, known as Apoda, Apodia, Apneumona, are hermaphrodite, with a reduced water-vascular system, no special respiratory apparatus, and no Cuvierian organs. The latter, called Pedata, Dipneumona, or Pneumonophora, have the sexes distinct, a respiratory tree, Cuvierian organs, and a developed water-vascular system including ambulacral feet. Also Holothuroidea and several other forms.

other forms.

holothurium (hol-ō-thū'ri-um), n.; pl. holothuria (-ä). [< L. holothurium, < Gr. δλοθούριον, neut., a kind of zoöphyte, appar. < δλος, whole, + (†) θούριος, θοῦρος, rushing, raging, impetuous.] 1. A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny.—2. A sea-cucumber; a holothurian

holothurian.

Holothuroida (hol/ō-thū-roi'dā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. δλος, whole, + θυροειδής, like a door, ⟨θίρα, = E. door, + εlδος, form.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, divided into the orders Eupodia and Apodia, the latter containing Synapta and Chirodota.

Holothuroidea (hol/ō-thū-roi'dō-ā), n. pl. Same as Holothuroidea.

see holothurium.] 1. A genus of sea-slugs, typical of the family Holothuriidæ. There are various species, some of them edible, as H. argus or edule, known as beche-k-mer and trepang.

2. [l. c.] An individual of this genus.

Holothuria? (hol-ō-thū'ri-ā), m. pl. [NL., pl. of holothurium, neut., for Holothuria, fem.: see holothurium.] The sea-cucumbers, holothuriamas, or Holothuria are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū'ri-ō), n. pl. [NL., pl. of lassification, the Holothuria are the third family of pedicellate echinoderms.

Holothuriæ (hol-ō-thū'ri-ō), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Holothuria] Same as Holothuria². As thus are de chinoderms.

Holothuria¹.] Same as Holothuria². As thus are order of his Scytodermata, contrasted with Sipunculidæ or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū'ri-an), n. and a. [< Holotrichous (hō-lot'ri-kus), a. [< Holotricha at some time supplementation of the Holothuria of the Holothuria of the Holothuria². As thus order of his Scytodermata, contrasted with Sipunculidæ or spoonworms.

holothurian (hol-ō-thū'ri-an), n. and a. [< Holotrichous (hō-lot'ri-kus), a. [< Holotrichous (hō-lot'rō-kā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. bolotricha (holotricha (holotricha (holotric

such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk. *Ehrenberg*, 1838. holotrochous (hō-lot'rō-kus), a. [< Holotrocha

+-ous.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the Holotrocha; having the trochal disk

holour, n. See holer. holozoic (hol-ō-zō'ik), a. [ζ Gr. δλος, whole, + ζωκός, animal, ζ ζῷον, an animal.] Entirely like an animal in mode of nutrition; not holophytic nor saprophytic: said of some information. fusorians.

Aii [ciliate infusorians] are holozoic in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition.

Energe. Brit., XIX. 861.

holpt, holpent (hölp, höl'pn). The antiquated preterit and past participle of help. holsomt, a. An early spelling of wholesome.

holsomt, a. An early spelling of wholesome. Chaucer.
holster (hôl'stér), n. [\ D. holster, a pistolcase, holster, also a soldiers' knapsack, = AS. heolstor, a covering, veil, hiding-place, = Icel. hulstr, a case, = Sw. hölster, sheath, = Dau. hylster, a case, covering, holster, = Goth. hulistr, a veil; with suffix -ster, from the verb represented by AS. *hulian, ME. hulien, hulen, hylcn, hyllen, hillen, E. dial. hill?, hull?, cover, = D. hullen = Icel. hylja = Dan. hylle = Sw. hölja = Goth. huljan, cover, from the same ult. root as hole!, hollow!, hell!, heal?, etc. The G. holfter, also hulfter (sometimes halfter, by confusion with halfter = E. halter?), a holster, takes this particular meaning from the D.; MHG. hulfter, a quiver, \ hulft, a cover, case, sheath, and perhaps Goth. hwilftrjös, pl., a coffin, are akin.] A leathern case for a pistol. Hoisters were formerly, and are still sometimes, carried by horsemen or cavalrymen strached to the saddle, one on each side of the pommei; but they are now more commonly worn on the belt.

In th' holsters, at the saddle-bow, Two aged pistols he did stow. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 391.

Our Greek jerked both pistois from his holsters, and fired them into the sir. B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

holstered (höl'sterd), a. [< holster + -ed2.] Bearing holsters.

holster-pipe (hōl'ster-pip), n. That part of a

holster-pipe (hol'ster-pip), n. That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol.

holt' (hölt), n. [\langle ME. holt, \langle AS. holt, a wood, grove, copse, rarely of wood as timber (L. lignum), = OS. holt = OFries. holt = D. hout = MLG. LG. holt = OHG. MHG. G. holz = Icel. holt = OPen. helt = OPEN. MLG. LG. holt = OHG. MHG. G. holz = Icel. holt = ODan. holt, a wood, grove, more commonly of wood as timber; prob. = Ir. caill, coill, a wood, = OBulg. klada, Bohem. kláda = Serv. klada = Pol. kloda (barred l) = Russ. koloda, dial. kalda = Lith. kalada = Lett. kalatka, a block, log (of wood).] A wood or woodland; a grove; an orehard. Now seldom used exept in poetry or in provinciai English, but occurring as an element or alone in many English place-names, and in surnames derived from them.

These briddes songen thourgh the holtes full of grene eves. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

The winde in *hoults* and shady greaues

A murmur makes among the boughes and leaves.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iii. 6.

Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and holt.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

The boldest shrank from the dark holts and pools that broke the desolate moorland.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 54.

holt² (hölt), n. [E. dial., appar. for hold, and this, as hold³, for hole¹, q.v.] A hole; a burrow; specifically, a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish. [Prov. Eng.]

The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth, and forms . . . several holts, or lodges, that in case of high floods it may have a retreat, for no animal affects lying drier.

Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Otter.

holt3 (holt), n. A dialectal variant of hold1.

[U. S.]

101t⁴i. A contracted form of holdeth, third person singular present indicative of hold^I. Chaucer.

Holtz machine. See electric machine, under clectri

redupl. of whole, in sham-Latin form, like hocuspocus; prob. formed without ref. to bolus, a large pill, as usually explained.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once: as, he swallowed it holus-bolus. [Colloq., Eng.] holus-bolus (hoʻlus-boʻlus), adv.

She appeared to iose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back holus-bolus in her pocket. W. Collins, Moonstone, i. 15.

holus-bolus (hō'lus-bō'lus), n. [See holus-bolus, adv.] The whole; all, taken collectively: as, he drove out the holus-bolus of them. [Colloq., Eng.] holwet, a. An

An obsolete variant of hollow1. Chaucer.

notwet, a. An obsolete variant of hollow's. Chaucer.

holy (hō'h), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also holie; \(ME. holy, holi, haliz, \(\) AS. hālig = OS. hēlag = OFries. hēlich = D. heilig = OHG. heilag, MHG. heilec, G. heilig = Icel. heilagr, contr. helgir = Sw. helig = Dan. hellig (not in Goth.), holy, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. hāl, ME. hole, E. whole, but rather formed, with adj. suffix -ig, E. -y, from AS. hāl (orig. *hāli), hālu, hālo, f. (\) ME. hele, E. obs. healt, hale²), health, safety, salvation, happiness, hāl, n., omen, auspice (= OS. hēli, f., = OHG. heili, f., heil, MHG. G. heil, neut., health, happiness, safety, salvation, = Icel. heill, f. (= Dan. held), good luck, happiness, heill, neut., omen, auspice: see healt, hale²), \(hāl, etc., whole: see whole. From the early form of holy are derived hallow!, n., a early form of holy are derived hallow!, n., a saint, and hallow!, v., sanctify. In holiday, hollyhock, holibut or halibut, and halidom, holy exists in a slightly altered or in its older form.]
I. a. 1. Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the holy priesthood; the holy sabbath; holy oil; holy thoughts.

Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place where on thou standest is holy ground.

Ex. iii. 5.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine.

And made there the precyons ascrament of his blessyd body that we dayly vse at his hooly aulter, in memorye of the same.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pyigrymage, p. 21.

They whilome used duly everie day
Their service and their holie things to say.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, 1.450.

An evil soui producing holy witness
le like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. Perfect in religious character and the practices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.

That holy man Ioseph of Armathy came vnto Pylate and asked of hym the body of our sauyour Iheau cryste, Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and holo.

Mark vi. 20.

an holy.

Far he it from me, however, to condemn all those good and holy persons who have betaken themselves to this solitary and austere course of living.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

The King was shaken with holy fear;
"The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well."

Tennyson, The Victim.

"The Goda," he said, "would have chosen well."

Tennyson, The Victim.

Holy Alliance, a league formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia in person after the fail of Napoleon, signed at Paris, September 26th, 1815, and afterward joined by all the other European sovereigns except those of Rome and England. Its professed object was to unite their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood, but its real one was to perpetuate existing dynasties by their joint opposition to all attempts at change. A special clause deharred any member of the Bonaparte family from ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of 1830.—Holy bread. (2) The bread used for the eucharist; a piece of such bread; an altar-bread; in the Gr. Ch., aame as holy loaf or holy lamb. (b) A eulogia, or piece of blessed bread.—Holy clays a city regarded as particularly sacred by the adherents of a religious faith, as Jerusalem by Jewe and Christians, Mecca and Medina by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindua, Rome by Roman Catholics, etc.; specifically [cap.], Jerusalem.—Holy communion.—Roe communion.—Holy cross. See cross!.—Holy-Cross day, holy days. See day!.—Holy cup, the eucharistic chalics.—Holy disk, in the Gr. Ch., the paten.—Holy family. See family.—Holy fans. See fabellum, 1.—Holy Father, fire, Friday, Ghost. See the nouns.—Holy grail. See gravil.—Holy farss. See Hierochiee.—Holy the propers of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of the Catholic powers in Germany in 1538. For the league of 1576 against the Huguenota, see league. —Holy office, the Inquisition.—Holy office, the Inquisition.—Holy office, the Inquisition.—Holy chace, in Scrip., the sanctuary of the tabernacle and of the temple.

The high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others.

Holy-chack in the literal sense of holy.

Holy-Ghost; (hō'li-gōst'), n. The wild angelica in the literal sense of holy.

Holy-Ghost; (hō'li-gōst') par. Same as hadidow.

Holy-Ghost plant (hō'li-gōst') par. [A

The high priest entereth into the holy place every year with blood of others. Heb. ix. 25.

Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus Christ occurred, or where martyrs died, or where relics are kept.

are kept.

And so to visite the seyd holy placis in clemnes of lyff.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

Holy quest, the search for the holy grail. See grail2.—
Holy Roman Empire. See empire.—Holy rood. See
rood.—Holy ropet, the hemp-sgrimony, Eupatorium cannabinum, the leaves of which resemble those of hemp.—
Holy Saturday. See Saturday.—Holy see, See see3.—

Homalium

Holy seed, an old name for wormseed, Artemisia maritima.—Holy Sepulcher, spear, Spirit, sponge, stone, synod, table, thistle, Thursday. See the nouns.—Holy tree, the tree also called the pride of India, Melia Azedarche.—Holy war, water. See the nouns.—Holy-water rach.—Holy war, water See the nouns.—Holy-water sprinkler. (a) Same as supersorium.—Holy-water sprinkler. (a) Same as supersorium. (b) Same as morning-star (a weapon). (c) In hunting, the tail of a fox. Bailey, 1731.—Holy-water stick, a holy-water sprinkler or aspersorium.—Holy Week, writ, etc. See the nouns.—The Holy Jone, the Supreme Being, =Syn. I, Sacred, dedicated, sanctified. See religion.—2 and 3. Devont, divine, immaculate, saintly.

Homacanth (hom'a-kanth), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, † ἀκανθα, spine.] Having the characters of the Homacanthi (hom-a-kan'thi), n. pl. [NL. (Kner, 1860), ⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, † ἀκανθα, spine.] A section of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the Labridæ, Pomacentridæ, Acanthuridæ, etc. homage (hom'or om'āj), n. [⟨ ME. homage, ⟨ OF. homage, hommage, homenage,
II. † n. 1. A holy man; a saint: same as hal-

Nether thou schalt gyue thin hooli for to se corrupcion, Wyclif, Acts ii. 17 (Oxf.). 2. pl. Sacred rites; devotions.

In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, like to this, which the King frequented to doe his holies therein.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 468.

3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

The Earth was their Goddesse: to their holies they admitted nothing female, nor to their tables.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 351.

mitted nothing female, nor to their tables.

Purchas, Pligrimage, p. 351.

Holy of holies. [ME. holi of halowes (halewes); tr. I.L. sanctum sanctorum.] (a) The inner or western division of the Jewish tabernacle, as distinguished from the onter part, called the holy place. The holy of holies was inclosed on three sides by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern side a veil, ornamented with figures of cherubim, and suspended from four piliars of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, separated it from the holy place (Ex. xxi. 31; xxxi. 35). The holy of holies was a perfect cube in its dimensions, the length, breadth, and height being each ten cubits. In it stood the ark of the testament, or ark of the covenant, of shittim-wood overlaid with gold. Upon the ark was the capporeth or golden mercy-seat, the place of the divine presence (Ex. xxi. 22), and on the capporeth were two cherubim, also of gold, both facing toward its center. No one but the high priest entered the holy of holies, and he only once a year, on the Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the most holy place and the oracle.

The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entring yearly into the Holy of holies, and such like, readed upon the High Priest only as more immediately personating our Saviour.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

(b) The sanctuary or bema of a Christian church: used especially by the Gerek and other Oriental churches. (c)

(b) The sanctuary or bems of a Christian church: used especially by the Greek and other Oriental churches. (c) Among the Nestorians, a small recess at the east end of a church, containing nothing but a cross. No one, not even the priest, is allowed to enter it.

holyt, v. t. [\(\lambda \text{ loly, a. See hallow}^1\), the older verb.] To canonize. Davies.

Harp. I hug thee
For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on!...
Theop. Both hug and holy ine.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

solitary and austere course of living.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of holy-cruel (hō'li-krō''el), a. Cruel from excess of life; devout; rightcous.

Hence a demeanour holy and unspeck'd, And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.

Cowper, Truth, t. 281.

Massinger, Virgin-martyr, ii. 2.

Massinger, Virgin-martyr, ii. 2.

And yelli-krō''el), a. Cruel from excess of holy zeal. [Poetical.]

Be not so holy-cruel; love is holy; And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts

That you do charge men with.

Shak, All's Well, iv. 2.

holyday, n. Formerly a common spelling of holiday: now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of holy.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), v. t.; pret. and pp. holystoned, ppr. holystoning. [\(\) holystone, n.] To scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel.

The men are so busy Holy-stoning the quarter-deck, while all hands are wanted to keep the ship afloat.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 109.

hom²†, n. A Middle English form of home¹.

hom²†, pron. A Middle English form of hem, obsolete objective plural of he. See he¹.

depressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the Labride, Pomacentride, Acanthuride, etc. homage (hom'-orom'\(\bar{a}\)]),n. [\lambda M. homage, \lambda OF. homage, homage, humage, homenage, omenage, etc., F. hommage = Pr. homenatyc, homenage = Sp. homenaje = Pg. homenagem = It. omaggio (ML. reflex homagium), \lambda ML. hominaticum, homenaticum, homaticum, homage, the service of a vassal or 'man,' \lambda L. homo (homin-), a man, ML. a vassal: see Homo.] 1. In feudal law, an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him: the public ceremony that hound

under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.

What he two kynges hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thei dide to kynge Arthur their homage full debonerly as was right.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 140.

The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his Homage for Gascoin.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 111.

Lewis, in 1259, obtained from his brother-in-law a final surrender of Normandy and homage and fealty for Guienne.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219.

2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or reverential regard; deferential feeling; reverence.

Go, go, with homage you proud victors meet! Dryden. Proud of the *Homage* to his Merit done.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The rocks prociaim the approaching Deity. . . . With heads declined, ye cedars, homage pay.

Pope, Messiah, 1. 35.

We are not to pay lip homage to principles which our conduct wilfully transgresses.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty in a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the tenants to coliect the lord's rent for the year following.

tenants to collect the lord's rent for the year following.

Too few manor rolls have been published; but in those which have been made accessible you frequently find the lord and the homage (that is, the assembly of free tenants) making rules against resort to the King's Court.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 315.

Homage ancestral, that form of homage instanced where a man and his ancestors have time out of mind held their land of the lord by homage.—Liege homage, a homage which included feaity and certain services.—Simple homage, a mere acknowledgment of tenure without fealty or the services consequent upon it.

homage† (hom'- or om'āj), v. [< OF. hommager, pay homage to, < hommage, homage: see homage, n.] I. trans. 1. To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; reverence.—2. To cause to pay homage; bring under subjection. cause to pay homage; bring under subjection.

To her great Neptune homaged all his streams.

Cowley. II. intrans. To pay respect; profess fealty.

To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptune kneels, Mars homageth, and Phebus will submit. Heywood, Love's Mistress, aig. D. 3.

homageablet (hom'- or om'āj-a-bl), a. [OF. hommageable, \(\) hommager, pay homage to, +
-able: see homage, v., and -able. \(\) Bound to pay

The Earls of Flanders and Holiand were most considerable; but of them two he of Holiand being homageable to none, and having Friesiand and Zealand added, was the more potent.

Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

homage-jury (hom'āj-jö"ri), n. A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. Wharton.

homager (hom'- or om'āj-èr), n. One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

of another by homage.

And aftur kyngys xv.,

And aftur kyngys xv.,

That homagerys to hym bene,

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107. (Halliwell.)

My Song, a fearless homager, would attend

Thy thundering battle-axe as it cleaves the press

of war.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 35.

The holystone is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropes attached to each end, by which the crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Masi, p. 208, lium + -ex.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Samydacex, typified by the genus Homalium. They are characterized by alternate, rarely opposite or verticillate, leaves; the calyx free or adnate to the ovary; and 4- to 15-merons flowers. The series Homalieæ of Baillon (1873) was referred to the Bixineæ. Homalium (hō-mā 'li-um), n. [NL. (orig. Omalium, Gravenhorst, 1802), ⟨Gr. δμαλός, even, level, smooth, ⟨ ὁμός, the same: see homo-.] 1. In zoöl,, a genus of rove-beetles, of the family Standard in the first production of the distribution of the same of the same seen homo-.]

phylinidae, of wide distribution and many spe-

cies, which live upon plants or under the bark of -2. In bot., a large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous shrubs or trees, founded by Jacques (1763), of the natural order Samydaceæ, and type of the tribe Homaand type of the tribe Homaliew. It is characterized by having the ovary more or less adnate
to the calyx, and the petals as numerous as the sepals, and plane.
The leaves are alternate, petioled,
ovate or lanceolate, and crenate or
serrate, rarely entire; the flowers
are small and disposed in branching axiliary panicles. About 30
species are known, natives of Asia,
Africa, northern Australia, the Fiji
Islands, and tropical
America.

ing sxillary panicles. About 30 (Lie shows natural size.) species are known, natives of Asia, Africa, northern Australia, the Fiji Islands, and tropical America.

Homalogonatæ (hom 'a-lō-gon'a-tō), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of homalogonatus: see homalogonatus: see homalogonatus.] A division of birds proposed by Garrod, to include all those which possess a certain muscle of the leg the ambiens: opposed. tain muscle of the leg, the ambiens: opposed to Anomalogonatæ.

homalogonates. (hom/a-lō-gon/a-tus), a. [<
NL. homalogonatus, < Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level,
equal, + γόνν = Ε. knee.] In ornith., provided
with an ambiens muscle.

Passeres have no ambiens; . . . birds having it are termed homologonatous or "normally-kneed"; . . . those wanting it are called snomalogonatous.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 195.

Homalogyra (hom a-lō-jī'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. όμαλος, even, level, equal, + γῦρος, a ring, circle.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family Homalogyridæ.

Homalogyridæ (hom a-lō-jir'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Homalogyridæ (hom s-lō-jir'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Homalogyra + -idæ.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus Homalogyra. The animal has no tentacles; it has sessile eyes, and a very peculiar radula, the central tooth having a quadrangular base and triangular cusp, the lateral and marginal teeth being represented by a single oblong transverse plate; the shell is planorbiform; and the operculum is corneous and has a central nucleus. Only one small species, Homalogyra nitidissima, of the European seas, is known.

homaloidal (hom-a-loi'dal), a. [⟨ Gr. buaλoc.

homaloidal (hom-a-loi'dal), a. [ζ Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level, + εἰδος, form, + -al.] In geom., similar to a plane; flat; having real points at all real distances, but none at imaginary distances. — Homaloidal system, a system of lines on a plane representing another surface; also, a system of surfaces such that every three cut in a single point.

Homalomyia (hom/a-lō-mi'i-ā), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δμαλός, even, level, equal, + μνία, a fly: see Musea.] A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834, distinguished from Anthomyia by the

narrower cheeks, more rounded head, and less rounded head, and less hairy abdomen. The larvae are found in moist decaying matter, both animal and vegetable; they breathe by lateral branchie. Numerous cases are on record of the voiding of these larvæ from the intestines of human beings, hut in such cases they bave probably entered the body in over-ripe fruit or vegetables.



7,

to the suborder Pappara (the shows natural size); δ, of Diptera. Leach, 1817.

homalopterous (hom-a-lop'te-rus), a. [⟨ NL. *homalopterus, ⟨ Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level, + πτερόν, wing.] Pertaining to the Homaloptera.

homalosternal (hom *a-lō-stèr'nal), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level, + στέρνον, sternum.] Flat, as a breast-bone; having a keelless sternum; ratite, as a hird.

ratite, as a bird.

Homalosternii (hom "a-lō-ster'ni-ī), n. pl. [NL., Gr. ὁμαλός, even, level, + στέρνον, sternum.
 One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including all those in which the breast-bone is

not keeled or earinate; the Struthiones or Ratite: opposed to Tropidosternii. [Little used.]

Homaridæ (hō-mar'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Homarus + -ide.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, containing the lobsters of the general Homarus and Nephrops.

homarine (hom'a-rin), a. and n. [\(\formarus + \)
-ine¹.] I. a. Resembling a lobster, or having the characteristics of a lobster. Huxley.

II. n. A lobster. A marine Astaclue or a true *Homarine*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 316.

Homarus (hom'a-rus), n. [NL., < OF. homar, mod. F. homard, Norm. houmar, < LG. hummer (> G. hummer = Sw. Dan. hummer, OSw. hommare = Icel. humarr, lobster; cf. Gr. κάμμαρος, κάμαρος, > L. cammarus, gammarus, a kind of lobster.] A genus of long-tailed crustaceans or lobsters, belonging to the family Homaridæ. There are three species, H. americanus, vulgaris, and copensis, of North America, Europe, and Africa respectively. In spite of the large size and general appearance, the species of Homarus are related to the crawfish (Astacus and Cambarus), and are usually placed in Astacidæ, but differ in being marine. Minne-Edwards. homatomic (hom-a-tom'ik), a. [< Gr. ὁμός, the same, in comp. together, + E. atomie.] Composed of atoms of the same kind. homatropia (hom-a-trō'pi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr.

ly soluble in water. It is derived from atropine, an alkaloid prepared from beliadonns. Salta of homatropine are used to some extent in medicine.

Homaxonia (hom-ak-sō'ni-ä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\epsilon$, the same, + $\delta\xi\omega\nu$, an axle: see ax^2 , $axis^1$, axle.] In morphology, organic forms all of whose axes are equal: correlated with Pro-

homaxonial (hom-ak-sō'ni-al), a. [As Homaxonia + -al.] Having all the axes equal; specifically, of or pertaining to the Homazonia.

All questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomen-clature of homazonial, homopolic, &c., is distinctly pref-erable. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

homaxonic (hom-ak-son'ik), a. [As Homaxonia +-ic.] Same as homaxonial.

A spherical (homazonic) or cone-shaped (monaxonic) per-forated shell of membranous consistence known as the cen-tral capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

E. R. Lankester, Eccyc. Brit., XIX. 849.

hombre (om'br), n. Same as omber. [Rare.]

home (hōm), n. and a. [< ME. home, hoom,
hom, ham, < AS. hām, a home, dwelling, = OS.

OFries. hēm = MD. heym, home, dwelling, D.
only in comp. heimelijk, private, secret (= E.
homely), = OHG. MHG. G. heim = Icel. heimr,
an abode village heims home. Sw. hem. homely), = OHG. MHG. G. heim = Icel. heimr, an abode, village, heima, home, = Sw. hem = Dan. hjem, home, = Goth. haims, a village (the sense 'home' being approached in the deriv. adjectives ana-haims, present, 'at home,' and afhaims, absent, 'from home'), = Lith. kemas = Gr. κωμη (for *κώμη ?), a village (see comic, comedy), = Skt. ksema, abode, place of rest, security, for *skema, ⟨ √ *ski, ksi, dwell. The OTeut. sense of 'village' is preserved in many placenames in -ham, AS. -hām, G.-heim, etc., as Birmingham, Cheltenham, Nottingham, G. Hochheim, Mannheim, etc.; also in dim. hamlet¹, q. v.] I. n. 1. A dwelling; the residence of a family or household; a seat of domestic life and interests; hence, one's abode; the house in which terests; hence, one's abode; the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence, or which he regards as his definite dwelling-place.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath holp him To his home before us, Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. All blended into that glow of feeling which finds its centre and hope and joy in *Home*.

D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

2. The place or region in which one lives; one's

own locality or country. Now powers from home, and discontents at home, Meet in one line. Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

And the star-spangled banner, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! Key, Star-spangled Banner.

The place or region where some specified thing is most common, indigenous, or native; the seat or native habitat.

Flandria, by plenty, made the home of war.

Prior, Ode to the Queen.

Her inclancholy eyes divine,
The home of woe without a tear.

Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless, sick, or destitute: as, a sailors' or soldiers' home; a home for the aged.—5. In games, the ultimate point to which a player runs, or to which effort is directed; the goal.

The prison children . . . whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the iron bars of the inner gateway Home.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 7.

Specifically—(a) In base-ball, the space or base immediately in front of the batters' position. See base-ball, (b) In lacrosse, the position of a player who atanda just in front of bis opponents' goal, and who tries to throw the

ball through it; also, the player himself.—At home. (a) In or about one's own house or lodgings; at the abode of the household to which one belongs; hence, having a sense of freedom and familiarity, as in one's house.

They may teach the young women to be . . . discreet, chaste, keepers at home, good, obedient to their own hus-Tit. ii. 5.

And though they carry nothing forth with them, yet in all their journey they lack nothing. For wheresoever they come, they be At Home.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), il. 6.

(b) In the position of being thoroughly familiar with a subject; conversant: as, to be at home in a actence. (c) in one's own country.

ntry.
Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though foois *at home* condemn them.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

(d) Prepared to receive social calls or visita; a conventional phrase. Hence, as a noun—(e) A time fixed for receiving callera; a reception.

"Invitationa!" cried Miss Oascoigne, ". . . and to the best houses in Avonsbridge, too. This is the result of your At Home." Mrs. Craik, Christian's Mistake, v. Long home, the grave.

Man goeth to his long home, and the mouraers go about the streets.

They went all to their long home.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

To eat one out of house and home. See eat.—To go home by beggar's bush. See beggar.—To make one's self at home, to conduct one's self in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.

II. a. 1. Connected with one's home or place of abode, or with one's country; domestic: often opposed to foreign.

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign.

Last from her own home-circle of the poor They barr'd her.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Close; to the point; effective; coming home to the subject or the thing: as, a home thrust in argument; a home blow in boxing.

Happy had been the stroke thou gav'st, if home.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

I am sorry to give him such home thrusts, Stillingfleet, 3. In sporting: (a) Situated near or at the goal; final: as, the home stretch; the home base. (b) Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home Reaching, or enabling a player to reach, home or the goal: as, a home run; a home hit.—Home Department, that branch of a government (specifically that of Great Britain) which supervises the administration of internal affairs. The head of this department in Great Britain is called the Home Secretary, and is charged with the supervision of the prisons and the police force, the administration of criminal justice, the inspection of factories, etc.—Home farm. See farm!.—Home field, the land on which the larm-house or homestead is built and that immediately surrounding it, usually fenced off from the rest of the farm.

It had the graveyard, originally Isaac Johnson's home-field, on one side. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ix.

field, on one side. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ix.

Home Office, in Great Britain, the governmental office in which the affairs of the Home Department are transacted.

—Home rule, the political principle or program in accordance with which a city, province, state, or other component part of a country enjoya self-government in its internal affairs: in British politics specifically used with reference to the agitation in favor of self-government in Ireland (begun under this name about 1870) through the agency of a ustingal parliament and less proprinciples.

agency of a national parliament, and less prominently also in Scotland and Wales.—Home-Rule Bill. See bill3. home (hōm), adv. [< ME. home, hoom, hom, < AS. hām, adv., prop. the acc. used adverbially, as also in G. Dan. Sw., etc.: see home, n.] 1. To, toward, or at home, in any sense of that word.

In discontent then hame she went, And sye the tear did blin' her e'e. The Laird of Waristown (Child's Ballads, III. 320). Than the Sone bryngethe hoom with him alle his Kyn, and bis Frendea, and alle the othere to his Howa, and makethe hem a gret Feste. Mandeville, Travels, p. 309.

Here she is allowed her virgin rites, Her maiden atrewments, and the bringing home Of bell and burial. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Curses are like young chickens,
And still come home to roost.

Bulwer, Lady of Lyons, v. 2.

An arrow is home when drawn to the pile.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 53.

2. To the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; satisfactorily; closely: as, to strike home; to charge home; to speak home.

In your letters you touch me home.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 30. With his prepared sword, he charges home My unprovided body. Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

My unprovided body.

Speak to me home, mince not the general tongue.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

She speaks to the matter, and comes home to the point.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

To put the affront the homer, [Prince Rupert] resolv'd that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the Quarters.

Prince Rupert's late beating up the rebels' quarters at Post[comb and Chenner (1643), p. 2.

Joseph, tax him home.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3. To bring home to. See bring.—To come home, fall home, follow home, get home, etc. See the verbs.—To pay homet, to urge, press, or pay to the full; satisfy fully; retailste effectively.

Ali my services
You have paid home. Shak., W. T., v. 3.

To eheet home, to haul the sheets of a sail so that the cluea will be stretched apart as far as possible.—To tumble home. See tumble.
home (hom), v.; pret. and pp. homed, ppr. homing. [< home, n. or adv.] I. intrans. To dwell; have a home; also (chiefly in the present participal) to get home intractions. ticiple), to go home instinctively, as a carrier-pigeon. See homing.

The arrangements [to use pigcons as message bearers in the yacht-races of September, 1885] were hasty, and the material homed at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. The Century, XXXII, 363.

II. trans. To bring, carry, or send home: as, the homing of the harvest; to home a carrierpigeon.

home-born (hōm'bôrn), a. 1. Belonging to the place or country by birth; native; not foreign. One law shall be to him that is homeborn and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you. Ex. xii. 49.

2. Originating at home; pertaining to one's home: domestic.

Arm
These creatures from home-born intrinsic harm.

Intimate delights,
Fire-side enjoyments, homeborn happiness.

Cowper, Task, iv. 140.

home-bound (hom'bound), a. Same as homeward-bound.

For thought is tired of wandering o'er the world, And home-bound Fancy runs her bark ashore. Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., 1. 5.

2. Of native or innate growth; domestic; natural; inborn.

But If of daunger, which hereby doth dwell,
And homebredd evil ye desire to heare,
Of a straunge man I can you tidings tell.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 31.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, home-bred lusts or victous customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

Envie shall sink to hell, craft and malice be confounded, whether it be homebred mischief or outlandish cunning.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

home-brew (hōm'brö), n. Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption. [Rare.]

Immense bumpers or vats of admittedly real Russian home-brew which are being now consumed in every civilised country.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 240.

home-brewed (hōm'bröd), a. Brewed at home or for home consumption: as, home-brewed ale.

The sparkling beverage home-brewed from malt of my own making.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

homecome (hōm'kum), n. [< ME. homecome, homecome, kamcume, < AS. hāmcyme (= Icel. heimkoma, -kvāma; cf. G. heimkunft = Dan. hjemkomst = Sw. hemkomst), < hām, home, + cyme, coming: see come, n.] A coming home; arrival at home. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Feire floures schal we finde of foulen song here, & thurth cumfort may cacche awiche happ mal falle, To haue the better hele at zoure hom-kome.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1.807.

home-coming (hōm'kum'ing), n. [< ME. hom-comynge; < home + coming.] Return home or homeward.

And zee schulle undirstonde, zif it lyke zou, that at myn Hom comynge I cam to Rome. Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

Prepare A pathway meet for her home-coming soon.

Lowell, Bon Voyage!

home-felt (hōm'felt), a. Felt in one's own breast; inward; private: as, home-felt joys.

But such a sacred and home-felt delight, Such soher certainty of waking bliss, I never heard till now. Mitton, Comua, 1. 262.

Happy next him who to these shades retires,
Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of home-felt quiet please.

Pope, Windsor Forest, 1. 239.

home-keeping (hōm'kē"ping), a. Staying at

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wita.

Skak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

homeless (hōm'les), a. [ME. *homles (not found), < AS. hāmleás (= Dan. hjemlôs), home-

Aere mee me lacessis, thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe, homelike (hōm'līk), a. Having the qualities or as we saie, thou patest me home.

Elyot, 1559.

All my services

Link my services

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost homelike, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 567.

homelikeness (hom'lik-nes), n. The character of being homelike.

A delicacy, a brotherly considerateness, a homelikeness of character and manner.

The Congregationalist, March 3, 1887.

homelily (hōm'li-li), adv. [$\langle homely + -ly^2 \rangle$] In a homely manner; rudely; inelegantly. homeliness (hōm'li-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being homely, in any sense of that

Word.

There's the rich besuty
Which this poor homeliness is not endowed with;
There's difference enough.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, it.
The force of his argument is not at all iojured by the homeliness of his illustrations.

O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 109.

The prospect was not rich, but it had a frank homeliness which touched the young man's fancy.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 458.

The intense realism, the admirable homeliness and truth of his [Hogarth's] pictures of English life, . . raised them far above the level of the mere grotesque.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

2†. Household management.

Grisildis thurgh hir wit Coude al the feet [fest] of wyfly homlinesse. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 373.

3t. Familiarity; intimacy.

Overgret homlinesse engendreth dispreising.

Chaucer, Tale of Mellbeus.

home-bred (hōm'bred), a. 1. Bred or brought up at home; hence, uncultivated; artless; rude.

Only to me two home-bred youths belong.

Dryden.

homeling thom'ling), n. and a. [< home + ling1. Cf. comeling.] I. n. A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country.

So that within a whyle they began to moleat the home-lings (for so I find the word indigens to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advens is translated also a comeling).

Holinshed. Abp. Trench.

A word treated as a homeling.

II. a. Native.

Under these lyeth a little atrond or ahore, the homeling inhabitanta call it Achileos-dromon.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 200.

homely (hōm'li), a. [< ME. homly, hoomly, hamely, domestic, familiar, plain (= OFries. hēmelik = D. heimelijk, secret, private, = OHG. heimilih, MHG. heimelich, G. heimlich, secret, = Icel. heimligr, worldly, = Sw. hemlig = Dan. hemmelig, private, secret); < home + -ly1.] 1. Of or belonging to home or the household; deverting domestic.

In this world nys worse pestileoce Than hoomly foo, al day in thy presence. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 550.

"God speed," quoth he, "thou famous flower, Fair mistress of this homely bower."

Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 208).

2t. Familiar; intimate.

The enemies of a man are they that are homely with im. Wyclif, Mat. x. 36.

For Protheus, that cowde hym chaunge In enery shape, homely and straunge, Cowde nevere sich gile ne tresounc. Rom. of the Rose, 1, 6323.

With all these men I was right homely, and communed with them long time and oft.

Foxe, Martyrs, Wm. Thorpe.

3. Of domestic character or quality; hence, simple; plain; rude; coarse; not fine or elegant: as, a homely garment; a homely house; homely fare.

Than bad I with yow homly suffissunce,
I am a man of litel sustinaunce.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 135.

Homely playe it ls, and a madde pastime, where men by the course of the game go together by the cares, and many times murdre one an other.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 218.

Udall, tr. of Apophenegins of Plancky as his [Emerson's] I know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

4. Plain; without particular beauty of features,

4. Plain; without particular deadily of reactives, form, or color: as, a homely face.

Of Dutch and French some few are comely, The French are light, the Dutch are homely.

Hovell, Lettera, I. v. 21.

It is for homely features to keep home;
They had their name thence.

Milton, Comus, I. 748.

It is observed by some, that there is none so homely but loves a looking-glass.

South, Sermons.

less, < hām, home, + -lcás, -less.] Destitute of a home.

Was the merchant charged to bring The homeless birds a nest?

Courger, The Bird's Nest.

Courger, The Bird's Nest.

Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Here the aspect was friendly, livable, almost homelike.

Homely† (hôm'li), adv. [< ME. homely, homly, homely, homely, etc.; < homely, a.] Familiarly; plainly; rudely; simply; coarsely.

He rode but homely in a medied coote.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 328.

Herkne opon Hyldegare hou homiliche he telleth How her austenaunce is synne; & syker, as y trowe, Weren her confessiones.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 708.

Take the spices and drynk the wyoc
As homely as I did of thyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55. (Halliwell.)

A msn well stricken in age, with a black sun-burned face, a long beard, and a cloak east homely about his shoulders.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 26.

It is a bashful child, homely brought up, In a rude hostelry.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

home-made (hom'mad), a. Made at home; of domestic manufacture.

Madam in her high-laced ruff, Goody lu her home-made stuff, Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

When he [Milton] makea our English search her coffers round, it is not for any home-made ornsments.

Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154. Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 154. homeoid, homeoid (hō'mē-oid), n. [< Gr. ὑμοιος, like, similar (see homeo- and homo-), + εἰδος, form.] In math., an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly orientated. Thomson and Tait.—Thick homeoid, a thick shell bounded by two similar aurfaces similarly orientated.

homeoidal (hō-mē-oi'dal), a. [< homeoid + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling a homeoid.

The hulk of a homocoid is the excess of the bulk of the part where the thickness is positive above that where the thickness is negative. The bulk of a homocoidal couple is

essentially zero.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494 g, foot-note.

Homeomeri, homeomeric, homeomorphic, etc. See Homeomeri, etc. homeopath, homeopath (hō'mē-ō-path), n. [= F. homeopathe = Sp. homeopata; as homeopathy, without the termination.] Same as homeopathy, meopathist.

homeopathic, homeopathic (hō"mē-ō-path'-ik), a. [= F. homeopathique = Sp. homeopathico = It. omeopatico, < NL. homeopathicus, < homeopathia, homeopathy; see homeopathy.] Relating or pertaining to homeopathy; according to the principles of homeopathy: as, homeopathic remedies; homeopathic treatment.

homeopathical, homeopathical (ho me-o-o-path'i-kal), a. [< homeopathic + -al.] Same as homeopathic.

believes in the homeopathic treatment of diseases. Also homeopath.

eases. Also homeopathy (hō-mē-op'a-thi), n. [= F. homeopathie = Sp. homeopathia = Pg. homeopathia = It. omeopathia, ⟨NL. homeopathia (taken in sense defined), ⟨Gr. όμοισπάθεια, lia-liket alike of the sense defined). bility to like affections, sympathy, likeness in condition, $\langle \delta \mu o \iota o \pi a \theta \nu \rangle$, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic, $\langle \delta \mu o \iota o \varepsilon \rangle$, like, similar, $+\pi \delta \theta o \varepsilon$, feeling, suffering: see pathos.] The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symp-toms closely similar to those of the morbid condition treated. This system of medicine was founded by Dr. S. C. F. Hahnemsnn (1755-1843) at Leipsic. The fundamental doctrine of homeopathy is expressed in the Latin sdage "Similia similibus curantur" (likes are cured by likes). In practice homeopathy is associated with the system of administering drugs in very small, often infini-tesimal, doaes.

tesmal doses. homeoplastic (hō"mē-ō-plas'-tik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu$ oroc, like, $+\pi\lambda a\sigma\tau \delta c$, formed, \langle $\pi\lambda \acute{a}\sigma\sigma\varepsilon\iota v$, form.] In pathol., resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed: as, a homeoplastic transcr

tumor. homer¹ (hō'mer), n. [$\langle home + -er^1 \rangle$] A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance; a homing

Again, comparing this homer's skull with that of a common pigeon of the same size, we found at least one fourth more brain-room in the homer, and the excess located more especially in the lower back portion.

The Century, XXXII. 370.

homer² (hō'mer), n. [\left\[\] (Leel. h\bar{a}meri, Norw. haa-merr, a kind of shark, lit. 'shark-marc,' \left\[\] (Leel. h\bar{a}r, Norw. haa, a shark (\right\[\right\] E. hoe²), \(+ \] Leel. merr, mod. meri, Norw. merr = E. mare¹.] The bask-lift \(\right\[\right\] (Cov. merr = E. mare¹.] ing-shark, Cetorhinus maximus.

homer³ (hō'mer), n. [〈Heb. khōmer, a homer, also a mound, 〈 khāmar, undulate, surge up, swell up.] A Hebrew measure, containing 75 gallons and 5 pints wine-measure. As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs, or 11½ bushels. Also written chomer and gomer.

homer

An homer of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver. Lev. xxvii. 16.

Homerian (hō-mē'ri-an), a. [< Homer (see Homeric) + -ian.] Same as Homeric. [Rare.] [\ Homer (see

His [Homer's] figure was one of the stock types on Smyrnean coins, one class of which was called Homerian.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 187.

Homeric (hō-mer'ik), a. [< L. Homericus, < Gr. 'Ομηρικός, relating to Homer, < 'Όμηρος, L. Homērus, Homer. The name first occurs (dis-Homerus, Homer. The name first occurs (disregarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod) in a fragment of the poet Xenophanes (6th century B. C.). According to the life of Homer falsely attributed to Herodotus, $\delta\mu\eta\rho\sigma\varsigma$ in the Cumæan dialect meant 'blind,' whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness. The name has been otherwise explained, e. g. as an eponym of the Homeridæ (Gr. Oµnpiðai), a gild of poets in Chios, or, generally, the rhapsodists who recited the poems ascribed to Homer; but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubtful.] Pertaining to Homer, the great epic poet of anging Grace or to the very that he can of ancient Greece, or to the poetry that bears his name, and specifically to the Iliad and the Odyssey; resembling Homer's verse, or having some characteristic of his works.

Homerical (hō-mer'i-kal), a. [(Homeric + -al.] Same as Homeric.

It has been objected by some who wish to be numbered among the sone of learning that Pope's version of Homer is not Homerical.

Johnson, Pope.

is not Homerical,

Homerid (hō'me-rid), n. One of the Homeridæ. Homeridæ (hō-me-ri-dō), n. pl. [⟨Gr. '0μηρίδαι, pl., appar. (see Homeric) ⟨ '0μηρος, Homer, + -ίδαι, sing. -ίδης, a patronymic suffix.] A hereditary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios, the members of which wave regarded as descendants of hers of which were regarded as descendants of Homer; hence, in general, rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems throughout Greece.

Homeridian (hō-mẹ-rid'i-an), a. [< Homerid + -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Homerids or Homeridæ.

The Homeridian Hymns.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 315.

Homerology (hō-me-rol'ō-ji), n. [⟨Gr. "Ομη-ρος, Homer, +-λογία, ⟨λέγειν, speak: see -ology.]
The study of Homer, and of whatever relates to him; the whole body of knowledge concerning Homer, his poems, and his times. W. E. Gladstone.

Homeromastix (hō-mē-rō-mas'tiks), n. [L., ζ Gr. 'Ομηρομάστιξ', scourge of Homer, ζ ''Ομηρος, Homer, + μάστιξ, a scourge.] Scourge of Homer: an appellation of the ancient grammarian Zoïlus, from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems.

If there were another Homer, there would be another Homeromastix.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LI. 67.

home-ruler (hōm'rö'ler), n. A person who advocates the political doctrine of home rule; specifically, in *British politics*, one who favors home rule for Ireland. See *home rule*, under

homesick (hom'sik), a. Ill or depressed from being absent from home; affected with homesickness.

Kness.

The home-sick dreamer's brow is nightly fanned By breezes whispering of his native land.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Homesick as death! was ever pang like this? ...
Too old to let my watery grief appear—

And what so bitter as a swallowed tear!

O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

homesickness (hōm'sik'nes), n. A depressed state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for residence. [Western U. S.] state of mind in persons away from home; nostalgia. It is characterized by an intense longing for home and the society of absent friends; it may also involve profound interference with nutrition, and give rise to further mental disturbance marked by delirium, incoherence, hallucination, or suicidal attempts. Generally the word signifies only a temporary or occasional depression of spirits from a longing for the renewal of former associations, actual or severe illness from this cause being rare.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang;
This feel I hourly more and more;
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that play'at on Albion's shore!
Coleridge, Home-sick.

homesocken (hom'sok-n), n. Same as hame-

home-speaking! (hōm'spē"king), n. Forcible and efficacious speaking.

Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to expresse his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd; sometimes by a milde and familiar converse, sometimes with plaine and impartial home-speaking.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymmuns.

homespun (hōm'spun), a. and n. [< home + spun, pp. of spin, v.] I. a. 1. Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture.

The cloath was homespun, but for colour and make It might a beaeem'd our queen. Hobin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Hence-2. Of domestic origin; plain; familiar; commonplace.

These travellers
Shall find, before we have done, a home-spun wit,
A plain French understanding, may cope with 'cm.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

We say, in our homespun English proverb, He killed two blrds with one stone.

Dryden.

Mr. Potter seemed to carry about with him a certain homespun certificate of authority which made it natural for lesser men to accept his conclusions.

Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 278.

II. n. 1. Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

A coarse and loosely woven woolen material, made in imitation of actual home-made cloth.—3. A coarse, unpolished, or rustic person. [Rare.]

What hempen homespuns have we awaggering here, So near the cradle of the fairy queen?

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

homestall (hōm'stâl), n. [< home + stall.] 1.
A homestead; a dwelling-place. [Rare or lo-

And thou [Omai] hast found again Thy cocoas and bananas, palma and yams, And homestall thatch'd with leaves.

Cowper, Task, i. 640. 2. One of the small inclosures for rearing

young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community.

homestead (hom'sted), n. [= D. heemstede = Dan. hjemsted; as home + stead.] 1. A family's dwelling-place, with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

The abuse of war, . . . The smouldering homestead, and the household flower Torn from the lintel.

The abuse of war, . . .

The abuse of war, . . .

Tennyson, Princesa, v.

we cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrim crossed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East,
The homestead of the free!

Whittier, Kansas Emigranta.

When you think of the old homestead, if you ever do, your thoughts go straight to the wide chimney and its burning logs.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 3.

2. In law, real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home.

The laws of the United States give to every citizen who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right to a homestead of 160 acres, to be selected at will from any of the surveyed and otherwise unappropriated public lands, without cost, except entry fees.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 122.

3. Native seat; station or place of residence. [Rare.]

We can trace them back to a homestead on the rivers Volga and Ural.

W. Tooke.

Volga and Ural.

W. Tooke.

Homestead Act, a United States statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 392, U. S. Rev. St., § 2289 et seq.), by which a citizen, or an alten who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land, and, by complying with certain requirements, may after five years acquire title to it by patent.—Homestead law. (a) In the United States, a constitutional or statutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced sale for debt a limited amount of real estate owned and occupied by a family as a homestead. Provisions of this nature exist in nearly all the States, varying widely in their terms and limitations. (b) Same as Homestead Act.

An Indian who had been married Indian fashion, . . . but who had homesteaded a farm, thought it best to be married in a more civilized way.

American Missionary, Nov., 1879, p. 343.

The new farmers are settling into Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, where promising land can be home-steaded or preempted. W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 5.

homesteader (hom'sted-er), n. One who set-homicidyt, n. An obsolete variant of homicide2. tles upon the public land, or acquires a residence under the Homestead Act. [Western

The homesteaders . . . are the pioneers of alender means, taking advantage of the heneficent law which gives a man (or woman if she be the head of a family) a home upon the public domain at the simple price of occupying

and cultivating it for a term of years; and meanwhile it cannot be taken from him for any outstanding debts.

H. King, The Century, XIX. 136.

homeward (hōm'wärd), adv. [<ME. homward, hamward, <AS. hāmweard, homeward, < hām, home, + -weard, E. -ward.] Toward home; toward one's habitation; toward one's native country. Also homewards.

And also we passyd by the gate of the Tempie of the holy Sepulere, and in ower wey homward we cam to the Chirche that the Jacobyns hold.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 33.

Those youths in homespun suits and ribboned queues, Whose hearts are beating in the high-backed pews.

O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

Deing in the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home: as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as, a homeward is a point of the direction of home; as a point of the direct

homeward-bound (hom'wärd-bound), a. Bound or destined for home: said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country, or of persons returning home by sea.—Homeward-bound pennant, a long pennant reaching from the royalmast-head to the water, set by a man-of-war on starting for home after a cruise.

homewardly (hōm'wärd-li), adv. [< homeward+ly².] Homeward. [Rare.]

It was eve When homewardly I went. Southey, Hannah. clothing.

The dress of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked homespun, and at the throat was a bit of faded ribbon.

The Century, XXXVI. 896.

The Century, XXXVI. 896.

The Century, XXXVI. 896.

The Century of the girl was a well-worn but neat-checked wards, homewards,
> Come, you look paler and paler; pray you, draw home-shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. wards.

homewort (hom'wert), n. The houseleek, Sem-

gen. suffix.] Same as homeward.

pervirum tectorum.

homey, a. See homy.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dal), a. [< LL. homicidalis, also homocidalis, < L. homicida, a homicide, LL. homicidium, homicide: see homicide', homicide'2.] Characterized by homicide; leading to, resulting in, ortending toward homicide; murderous; bloody: as, a homicidal act; homicidal mania.

dy: as, a homecuan acc, noncommentation of the troop, forth issning from the dark recess, With homicidal rage the king oppress.

Pope, Odyssey, iv.

homicidally (hom'i-sī-dal-i), adv. In a homicidal manner; with homicidal intent.

A severe wound in the throat, which was homicidally inflicted.

A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., p. 213.

homicide¹ (hom'i-sīd), n. [< ME. homicide, < OF. homicide, F. homicide = Pr. homecida, omicida = Sp. Pg. homicida = It. omicida, < L. homicida, a manslayer, homicide, murderer, < homo, man, + cædere (perf. cīdi), kill, slay, + -a, suffix of agent. Cf. homicide². The two words, alike in F. and E., differ in other tongues and in the orig. It in tormination. So elicipilar model. orig. L. in termination. So all similar words, fratricide, parricide, suicide, etc.] A person who kills another; a manslayer.

He that hateih his hrother is an homicide.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

For what is he they follow? truly, gentlemen, A bloody tyrant and a homicide. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

homicide² (hom'i-sid), n. [\ ME. homicide, homicide, homicide, homicide, homicide, \ OF. homicide, F. homicide = Pr. homicidi, omicidi = Sp. Pg. homicidio = It. omicidio, \ LL. homicidium, manslaughter, homicide, murder, homo, man (see Homo), + cædere (cid-), kill, slay, +-ium, neut. suffix. See homicide¹.]

The killing of a human being by a human heing. Homicide in ita largest aense is generic, embracing every mode by which the life of one man is taken by the act of another. Shaw, Ch. J. It includes snicide, and also death caused by culpable neglect. In law homicide is usually classed as justifiable, excusable, and felonious: justifiable, when it proceeds from necessity, as where the proper officer inflicts capital punishment, where an officer of justice kills an offender who assaults or resists him and who cannot otherwise be captured, or where persons are killed in the dispersion of rebellious or riotous assemblies, or for the prevention of some atrocious crime; excusable, when it happens from misadventure, as where a man in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, kills another by accident, or in self-defense, or in defense of wife, children, parent, servant, etc. (also called homicide by misadventure); felonious, when it proceeds from malice, or is done in the prosecution of some unlawful act, or in a sudden passion, or it may be by criminal neglect. Felonious homicide comprehends murder and manslaughter. In Scots law mauslaughter is called culpable homicide.

Thou cruell didat it: therefore, Homicide, Cowardly treason, cursed Paricide,

Thou cruell didst it: therefore, Homicide, Cowardly treason, cursed Paricide, Vn-kinde Rebellion, euer shall remain Thy house-hold Guests. Sylvester, ir. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

homiculture (hom'i-kul-tūr), n. [L. homo, man, + cultura, culture.] The physical improvement of the human race by means analytical the broad of ogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals. [Rare.]

Indirectly, then, marriages are frequently made on bases which, if not those that the laws of *Homiculture* would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 391.

homiform; (hom'i-fôrm), a. [(L. homo, man, + forma, shape.] Same as hominiform. Cudworth. homilete (hom'i-lēt), n. [(Gr. ὁμιλεῖν, be in company, consort, converse: see homiletic. The E. sense is taken from homiletic, after the analogy of executive the sense is taken from homiletic. gete, exegetic.] One who composes or delivers homilies or sermons; one versed in the art of preaching. [Rare.]

The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic homiletes.

Presbyterian Quarterly, January, 1875, p. 120.

homiletic (hom-i-let'ik), α. [⟨ Gr. ὁμιλητικός, of eonversation, affable, conversable, ⟨ ὁμιλεῖν, be in company, consort or eonverse, ⟨ ὁμιλος, an assembly, throng: see homily.] It. Same as homiletical, 1.—2. In the stylo or of the nature of the second ture of a homily or a sermon; hortatory; exposi-

This [the Ormulum] is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Testament, in a homiletic form, and it probably belongs to the early part of the thirteenth century, G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

The ecclesiastical literature is all historical, homitetie, r devotional.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 433.

3. Of or pertaining to sermons or to homiletics;

pertaining to preaching or the art of preaching.

-Homiletic theology. Same as homiletics.

homiletical (hom-i-let'i-kal), a. [<homiletic + -al.] 1†. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversable; companionable.

His virtues active chiefly, and homiletical, not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister.

Bp. Atterbury, Character of Luther.

2. Same as homiletic, 2.

The Sermon of Pentecoat la made the hasla of further homiletical hints.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 740.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), n. [Pl. of homiletic: nominates (non-i-let its), η. [11. of nonnecters see -ics. Cf. Gr. δμλητική (se. τέχνη), the art of conversation.] The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses.

homiliarium (hom"i-li-ā'ri-um), n.; pl. homilia-

nominarium (nom*1-n-a 'n-um), n.; pl. hominaria (-a). [ML., also homiliarius (se. liber) and homiliare, < homilia, a homily: see homily.] A homiliary for the use of pastors.
homiliary (hom'i-li-ā-ri), n.; pl. homiliaries (-riz). [< ML. homiliarium, homiliarius: see homiliarium.] A book containing a collection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days.

and other days.

homilist (hom'i-list), n. [< homily + -ist.]

One who composes homilies; one who exhorts.

Novelists have enforced moral lessona more powerful than a wilderness of homilists.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 64.

homilistical; (hom-i-lis'ti-kal), a. [\(\lambda \) homilist

+ -ic-al.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a homilist.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, onely for the preaching or *Homilisticall* fiourishes of a Pulpit, but with the . . . armour of veterane and valiant souldiers.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church**, p. 621. homilite (hom'i-lit), n. [Irreg. $\langle Gr. \dot{o}\mu i \lambda \bar{\epsilon} \nu \rangle$, be together (see homily), +-ite².] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals near Brevig, Nor-

way. It is closely allied to datolite in form and

composition.

homily (hom'i-li), n.; pl. homilies (-liz). [<
OF. homelie, F. homélie = Pr. omelia = Sp. homilia = Pg. homilia = It. omelia, < ML. homilia,
a homily, sermon, < Gr. όμιλία, intercourse, instruction, a lecture, eccles. a homily, sermon, $\langle \delta \mu \iota \lambda o_i \rangle$, an assembly, $\langle \delta \mu \iota c_i \rangle$, same, like, $\delta \mu o_i \rangle$, together, $+ i \lambda \eta$, $\epsilon i \lambda \eta$, a company, $\langle \epsilon i \lambda \epsilon \iota \nu \rangle$, press or crowd together.] I. In early Christian use, a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Scripture; in modern use, an expository ser-mon, or one which interprets and applies a par-ticular passage of Scripture rather than eluci-

dates a particular doctrine or theme. Homilies . . . were a third kind of readings usual in former times, a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary detect of sermons.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

sermons. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 20.

The homily differs from the λόγος, or discourse, because the homily does not, like the oration or discourse, act forth and illustrate a single theme. It sacrifices artistic unity and simply follows the order of subjects in the passage of Scripture to be explained. On the other hand, a homily is distloct from mere exegesis or exposition, because the latter is addressed to the understanding, while the homily is meant to affect the heart also, and to persuade those who hear to apply the lessons of Scripture for the reformation of their lives.

Cath. Dict.

2. Any expository or hortatory discourse.

Book of homilies. (a) A collection of religious discourses; a homiliarium. Specifically—(b) [cap.] In the Ch. of Eng., one of the two series of discourses called "The First" and "The Second Book of Homilies," the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563, appointed to be read in the churches when the sermon was omitted.

=Syn. Exhoration, etc. See erroon.

homine replegiando (hom'i-në rë-plë-ji-an'dō). [Abbr. of ML. de homine replegiando, (a writ) of repleying a man: de, of; replegiando, abl. ger. of replegiare, repleyy; L. homine, abl. of homo, man: see Homo.] A common-law writ, superseded in England by the writ of habeas corpus, but a but the state of the labeas corpus, but a but the state of the labeas corpus. but revived by statute in some of the United States, in the interest of liberty, to replevy a human being out of the custody of any private person, as chattels distrained may be replevied, on giving security. Also called de homine replegiando.

homing (hō'ming), n. [Verbal n. of home, v.] The act of going home.

cially to birds, such as earrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning from great dis-tances to the place where they were reared, whence their usefulness in conveying written messages.

It is a carrely possible to regard such an instance of what has been called the "homing instinct" as a purely physi-ological, reflex act, nor to consider the crab a mere autom-stand. Nat. Hist., 1., Int., p. xxxv.

Cattle have extraordinary homing power; so have horses. Nature, XXX. 267.

hominid (hom'i-uid), n. One of the Hominidæ;

Hominidæ (hō-min'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < L. homo (homin-), man, + -idæ.] A family of mammals, represented by the single genus Homo, man, of the suborder Anthropoidea and order Primates; mankind. It is characterized by the complete mates; mankind. It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limbs from the office of locomotion, and consequently the habitually erect attitude except in infancy; the perfection of the hand as a prehensific organ; the regular curvature of the line of the teeth, which are of the same length and in uniuterrupted series, without diastemats; the nakedness of most of the body; and the large facial angle. These are the principal zoological characters by which the Hominidæ are distinguished from the Simiidæ or anthropoid apea. Physiologically, mankind is peculiar chiefly in the capacity of civilization, or ability to create progressive institutions (including the formation and use of speech). Psychologically, man is separated by a very wide interval from the nearest Simiidæ. The family is the same as Anthropidæ; it is conterminous with its single genus, Homo, with the order Bimana, and with the subclass Archeneephala.

hominiform (hō-min'i-fôrm), a. [< L. homo (homin-), man, + forma, shape.] Having the form of the family Hominidæ or genus Homo; anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human.

anthropoid, in a strict sense; manlike; human. hominine (hom'i-nin), a. [\langle \text{L. homo (homin-),} \text{man, +-ine\frac{1}{2}}\] Pertaining to the genus Homo, or man; manlike; hominiform. [Rare.]

The most distinctively simian, and consequently least hominine, characteristic.

The American, V. 267. The American, hominisection (hom'i-ni-sek'shon), n. homo (homin-), man, + sectio(n-), a cutting: see section.] Dissection of man; human anatomy; anthropotomy. [Rare.]

If the author is correct in identifying the muscle . . . with the myon of that name in hominisection.

Coues, The Auk, V. 105.

hominivorous (hom-i-niv'o-rus), a. [(L. homo (homin-), man, + vorare, eat, devour.] Man-eating; anthropophagous.

There are man-eaters among the hymnas, and these hominivorous animals are greatly dreaded.

J. G. Wood, Illustrated Nat. Hist., p. 224.

hominy (hom'i-ni), n. [Formerly also written homony, hommony, homminey; < Amer. Ind. auhuminea, parched eorn (Webster's Dict.).] Maize hulled and ground or broken more or less eoarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

with water and bolled.

The English beat [the corn] in a morter, and sift the flower out of it. The remainder they call homminey.
Quoted in Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., 1V. 187.

He was o ignorant of grain that our entertainer . . . made him own that a dish of hominy was the beat rice-pudding he had ever tasted.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir [W. Phillips, June 10.

pository or hortatory discourse.

Unspoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

Nomish (hō'mish), a. [< home + -ish1.] Pertaining to home.

taining to home; resembling or suggesting home; homelike. [Colloq.]

The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather homeish.

Ticknor, Prescott, p. 108.

omeish.

The very look of it is homeish.

The Advance, Dec. 2, 1886.

homliness, homly. Middle English forms of homeliness, homely. hommety. Anobsolete variant of hum1. Chaucer.

hommock, n. Same as hummock. hommony! (hom'o-ni), n. Ah obsolete form of

hominy.

Homo (hô'mō), n. [⟨ L. homo (homin-), aee. hominem, OL. hemo (aec. hemōncm, homōnem, pl. homōnes), man, a human being, a person, body, fellow, = AS. guma (guman-), a man, E. goom², q. v.; usually connected with L. humus, earth, the ground, Gr. χαμαί, on the ground, χθών, the earth, the ground: see humus, human, humble³, etc., and chameleon, chthonic, autochthon, etc.]

The typical and single genus of Hominides; mankinds the human ruse. It was tormula het. Homo (hō'mō), n. The much discussed question of the homing of the pigeon, or, as the French call it, orientation, does not seen difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the birds.

The Century, XXXII. 375. H. sopiens, man, as its type and leading species; but it also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature tendency to return home on being released from restraint: applied to the lower animals, especially to birds, such as carrier-pigeons, that havo the faculty of returning from great distances to the place where they were reared, the special properties of the place where they were reared.

The typical and single genus of Hominide; mankind; the human race. It was formally instituted by Linneau in his "Systema Nature" in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature "in 1758, with also then included the chimpanzee, H. troglodytes. Nature

opposed to hetero-. homobaric (hō-mō-bar'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\dot{o}\mu\dot{o}\varsigma$, the same, $+\beta\dot{a}\rho\circ\varsigma$, weight.] Of uniform weight or gravity

or gravity.

Homoblasteæ (hō-mō-blas'tē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + βλαστός, a bud, germ, + -eæ.] A division of monocotyledonous plants, proposed by A. de Jussieu, eharacterized by having the radicle facing the hilum. It embraces orders with the ovary free, as the Juneæ (Juneaeæ), Pontoderiaeæ, Litiaeæ, Melanthaeæ, etc., and orders with the ovary adherent, as the Dioscoræ (Dioscoriaeæ), Irideæ (Iridaeææ), Amaryllidææ (Amaryllidaeææ), Brome-liaeæ, Musaeææ, ctc.

homoblastic (hō-mō-blas'tik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] Having the same germinal origin; derived from like eells: opposed to heteroblastic.

opposed to heteroblastic.

This new cartlage is either homoblastic or heteroblastic. Dr. H. Gudow, Nature, XXXIX. 150. Homobranchia (hō-mō-brang'ki- \ddot{u}), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\beta\rho\dot{a}\gamma\chi ua$, gills.] In Latreille's classification, an order or higher series of erustaceans, containing the decapods: contrasted with Heterobranchia.

the same, + καρπός, fruit.] In bot., having all the fruits of one kind.

homocategoric (hō-mō-kat-ē-gor'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ομός, the same, + κατηγορία, eategory.] Belonging to the same eategory.

we may next consider whether two organisms compared are of the same category of individuality—are hoperategoric.

Encyc. Erit., XVI. 845.

homocentric (hō-mō-sen'trik), a. [< homo-+ for $\kappa\ell\nu\tau\rho\sigma\rho$, center.] Concentric. homocerc (hō'mō-serk), a. and n. [$\langle Gr. \delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\kappa\ell\rho\kappa\varsigma$, the tail.] I. a. Same as

the same, homocercal. II. n. A homocercal fish.

homocercal (hō-mō-sèr'kal), a. [< homocerc + -al.] In ichth,
having the ean-

dal fin symmetrical as to its upper and under halves: opposed to heterocercal. See heterocereal, diphycercal, hypural.

The inferior fin-rays are now dis-posed in such a manner as to give the tail an appear-ance of symmetry with respect to

Homocercal Tail of Striped-bass.

ance of symmetry homocercal Tail of Striped-bass. with respect to the axis of the body, and such fishes have been called homocercal.

homocercy (hō'mō-sèr-si), n. [< homocerc +-y.]

The state or character of being homocercal; equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a feb. of a fish.

Homochelæ (hō-mō-kō'lē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta c$, the same, $+ \chi\eta\lambda\dot{\eta}$, claw.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of crabs having the claws of equal size in both sexes: contrasted with Heterochelæ. It contained 6 tribes, Quadrilatera, Arcuata, Pinnipedes, Cristimani, Cryptopoda, and Notopoda.

Cryptopoda, and Notopoda.

Homochroma (hō-mō-krō'mä), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + χρῶμα, color.] A monotypic genus of plants, of the natural order Composite, tribe Asteroideæ, the type of the subtribe Homochromeæ, founded by De Caudolle in 1836. The head is radiate, the involucre broad, the schenia flatly compressed, and the pappus plumose, in a single rigid series. They are half-shrubby, erect, branching herbs, with slit the parts very rough with glandular bristles; the leaves alternate, narrow, entire; the flower-heads long-peduncled; and the rays always yellow. The single species, H. Eklonis, is a native of South Africa.

Homochromeæ (hō-mō-krō'mō-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Homochroma + -eæ.] A subtribe of asteroid Compositæ, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus Homochroma.

Composite, founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876, and typified by the genus Homochroma. It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermsphrodite flowers, of the same color as the ray when that is present, mostly yellow; the corollas tubular, with more or less ampliate throat and 4-or 5-lobed flimb; the receptacle not chaffy; and the involucre closely imbricated in several rows.

homochromous (hō-mō-krō'mus), a. [⟨ Gr. oμός, the same, + χρωμα, eolor.] 1. In bot., having, as a flower-head, all the florets of the same color.—2. In zoöl., being all of one color; whole-colored.

whole-colored.

homocinchonicin (hō/mō-sin-kon'i-sin), n. [

homo-+cinchona + -ic + -in².] An artificial

alkaloid (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) prepared from cinchona.

homocinchonidin (hō/mō-sin-kon'i-din), n. [

homo-+cinchona + -id¹ + -in².] A natural

alkaloid (C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) found in cinchona.

homocinchonine (hō/mō-sin'kō-nin), n. [

homo-+cinchona + -ine².] A natural alkaloid

(C₁₉H₂₂N₂O) found in cinchona which is le-

vogyrate.

vogvrate.

Homoderma (hō-mō-der'mā), n. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + ὁέρμα, the skin.] The typical genus of Homodermidæ. A species is named H.

homodermic (hō-mō-der'mik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + ὁέρμα, the skin, + -ic.] In biol., homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms (endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm), as any organ or tissue of the body.

or tissue of the body.

This correspondence, which is of high . . . importance in determining homologies, may be termed homodermic.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

Homodermidæ (hō-mō-der'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., Abmoderma + -ide.] A family of chalk-sponges, or Calcispongiæ, in which the gastral cavity forms cacal outgrowths resembling the tubes of Syconidæ. The genera are Homoderma and Ascaltis.

homodont (hō'mō-dont), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. \acute{o}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, the same, $+ \acute{o}\acute{o}\acute{o}\varsigma$ ($\acute{o}\acute{o}o\tau$ -) = E. tooth.] Having teeth all alike, as a dolphin: opposed to heterodont.

The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many species of Dolphin. . . Such a dentition is called homodont.

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352.

homodromal (hō-mod'rō-mal), a. [As homod-

homodromal (hō-mod'rō-mal), a. [As homodrom-ous + -al.] Same as homodromous.
homodromous (hō-mod'rō-mus), a. [⟨Gr. ὁμόδρομος, running the same course, ⟨ὁμός, the same,
+ ὁρόμος, a course, race, ⟨δραμεῖν, run.] 1+. Iu
mech., having, as a lever, the power and weight
on the same side of the fulcrum, so that both
move up or down together. See lever.—2. In
bot., having a similar spiral arrangement of the
leaves on the stem and branches; having the
spires running in the same direction: opposed
to heterodromous. to heterodromous.

homodromy (hō-mod'rō-mi), n. [As homodrom-ous+-y.] The state of being homodromous. homodynamous (hō-mō-dī'na-mus), a. [⟨Gr. ὁμός, the same, + ὁὐναμις, power.] Of or pertaining to homodynamy; serially homologous.

The Metameres therefore are homodynamous parts; as are the segments of the Arthrepoda, etc.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

Two plexuses may be homodynamous, although, strictly speaking, not homologous.

Nature, XXXIX. 151.

homodynamy (hō-mō-di'na-mi), n. [As homodynam-ous +-y.] In biol., the relation subsisting between the segments (metameres or somites) of the body which are arranged along its long axis; serial homology, in the usual sense of that

Homeodynamy is distinguished... by the fact that the parts in question are arranged along the long axis of the body and define its type.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64. homeoplastic, a. See homeoplastic.

homeo. [NL. L. homeo., E. homeo., or as L., NL., E., etc., sometimes less prop. homoio., F. homeo., etc., < Gr. δμοιος, or όμοιος, like, similar (L. similis), also the same, < ὁμός, the same: see Homo.] An element in English words from the Greek, meaning 'like, similar.' In words thoroughly Englished, as homeopally, etc., the spellist howes is to be preferred.

spelling homeo- is to be preferred.

homeodont (hō'm̄c-ō-dont), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\omega\omega\varsigma$, like, + $\delta\delta\omega\iota\varsigma$ ($\delta\delta\omega\tau$ -) = E. tooth.] In odontog., simply conical, without crests or tubercles, as

a molar tooth.

He divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the simply conic, "Homœodont"; the vertically plicate, "Elasmodont"; and the cross-created by junction of four tubercles, the "Zygodont."

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 834.

homeoid, n. See homeoid.
homeomeral (hō-mē-om'e-ral), a. [ζ Gr. ὁμοι-ομερής, consisting of like parts: see homeomerous.] In anc. pros.: (a) Containing two similar systems or strophes. (b) Consisting of pericopes each of which contains two systems metabolic similar is a containing two systems in the containing two systems is a containing two systems is a containing

copes each of which contains two systems metrically similar: as, a homœomeral poem.

Homœomeri (hō"mē-ō-mē'rī), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. δμοιος, like, + μηρός, thigh.] In ornith., in Garrod's and Forbes's arrangements, a division of mesomyodian passeres, embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well developed, as is usual in birds: opposed to Heteromeri. The Homœomeri are divided into the Translocokhom and the Hanloönkom. Also the Tracheophonæ and the Haploöphonæ.

Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ (in Asia Minor), born about 500 g. c., reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive, qualitatively determinate substances, which were called by him seeds of things, by Aristotie elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term framed from the Aristotellan phraseology) Homocomerice.

**Ubervey*, Hist. Phil. (tr. by Morris), § 24.

by sameness of parts or homogeneity of structure; advocating or receiving the doctrine of homeomery. Also homeomeric.
homeomeric² (hō'mē-ō-mer'ik), a. [As Homeomeri+ic.] In ornith., of or pertaining to the Homeomeri; having the sciatic artery normally developed. Also homeomeric.
homeomerous (hō-mē-om'e-rus), a. [⟨Gr. ὁμοιος, part.] Having like parts; specifically, in lichenol., having the gouidia and hyphæ distributed uniformly throughout the thallus, without evidence of stratification. Compare heteromerous. Also homeomerous, and impropheteromerous. Also homeomerous, and improperly homiomerous.

homeomery (hō-mē-om'e-ri), n. [< L. homæomeria, < Gr. όμοιομέρεια, the homogeneousness of the elements or first principles, < όμοιομερής, consisting of like parts: see homeomerous.] The doctrine, attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras, that the elements or primitive sub-Anaxagoras, that the elements of primitive substances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole; also, one of these elementary substances. Also homeomery, homeomeria.

homeomorph (hō'mē-ē-môrf), n. [< NL. homeomorphus: see homeomorphus.] A substance exhibiting homeomorphism. Also homeomorphism.

meomorph.
homeomorphism (hō"mē-ō-môr'fizm), n. [
homeomorph-ous + -ism.] 1. Similarity in crystalline form, but not necessarily in chemical composition.—2. Same as isomorphism.

composition.—2. Same as isomorphism. Also homeomorphism.

homeomorphous (hō"mō-ō-môr'fus), a. [< NL. homeomorphus, < Gr. ὁμαιόμορφος, of like form, < ὁμαιος, like, + μόρφη, form.] Having a like crystalline form, but not necessarily analogous composition. Thus, topaz and danburite are closely similar in form, but apparently not related in chemical composition. Also used as synonymous with isomorphous. Also homeomorphous.

Homeomyarii (hō"mē-ō-mī-ā'ri-ī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δυαιος, like, + μῦς, muscle, + L. -arius.]

Homeomyari (no me-o-mr-a ri-1), n. pt. [1415., ζ Gr. δμους, like, + μῦς, musele, + L. -arius.] In ornith., a division of birds proposed by Alix, founded upon the character of the flexor mus-eles of the back of the thigh. [Scarcely used.] homeopath, homeopathic, etc. See homeo-

As regards homodynamy, another characteristic which pears to be universal among the Multituberculates is to fore-and-aft grinding motion between the alternating two of tubercles upon the upper and lower molars.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 233.

Apóφορος, ⟨δμουος, like, + προφορά, utterance, ⟨προφέρειν, bring to, utter.] In anc. rhct., alliteration, especially as a fault in composition.

Also called parhomocon.

Also called parkomeon.
homeoptoton (hō*mē-op-tō'ton), n. [⟨LL. ho-mæoptoton, ⟨Gr. ὁμοιόπτωτος, with a similar infection, ⟨δμοιος, like, + πτῶσις, ease, inflectiou, ⟨πτωτός, apt to fall, fallen, ⟨πίπτειν, fall.] In anc. rhet., the use of a series of nouns in the same case, of verbs with the same inflection, etc., cornecilly at the alone of suppossive clauses.

same case, or verbs with the same innection, etc., especially at the close of successive clauses.

Homeosauria (hō'mē-ō-sâ'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Homeosaurus.] An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles, comprising forms without a beak formed by the premaxille, and without uncinate processes to the ribs. The Homeosauridæ form the principal family. Also Homosauria.

homœosaurian (hō"mē-ō-sâ'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Homeosauria.

Homeosaurus (hō/mē-ō-sâ/rus), n. [NL., < Gr. ôμοιος, like, + σαῦρος, lizard.] The typical genus of Homeosauria, from the lithographic

genus of Homwosauru, from the intrographic slates of Solenhofen, Bavaria. V. Meyer, 1847. homeosemant (hō"mē-ō-sē'mant), n. [ζ Gr. δμοιόσημος, of like signification, ζ δμοιος, like, + σῆμα, a mark, sign (> σημαίνειν, mark, signify, σημαντός, verbal adj.).] One of several words having nearly the same meaning. [Rare.]

What we have long and ioosely called synonyms are now understood to be, with triffing exceptions, pseudo-synonyms, by which are meant vocables approximating in import, but not equipollent or interchangeable. . . The exact technicality is homeosemants.

F. Hall, Med. Eng., p. 172.

spelled Homeomeri.
homœomeria (hō"mē-ō-mē-rī'ä), n.; pl. homœo
meriæ (-ē). [L.] Same as homœomery.
homœoteleuton (hō"mē-ō-te-lū'ton), n.; pl.
homœoteleuta (-tä). [〈 LL. homœoteleuton, 〈 Ġr.
όμοιοτέλευτον, like ending, rime, neut. of ὁμοιοτέλευτος, having a like ending, < δμοιος, like, + τελευτή, ending, < τελευτ, end.] In rhet., a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds. Homooteleuton is a more comprehensive term than rime, including rime, some forms of assonance, and sit other cases of similarity of termination in successive words, clauses, or lines.

subordioation to climatic influences. homofocal (hō-mō-fō'kal), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + E. focal.] Confocal. homogamous (hō-mog'a-mus), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός γαμος, married to the same wife, or to sisters, ⟨ ὁμός, the same, + γάμος, marriage.] In bot, having all the florets hermaphrodite, as certain grasses and composite plants; hosting constants. tain grasses and composite plants; bearing one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mog'a-mi), n. [\(\) homogam-ous +-y.] The state of being homogamous; fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simulta-

Homogangliata (hō-mō-gang-gli-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *homogangliatus: see homogangliate.] A name proposed by Owen for the Articulata of Cuvier, in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervous system in animals.

system in talimais. homogangliate (hō-mō-gang'gli-āt), a. and n. [$\langle NL, *homogangliatus, \langle Gr. \omega \omega \rangle$, the same, $+ \gamma \alpha \gamma \gamma \lambda \omega \gamma$, a ganglion.] I. a. In zoöl, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetric system. metrically arranged on right and left sides, as the Annulosa.

the Annulosa.
II. n. A member of the Homogangliata. • homogen (hō'mō-jen), n. [⟨ Gr. ὁμογενής, of the same race, family, or kind: see homogeneous.]
1. pl. In bot., in Lindley's classification, a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a corie of wedgen instead of in concentric circles. series of wedges instead of in concentric circles, as in the stems of *Piperaceæ*, *Aristolochieæ*, *Menispermaceæ*, etc.—2. The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents.

We can consider the different men as forming a relative homogen—a species, as M. de Quatrelages contends.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 179.

homogenet (hō'mō-jōn), a. [< F. homogène: see homogeneous.] Same as homogeneous.

Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is homogene, or heterogene?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, H. 5.

Homogenea (hō-mō-jē'nō-ā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of homogeneus: see homogeneous.] 1; In

Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of Infusoria or Animalcula: approximately equivalent to Protozoa, though including some Infusoria proper, as Urccolaria, with Cercaria (Spermatozoa), Vibrio, Proteus, Monas, Volvox, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the Polygastrica of Ehrenberg.—2. [l. c.] Plural of homogeneous

of homogeneum.

homogeneal (hō-mō-jē'nē-al), a. [As homogeneous + -al.] Homogeneous.

Things simply pure are inconsistent in the masse of nature, nor are the elements or humors in Mana Body exactly homogenealt.

Millon, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A homogeneal existence. Longfellow, Hyperion, II. vi. Homogenei (hō-mō-jē'nē-ī), n. pl. [NL., masc. Homogenei (hō-mō-jō'nē-i), n. pl. [NL., masc. pl. of homogeneus: see homogeneus.] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera Lecidea, Opegrapha, Calicium, etc., now referred to various orders. homogeneity (hō'mō-jō-nō'i-ti), n. [= F. homogeneitit = Sp. homogeneidad = Pg. homogeneidade = It. omogeneità; as homogeneous + -ity.] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or carrespondence of restreet.

neous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in elements or characteristics; congruity of constitution.

They appear, as they become more minute, to be reduced to a homogeneity and simplicity of composition which almost excludes them from the domain of animal life.

Whewell.

Law of homogeneity, in alg., the principle that only magnitudes of the same kind can be added together. This is laid down by Vieta, but is not admitted by modern mathematicians.—Principle of homogeneity, in logic and metaph., the proposition that no two conceivable things can be without any similarity.

The three principles of Homogenetly, of Specification, and of Continuity or Affinity, as is now sufficiently evident, have a peculiar position in our intellectual constitution.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 658.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 688. homogeneous (hō-mō-jō'nō-us), a. [< F. homogène; = Sp. homogéneo = Pg. homogeneo = It. omogeneo, < NL. homogeneus, < Gr. ὁμογενής, of the same race, family, or kind, < ὁμός, the same, + γένος, race, family, kind: see genus.] 1. Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to heterogeneous.

Every concept contains other concepts under it; and therefore, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepts, but never to individuals; in other words, things the most homogeneous - similar - must in certain respects be heterogeneous - dissimilar.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic (1874), I. 210.

2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See heterogeneous.

If a series of rays of homogeneous light, travelling in homogeneous isotropic media, be at any place normal to a wave-front, they will possess the same property after any number of reflections and refractions.

Tait, Light, § 216.

Homogeneous coördinates. See coördinate.—Homogeneous equation, function, light, number, product, strain, etc. See the nouns.—Homogeneous steel. Same as acat-steel.—Syn. Cognate, kindred, altied, akin, uniform; congenial.

uniform; congenial.

homogeneously (hō-mō-jē'nē-us-li), adv. In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.

homogeneousness (hō-mō-jē'nē-us-nes), n. Same as homogeneity.
homogenesis (hō-mō-jen'e-sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + γένεσις, birth: see genesis.] In biol., the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs through the same cycle of development. It through the same cycle of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as heterogenesis, xenogenesis, parthenogenesis, etc.

homogenetic (hō "mō -jē-net'ik), a. [< homogenesis: see genetic.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.—2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals: synonymous with homologous in its biological sense, and distinguished from homoplastic.

On the use of the term homology in modern zoology and the distinction between homogenetic and homoplastic

E. R. Lankester, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870.

E. R. Lankester, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870. homogeneum (hō-mō-jō'nō-um), n.; pl. homogenea (-ā). [NL., neut. of homogeneus: see homogeneous.] Something homogeneous.—Homogeneum adfectionia, in alg., a term of an algebraic equation containing the unknown, but not to the highest power.—Homogeneum comparationis, the negative of the absolute term of an algebraic equation. homogenize (hō-moj'e-nīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. homogenized, ppr. homogenizing. [< homogene

+ -izc.] To make homogeneous; mix evenly, as severalingredients; reduce to an even standard.

The whole island would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 201.

homogenous (hō-moj'e-nus), a. [Var. of homogeneous.] Having the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from homoplastic.

homogeny (hō-moj'e-ni), n. [⟨ Gr. ὁμογένεια, community of origin, ⟨ ὁμογενής, of the same race or family: see homogeneous.] 1. Sameness of nature or kind.

The fifth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is, either by the exhaling, or by the driving back of the principall spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body; so that when their government is dissolved, every part returneth to his nature, or homogeny.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 333.

2. In biol., descent from a common ancester; blood-relationship among animals. The term is used by Lankester in distinction from homoplasy, and as synonymous with homology in an ordinary sense. homogonous (hō-mog'ō-nus), a. [< Gr. ὁμός, similar, + γύνος, offspring.] In bot., having stamens and pistils of the same height in individuals of the same species, as some hermaphrodits flowers: same as howestyld and opposed its flowers: same as howestyld and opposed its flowers: same as howestyld and opposed.</p> dite flowers: same as homostyled, and opposed to dimorphous. Compare heterogonous. Asa Gray, 1877.

homogony (hō-mog'ō-ni), n. [< homogon-ous +
-y.] The condition or state of being homogo-

homograph (hō'mō-grāf), n. [⟨Gr. ὁμόγραφος, of the same letters (cf. ὁμογραφεῖν, write in the same manner), ⟨ ὁμός, the same, + γραφή, a writing, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] In philol., a word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, base the adjective and base the noun, fair the adjective and fair the noun, are homographs. See homonym.

homographic (hō-mō-graf'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + γραφή, a writing (see homograph), + ic.] 1. Iu geom., having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure corresponds. ated in a line in either figure correspond col-linear points in the other.—2. In orthography, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a homographic

alphabet.—Homographic transformation, a transformation between homographic figures.

homography (hō-mog'ra-fi), n. [Ashomograph-ic+-y.] 1. In orthography, the representation of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound alone.—2. In geom.,

the relation between homographic figures.

homohedral (hō-mō-hō'dral), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμόε-δρος, having a like seat (base), ⟨ ὁμός, the same, + ἐδρα, a seat, base.] Having equal or like sides; holohedral.

Homohedral or holohedral forms are those which, like the cube and octohedron, possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits.

W. A. Müller, Elem. of Chem., § 82

homoiomerous (hō-moi-om'e-rus), a. See ho-

mæomerous.
homoiousian (hō-moi-ö'si-an), a. and n.
[Prop., according to the L. transliteration, *homæusian, but the accepted form rests directly
upon the Gr.; ζ LGr. ὁμωιούσιος, of like nature or
substance, ζ ὁμοιος, like, similar, + οὐσία, being,
ζ ὡν, fem. οὖσα, being, ppr. of εἶναι = L. esse,
be: see be¹, entity, ontology. Cf. homoöusian.]
I. a. 1. Having a similar nature.—2. [cap.]
Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.

II. n. [cap.] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature
of Christ is similar to, but not the same with.

of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to *Homoöusian*. homoiozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō'ik), a. Same as homœ-

homolateral (hō-mō-lat'e-ral), a. [⟨Gr. ὁμός, the same, + L. latus (later-), side.] 1. Same as homohedral.—2. Being on the same side. homologa, n. Plural of homologon. homologal (hō-mol'ō-gal), a. [As homolog-ous + -al.] Agreeable, or like one another. Bailey, 1731.

homologate (hō-mol'ō-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. homologated, ppr. homologating. [\langle ML. homologatus, pp. of homologare (\rangle It. omologare = Sp. Pg. homologar = F. homologucr), < Gr. δμολογεῖν,

agree, admit, assent, ζομόλογος, agreeing: sec homologous.] Το approve; allow; establish; ratify.

homologous.] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.

We may take the Doctor's facts without homologating his conclusions. Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d scr., p. 227.

I do not, therefore, homologate everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and anything else.

Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 173.

homologation (hō-mol-ō-gā'shon), n. [= F. homologation = Sp. homologacion = Pg. homologacio = Ht. omologacion, (ML. as if *homologacio = homologacio = homological (homologacio = homologacio = homological (homologacio = homological (homological (homological + -ic-al.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by hemology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from analogical, and opposed to adaptive. See homology.

I have . . . treated the metamorphoses at greater length than I should otherwise have done, on account of the great importance of arriving at a correct homological interpretation of the different parts of the mature animal.

Darvin, Cirripedia, p. 25.

2. In geom., being in homology or plane persentive as two ficures in one plane.

Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 25.

2. In gcom., being in homology or plane perspective, as two figures in one plane.

homologically (hō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), adv. In a homological manner or sense; by means of homologies: distinguished from analogically.

homologize (hō-mol'ō-jiz), v.; pret. and pp. homologized, ppr. homologizing. [< homolog-ous + -ize.] I, trans. To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of Sec. out or demonstrate the correspondence of. homologous.

homologous.

In the great class of mollusks, though we can homologize the parts of one species with those of another, we can indicate but few serial homologies.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 381.

The parts of the segments of the cranium may be now more or less completely parallelized or homologized with each other.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 181.

II. intrans. To be homologous; specifically, in biol., to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxille of insects homologize with the legs, the wings of a bird with the arms of a man, etc. the arms of a man, etc.

Two ventricles occur in the cerebrum of Scyllium, Ahina, and Acanthias which homologise with the lateral rentricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.

Nature, XXXIII. 333.

homologon (hō-mol'ō-gon), n.; pl. homologons, homologa (-gonz, -gä). [⟨Gr. ὁμόλογος, neut. of ὁμόλογος, agreeing: see homologous.] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a ventiliar of earther repetition of another.

One of the curious homologons of history is this repeti-tion in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 4.

tion in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

J. F. Clarke, Teo Great Religions, i. 4.

homologous (hō-mol'ō-gus), a. [= F. homologue.

Sp. homologo = Pg. homologo = It. omologo, <
NL. homologus, < Gr. ὁμότογος, agreeing, correspondent, < ὁμός, the same, + ἐἐγεν, speak, > λόγος, proportion, etc.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically—(a) In geom., corresponding in relative position and proportion; also, homological or in homology. (b) In alg., having the same relative proportion or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of aproportion. (c) In chem., being of the same chemical type or series; differing by a multiple or an artithmetical ratio in certain constituents, while the physical qualities are analogous, with small differences, as it corresponding to a series of parallels: as, the species in the several groups of alcohois, fatty acids, and aromatic acids are homologous with the others in the same group. (d) In zoll. and bot, corresponding in type of structure; having like relations to a fundamental type. Thus, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a bird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed essentially of the same structural elements, are asid to be homologous, though they are adapted for quite different functions.

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is homologous, or "ideally similar" in position and structure, with

All physiologists admit that the swim-bladder is homologous, or "Ideally similar" in position and structure, with the lungs of the higher vertebrate animals.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 183.

The tissues themselves, in some cases of dissimilar structure, may be homologous, but they are homologous tissues, and not homologous parts of a system of tissues.

Bessey, Botany, p. 120.

homolographic (hō-mol-ō-graf'ik), a. [< Gr. ομός, the same, + ὅλος, whole, + γράφειν, write.] Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.—Homolographic projection, a method of laying down portions of the earth's anriace on a map or chart so that equal areas on the sphere are represented by equal areas on the map.

homologue (hō'mō-log), n. [ζ F. homologue, ζ Gr. δμόλογος: see homologous.] That which is

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure. Thus, the corresponding sides, etc., of similar geometrical figures are homologues; the members of a homologous series in chemistry are homologues; an organ agreeing in the plan of its structure with a corresponding organ in a different animal, though differing in function, is a homologue of this corresponding organ. See analogue, 4.

homologumena (hō/mō-lō-gū/me-nā), n. pl. [⟨ Gr. δμολογούμενα (se. βιβλία), nout. pl. of όμολογούμενα (sp. ppr. pass. of όμολογούμενα, agree, admit, acknowledge: see homologate, homologous.]

The books of the New Testament the authenticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church. The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius (about A. D. 270-340), who classifies the books claiming authority as Christian Scriptures under three heads, according as they were received throughout the church, were disputed by some, or had never been recognized, calling these three classes homologumena, antilegomena, and spurious, respectively. He enumerates as homologumena the four Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles of Peter; classes the Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter (classes the Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter (classes the Epistle of John, and the First Epistle of Peter (classes the Epistle of John, as antilegomena; and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrewa, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrewa, while others regard them as homologumena. He mentions as spurious the Acts of Paul, the Pastor (of Hermas), the Apocalypse of Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the book called the Teachings of the Apostles, as well as other writings purporting to be apostolic. Also written komologoumena.

homology (hō-mol'ō-ji), n.; pl. homologies (-jiz). [\langle Gr. \(\phi \text{u} \text{ho} \text{o} \text{ji} \rangle, n.; pl. \(\text{homologies} \) (-jiz). [\langle Gr. \(\phi \text{u} \text{ho} \text{o} \text{ji} \rangle, n.; pl. \(\text{homologies} \) (-jiz). [\langle Gr. \(\phi \text{u} \text{ho} \text{ji} \rangle, n.; pl. \(\text{homologies} \) (-jiz). [\langle Gr. \(\phi \text{u} \text{ho} \text{ji} \rangle, n.; pl. \(\text{homologies} \) (-jiz). [\langle Gr. \(\text{greeing} \); see \(\text{homologous} \).] The state or character of being homologous; correspondence. Specifically—(a) In \(\text{biol} \), that relation between parts which results from their development from corresponding embryonic parts, either in different animals, as in the case of the arm of man, the fore leg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or in the same animal, as in the case of the fore and hind legs in quadrupeds, or of the segments or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm, a centiped, etc., is composed. Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship, and consequently morphological ladspation of unlike parts to like functions, and therefore implies a merely adaptive modification, which brings about a superficial resemblance between things quite nullke in structure, as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly. Several kinds of homology are distinguished (1) general, which is the relation of an of such organisms or parts; (2) serial, which is the correspondence of metamerically multiplied parts in any organism, as of successive ribs, legs, vertebra, etc., with one as the homology between a horse's fore "knee" and the human wrist, etc. See homologous, homologue.

In the great class of mollusks, though it can

gous, homologue.

In the great class of mollusks, though it can easily be shown that the parts in distinct species are homologous, but few serial homologies can be indicated: that is, we are seldom enabled to say that one part is homologous with another part in the same individual.

Darwin, Origin of Spe-

vidual.

Darwin, Origin of Spacies, p. 303.

(b) In geom, the relation between two corresponding figures lying in the same plane which are such that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point called the center of homology, while corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line called the axis of homology.—Axis of homology. See axis1.—Center of homology. See center1.—Coefficient of homology.

homomalous (hō-mom'a-lus), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + ὁμαλος, even, level, equal, ⟨ ὁμός, the same.] In bot., having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side: applied particularly to mosses.

homomeral (hō-mom'e-ral), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \delta \mu \delta \rho_{\zeta}$, the same, $+ \mu \epsilon \rho \rho_{\zeta}$, part, + - a h.] Alike in all their parts: applied to two or more things.

Homomorpha (hō-mō-mōr'fā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + μορφή, form.] The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete, the larvæ resembling the images to some extent, though wingless. The Hemiptera, Orthoptera, and Pseudoneuroptera are of this series,

which is also called Hemimetabola: opposed to Heteromorpha.

homomorphic (hō-mō-môr'fik), a. [As homomorph-ous + -ic.] 1. Same as homomorphous. —2. In entom., pertaining to or having the characters of the Homomorpha; hemimetabolic.

homologous; something having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure.

Momomorphism (hō-mō-mōr'fizm), n. [As hotive position, proportion, value, or structure.

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Momorphism (hō-mō-mōr'fizm), n. [As hotive position, proportion, value, or structure.

Momorphism (hō-mō-mōr'fizm), n. [As hotive position, proportion, proport resemblance, without true homological or morphological similarity; superficial likeness without structural affinity or relationship. Also homomorphy.

monorphy.
homomorphous (hō-mō-môr'fus), a. [⟨ Gr. δμός, the same, + μορφή, form.] Analogous, not homologous, in form or aspect; superficially alike; exhibiting homomorphism. Also homo-

homomorphy (hō'mō,-mòr-fi), n. [As homomorph-ous+-y.] Same as homomorphism.

In his Kalkschwämme Haeckel proposed to term homophyly the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to homomorphy, to which gensalogic basis is wanting.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

homonomous (hō-mon'ō-mus), a. [⟨Gr. δμόνο-μος, under the same laws, ⟨όμος, the same, + νόμος, law.] Of or pertaining to homonomy; having the quality of homonomy, or that kind of special homology.

of special homology.

The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes, the individual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata, are homonomous parts. Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 64.

homonomy (hō-mon'ō-mi), n. [As homonomous + -y.] 1. The morphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body, or in one segment only of its long axis. See homonomous.—2. Lack of distinction of parts, as the absence of segmentation, or the equivalence of the divisions of the body, among an lence of the divisions of the body, among annelids: contrasted with heteronomy. Encyc. Brit., II. 648. [Rare.]
homonyt (hom'o-ni), n. An obsolete form of

hominy.

homonym (hō'mō-nim), n. [Formerly also homonyme; = F. homonyme = Sp. homonimo = Pg. homonymo = It. omonimo, < L. homonymus, continuos de la contra dela contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra d as, neteropus is a nomonym of eight difference genera.—2. In philol., a word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but is not the same in meaning; a homophone: as, meet, meat, and mete, or the verb bear and the

as, meet, meat, and mete, or the verb bear and the noun bear. The term is also loosely extended to include words spelled alike but pronounced differently, as bow, bend, bow, a weapon; lead, conduct, lead, a metal, etc. The words so designated may be akin or even ultimately identical in origin, as airl, airl, bowl, bow2, meet1, meet2. See homophone, 2, homograph, 1.

Animal is a common name to man and beast, and yet not a homonym; for although one is the definition of man, another of beast, as they differ in names, yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal, and that is enough to hinder it here from being a homonym; but if animal be referred to a living animal and a painted, its a homonym, because no definition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accommodated to the common name of animal.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from

Rurgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Arbitrary homonym, a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another, as brougham for a kind of coach.—Casual homonym, a word accidentally having the same sound as another.—Tropical homonym, a word used by a figure of speech in an essentially changed meaning. Thus, the horn of a dilemma is a tropical homonym of the horn of an ox.

homonymic (hō-mō-nim'ik), a. [< homonym + -ic.] Having the same name or sound; of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

pertaining to homonymy or homonyms.

The homonymic designation of a thing by something which called to mind the sounds of which its name was composed.

Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 454. composed.

homonymical (hō-mō-nim'i-kal), a. [< homonymice + -al.] Same as homonymic.
homonymous (hō-mon'i-mus), a. [< L. homonymus, having the same name: see homonym.] 1.
Of the same name; expressed or characterized by the same form. In ontice the double images of by the same term. In optics, the double images of an object produced by the eyes under certain conditions are said to be homonymous if respectively on the same side as the eye in which they are produced—that is, when the right-hand image is that produced in the right eye, etc.; if the images are on opposite sides, they are called

The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is homonymous (that is, the image formed by the affected eye is on the same side as that eye).

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 518.

2. Having the same sound, but different significations or origins, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous; specifically, in philol., of the character of homonyms. See ho-

monym, 2.

It is a rule in art that words which are homonymous, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.

Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes, p. 19.

We can hardly doubt that it was Aristotie who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two words homonymous and synonymous, rendered in modern phraseology (through the Latin) equivocal and univocal.

Grote, Aristotle, p. 57.

Homonymous diplopia, diplopia in which the right-hand image is formed by the right eye; here the visual axes cross one another between the observer and the object. Also called simple diplopia, and contrasted with crossed diplopia.— Homonymous genus, hemianopsia, etc. See the nouns.

homonymously (hō-mon'i-mus-li). adv. In a

homonymously (hō-mon'i-mus-li), adv. In a homonymous manner.

As the eyes begin to converge, the images of both objects double homonymously. Le Conte, Sight, p. 109.

homonymy (hō-mon'i-mi), n. [= F. homonymie = Sp. homonomia = Pg. homonymia = It. omonimia, < Gr. δμωνυμία, a having the same name, identity, ambiguity, < όμωνυμος: see homonym, homonymous.] Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation; specifically, in philol., the character of homonyms. homonyms.

There being in this age two Patricks, . . . and, that the homonymy be as well in place as in name, three Ban-Fuller.

Fallacy of homonymy. See fallacy. homo-organ (hō'mō-ôr"gan), n. Same as homorgan.

Homoplasts or homo-organs. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 842. homoöusian (hō-mō-ö'si-an), a. and n. [Prop., homoousian (hō-mō-ð'si-an), a. and n. [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, homoūsian, but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr.; \(\) LGr. ὁμοοίσιος, consubstantial, neut. ὁμοούσιος, sameness of essence or of substance (prop. ὁμούσιος, a form found, but marked dubious), \(\) Gr. ὁμός, the same, + οὐσία, being, essence: cf. homoiousian. \(\) I. a. 1. Having the same nature.—2. [cap.] Pertaining to the Homoöusians or their doctrines.

II n. (cap.) A member of the orthodox party

II. n. [cap.] A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century, who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the Homoiousians or Semi-Arians, who held that their natures are only similar, and to the Heteroöusians or rigid Arians, who maintained that they are different.

On the one hand he [Origen] closely approaches the Nicene Homoousian by bringing the Son into union with the essence of the Father, and ascribing to him the attribute of eternity. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 53.

homoousie (hō'mō-ö-si), n. [K Gr. ὁμοούσιον, sameness of essence or of substance: see homoousian.] Identity of substance or being.

[Rare.]

So long (continues von Hartmann) as man considers God to be another than himself, or a being not identical with himself—i. e., to introduce a useful phrase, so long as he is in the stage of a heteronaism religious consciousness—he desires as a substitute for the absent homocousie or identity of being with God, a union as near, confident, and intimate as possible, through a personal relation of love.

Westminister Rev., CXXVI. 475.

homoöusious (hō-mō-ö'si-us), a. Eccles., essentially the same; of like essence or substance: in the Arian controversy, specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was similar in essence to the Father: opposed to heterousions.

homopathy (hō-mop'a-thi), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\phi} \rho m \dot{\alpha} \dot{\theta} e \iota a$, sameness of feelings, sympathy, $\langle \dot{\phi} \rho m \dot{\alpha} \dot{\theta} \dot{\theta} e \iota a$, like feelings or affections, sympathetic, $\langle \dot{\phi} \rho \dot{\phi} c$, the same, $+ \pi \dot{\alpha} \theta o c$, feeling. Cf. homeopathy.] Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.]

Similarity of feeling; sympathy. [Rare.] That sympathy, or homopathy, which is in all animals to the same purpose. Cudworth, Intellectnal System. homopetalous (hō-mō-pet'a-lus), α. [⟨Gr. ὁμός, the same, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In bot., having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike, as a composite flower. homophone (hō'mō-fōn), n. [= F. homophone, ⟨ ὁμός, the same, + φωνή, sound, voice.] 1. A letter or character expressing a like sound with another.—2. A word having the same sound as another, but differing in meaning and usually in derivation, and often in spelling; a hoally in derivation, and often in spelling; a homonym. Examples are air1, air2, air3, ere1, eyre, heir; bare, bear1, bear2; floe, flow; no1, no2, know1; so, sow1, sew1; ruff, rough; to, too, two; wait, weight.

We have in English the four homophones rite, write, right, and wright.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, 1. 29.

mophonous hieroglyphic.—Homophonous words or syllables, words or syllables having the same sound, although expressed in writing by various combinations of

homophony (hō-mof'ō-ni), n. [=F. homophonie, Correction of the same sound or tone: see homophone.]

1. Sameness of sound.—2. In music: (a) In anc. music, unison, or music in unison: opposed to antiphony.

(b) In modernicies see The se (b) In mod. music, monody; monophony: opposed to polyphony.

Also homophone.

Also homophone.

homophyadic (hō"mō-fī-ad'ik), a. [$\langle \text{Gr. } \delta \mu \delta \varsigma$, the same, + MGr. $\phi v \dot{\alpha} \varsigma (\phi v a \delta -)$, a shoot, sucker, $\langle \phi \dot{\nu} \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$, grow.] In bot., characterized, as species of Equisetum, by the production of only one kind of stem, which bears both vegetative and free threat provides.

and fructifying portions. See heterophyadic. homophylic (hō-mō-fil'ik), a. [< homophyly + -ic.] Characterized by or pertaining to homophyly. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845. homophyly (hō'mō-fil-i), n. [< Gr. ψμφφυλία, sameness of race, < ὁμός, the same, + ψυλή, race, family | Identity of genetic relationships: operationships: operationship family.] Identity of genetic relationships: opposed to homomorphism.

homoplasmic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), a.

nomoplasmic (hō-mō-plaz'mik), a. [< homoplasmy + ·ic.] Same as homoplastic.
homoplasmy (hō'mō-plaz-mi), n. [< Gr. ὁμός, the same, + πλάσμα, a thing molded, < πλάσσεν, mold, form.] The quality or condition of being homoplastic; homomorphism. The term was used by Thisetton Dyer with reference to that mlmetic resemblance which may exist, for example, between certain each and emphorbias.

and enphorbias.
homoplast (hō'mō-plast), n. [ζ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + πλαστός, formed, molded, ζ πλάσσεν, form, mold.] 1. An organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature.—2. That which is homoplastic, as any aggregate or fusion of plastids: opposed

Haeckel.

homoplastic (hō-mō-plas'tik), a. [As homo-plast + -tc.] In biol. and bot., molded alike, or constructed in the same manner, but not having the same origin; analogical or adaptive, and not homological, in structure; homomorphous in texture: distinguished from homogenous or homogenetic. Also homoplasmic.

Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the introduction of the terms homoplasy and homoplastic to express that close agreement in form which may be attained in the course of evolutional changes hy organs or parts in two animais which have been subjected to similar moulding conditions of the environment, but have no genetic community of origin, to account for their close similarity in form and structure. Energe. Brit., XXIV. 808.

homoplasy (hō'mō-plas-i), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta \mu \delta c$, the same, $+ \pi \lambda \delta \sigma c c$, a forming, molding, $\langle \pi \lambda \delta \sigma c c v$, mold, form.] The quality of being homoplastic; agreement in form and structure without community of origin, as of organs or parts of two different organs: opposed to homogeny: two different organs: opposed to homogeny: correlated with analogy or heterology as distinguished from homology in biological senses. The conceptions expressed by the terms homoplasy and homogeny are ittle different from those for which analogy and homology were earlier and more widely used, as in such a familiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being analogous to the wing of the butterfly and homologous with the fore leg of a horse. But the conceptions now rest upon evolutionary considerations, and are more precisely predicable, as when an organ of one animal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another, and hence homoplastic, though having a different origination, and hence not homogenetic. See extract under homoplastic.

The existence of these thread-celis is sufficiently remarkable, seeing that the Non-Palliste Opisthobranchs resemble in general form and habit the Planarian worms, many of which also possess thread-celis. But it is not conceivable that their presence is an indication of genetic affinity between the two groups, rather they are instances of homoplasy. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

homopolar (hō-mō-pō'lär), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the

homopolasy. E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659. homopolar (hō-mō-pō'lār), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + πόλος, pole, + -ar³.] In morphology, having equal poles: said of the figures called stauraxonia homopola. See stauraxonia. homopolic (hō-mō-pol'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + πόλος, pole, + -ic.] Same as homopolar.

See extract under homaxonial. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 845.

them is that those containing the same is the same is that those containing the same is the same is that those containing the same is that those containing the same is the same is that those containing the same is the same in the same is that those containing the same is the same in the same is the same in the same in the same in the same is the same same in cach same they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include the part homedaxial; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include they are contemporaneous, unless we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years.

They are homotaxially (hō-mō-tak'sis', al-i), adv. In regard to or by homotaxis; with similar arrangement.

These Jurassic strata are evidently not homotaxis (hō-mō-tak'sis), a. [The proper form would be "homotaxis(, hō-mō

homopteran (hō-mop'te-ran), n. Same as ho-

homopterous (hō-mop'te-rus), a. [\langle NL. ho-mopterus, \langle Gr. δμόπτερος, of or with the same plumage (having like wings), \langle όμός, the same, + πτερόν, wing, feather.] Having wings of the same or like texture throughout; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Homoptera.

homoquinine (hō"mō-ki-nēn'), n. [ζ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + E. quinine, q. v.] A natural alka-loid found in einchona.

the same, + E. quinne, q. . . . loid found in einchona.

Homoraphidæ (hō-mō-raf'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Gr. ὑμός, the same, + ὑαψίς, a needle, ⟨ ῥά-πτειν, sew, + -idæ.] A large family of marine sponges, of the suborder Halichondrina and the order Cornacuspongiæ. By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups.

Lesser groups.

[\(\) Gr. ὑμός, the same, + θάλαμος, a bed-chamber.] A division of lichens proposed by S. F. Gray, 1821, including his orders Collematideæ, Usneadeæ, and Ramalinideæ. These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the Parmeliacei. homothermous (hō-mō-ther'mus), a. [\(\) Gr. \(\) Having the

lesser groups.

homorgan (hō'môr-gan), n. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\delta\rho\gamma avov$, organ.] In morphology, a similarly organized part; a homoplast: distinguished from alloplast. Haeckel. Also homo-organ. homorganic (hō-môr-gan'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\delta\rho\gamma avov$, organ, $+\epsilon c$.] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs. It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard ietters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds.

Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 16L.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\delta\rho\gamma avov$, organ, $+\epsilon c$.] 1. Similarly organized.—2. Produced by the same organs. It is maintained by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard ietters k, t, p, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds.

Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 16L.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, $+\delta e\tau \delta c$, cruise of Corwin (1881), p. 12. homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same hodily temperature; preserving the same degree of animal heat.

Such homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus.

I. C. Rosse, Cruise of Corwin (1881), p. 12. homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), a. [\langle Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same $+\delta e\tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of $\tau n\delta\epsilon v av$, put, place: see thesis.] In geom, similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line

homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mal), n. and a. [ς at infinity as axis of homology. Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\varsigma$, the same, + $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\delta\varsigma$, an earthquake: at infinity as axis of homology. homotonous (hō-mot'ō-nus), a. [ς L. homotonous which an earthquake-wave synchronously nus, of the same tension, ς Gr. $\delta\mu\delta\tau\sigma\nu\sigma\varsigma$, of the reaches the earth's surface: the equivalent of the Garman homoseiste, a term introduced into homoseismal (hō-mō-sīs'mal), n. and a. the German homoseiste, a term introduced into seismological science by K. von Seebach to replace the hybrid term coseismal, used by certain seismologists writing in English.

II. a. Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve

homoseismic (hō-mō-sīs'mik), a. Same as

homoseismal.
homosporous (hō-mos'pō-rus), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, similar, + σπόρος, seed.] Having only one kind of asexually produced spores. See heterosporous.
homostaura (hō-mō-stâ'rā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + στανρός, a cross.] Homostaura figures, collectively considered.

The simpler group, the Homostaura, may have either an even or an odd number of sides. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844. homostaural (hō-mō-stâ'ral), a. [As homobaura regular produced in the same way as the body to which it belongs; specifically, in bot., homostaural (hō-mō-stâ'ral), a. [As homostaura + -al.] In morphology, having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure: applied to the figures called staurazonia homostal distinguished. pola: distinguished from heterostaural. See stauraxonia.

homostyled (hō'mō-stīld), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + στῦλος, pillar: see style².] In bot., having styles of the same length and character:

ng styles of the same length and character opposed to heterostyled. Darwin.

homotatic (hō-mō-tat'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὁμός, the same, + τάσις (τατ-), strain, stress, ⟨ τείνειν, stretch.] In mech., pertaining to a homogeneous stress .- Homotatic coefficients, fifteen coeffi-

cients of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface, upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depend. homotaxeous (hō-mō-tak'sē-us), a. [< homotaxis + -e-ous.] Same as homotaxial. homotaxial (hō-mō-tak'si-al), a. [< homotaxis + -al.] Of or pertaining to homotaxis; in geol., similarly disposed or arranged with reference to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliteness strate but underlying groups of fossiliferous strata, but not necessarily contemporaneous. Also homotaxic, homotaxcous.

When . . . the [geological] formations of distant countries are compared, ait that we can safely affirm regarding them is that those containing the same or a representative assemblage of organic remains belong to the same epoch in the history of biological progress in each area. They are homotaxial; but we cannot assert that they are contemporaneous, uniess we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of years.

Getkie, Encyc. Brit., X. 323.

regions, while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same: opposed to

But the moment the geologist has to do with large areas or with completely separated deposits, then the mischief of confounding that "homotaxis" or "similarity of arrangement," which can be demonstrated, with "synchrony" or "identity of date," for which there is not a shadow of proof, under the one common term of "contemporaneity" becomes incalculable.

Huxley, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., 1862, No. 24, p. xlvl.

homothetic (hō-mō-thet'ik), a. [$\langle Gr. \delta \mu \delta c \rangle$, the same, $+ \theta \epsilon \tau \delta c$, verbal adj. of $\tau \iota \theta \epsilon \nu a \iota$, put, place: see thesis.] In geom., similar and similarly placed; in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology.

diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise, state, or declension.

homotony (hō-mot'ō-ni), n. [ζ Gr. as if *όμο-τονία, ζ όμότονος, of the same tone: see homot-onous.] The act of maintaining the same tone; monotony. [Rare.]

belongs; specifically, in bot., curved or turned in one direction: applied also to the embryo of an anatropous embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed, in which the radicle is next the



Campylotropous Seed of Chickweed, with ho-motropous emb-

hillum. Gray. This term, which was early introduced by Richard, is synonymous with orthotropous as used by him: an unfortunate confusion, the ovule and the embryo being designated by the same term. It is, moreover, superfluous when the ovule or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous.

homotypal (hō'mō-tī-pal), a. [< homotype + -al.] Same as homotypic.

nomotype (hō'mō-tīp), n. [⟨Gr. *όμότυπος, having the same form (implied in deriv. ὁμοτυπία, sameness of form), ⟨όμός, the same, + τόπος, impression, type, form.] In biol: (a) That which is constructed on the same plan or type, as metameres of the body; that which exhibits serial homology. See homology. This is the original sense of the term, in which a homotype is a serial homologue, not an antitype or reversed repetition of another part. But serial parts may also be regarded as antitypic or symmetrical. Hence—(b) An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equivalent to another organ or part of an organ or part

a given axis.

homotypic (hō-mō-tip'ik), a. [< homotype +
-ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a homotype; of the same type; symmetrical with or
corresponding to something else on the opposite part of the same axis. Thus, the right hand
is homotypic of the left; the right and left eyes
are homotopic.

is homotypic of the left; the right and left eyes are homotypic.
homotypical (hō-mō-tip'i-kal), a. [< homotypic + -al.] Same as homotypic.
homotypy (hō'mō-ti-pi), n. [< Gr. ὁμοτυπία, sameness of form: see homotype.] In biol.: (a) Serial homology; the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the healty. The area vertex compared with another. the body. Thus, any vertebra compared with another, the shoulder compared with the hip, or the elbow with the knee, exhibits homotypy. But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry, reversed repetition, or antitypy. Hence—(b) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts

or aeross a given axis.

homuncle (hō'mung-kl), n. [⟨ L. homunculus : see homunculus.] Same as homunculus.

homuncular (hō-mung'kū-lär), a. [⟨ homunculu + -ar³.] Resembling or characteristic of

homuncule (hō-mung'kūl), n. [< L. homunculus: see homunculus.] Same as homunculus, 2.

upon him. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, vi. homunculus (hō-mung'kū-lus), n.; pl. homuneuli (-li). [L., dim. of homo (homin-, homon-), a man: see Homo.] 1. A tiny human being that may be produced (according to a fancy of Paracelsus) artificially, without a natural mother. Being produced by art, it was supposed that art was incarnate in it and that it had innate knowledge of secret

things.

2. A little man; a dwarf.
homy (hō'mi), a. [< home + -y¹.] Pertaining to or resembling home; homelike. Also spelled homey. [Colloq.]

Isaw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock" in the wet meadows near here, which looked very homy.

Kingsley, Life (1884), II. 168.

They [Euglish drawing-rooms] have a homey look, which ours sometimes lack. Christian Union, June 30, 1837.

Hon. An abbreviation of honorable, used as a

hondt, n. An obsolete spelling of hand. Chau-

Honduras bark. See bark².
hone! (hon), n. [< ME. hone, hoone, a hone, <
AS. hān, a stone (the dat. hāne is found twice in charters, in ref. to boundary-stones), = Icel. hein, a hone; perhaps = L. eŭneus, a wedge (> E. coin!, coign, quoin, q. v.), = Gr. κῶνος, a wedge, cone (> E. cone, q. v.), = Skt. çāna, a grindstone, < √ çã, çi, sharpen. The L. cos (cot-), a hone, is supposed to be from the same root.] 1. A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening delicate edge, and particularly for sharpening razors; an oilstone. A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more compact texture. See honestone.

A Hone, a Bason, three Razors, and a Comb-case.

Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

2. A thin piece of dry and stale bread; also, an oil-cake. [Prov. Eng.]—German hone, a soft, smooth, yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratisbon, and used almost exclusively for razor-setting.

ting.

hone! (hon), v.t.; pret, and pp. honed, ppr. honing. [ME. not found (cf. ME. hene, < AS. hann, stone, cast stones at); = Norw. heina, whet; from the noun.] To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone: as, to hone a razor.

Mr. Green . . brought out a jack-knite, and commenced honing it on his shoe.

J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 286.

It is the object of serial homology to determine homoty-at parts, Brande. delay.

Good brother, iet us weynd sone,
No longer here I rede we hone.

Townsley Mysteries, p. 11.
It may not helpe her for to hone, . . .
Than is goode tyme that we begynne.

York Plays, p. 349.

hone2t, n. [ME., < hone2, v.] Delay; lingering.

Tharfore Eraclins ful sone
Strake of his heuyd with-outen hone.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

hone³ (hon), r.; pret. and pp. honed, ppr. honing. [Prob. CF. hogner, formerly also hoigner, grumble, mutter, murmur, repine, whine, as a child or a dog, dial. (Norm.) honer, sing or hum in a low tone, houiner, lament.] I. intrans. To pine; long; yearn; moan. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

Some of the over in driving missed their follows be

Some of the oxen in driving missed their feilows behind, and honing after them, bellowed, as their nature is.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 6.

Commending her, lamenting, honing, wishing himself anything for her sake. Burton, Auat. of Mel., p. 525. He lies pitying himseif, honing and moaning over himself.

Lamb, The Convalescent.

Sometimes . . . I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stunnmuck, an' git ter fairly honin arter sump'n w'at got substance in it.

J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, p. 108.

II. trans. To long for; crave. [Prov. Eng.

and southern U. S.] hone⁴ (hōn), n. A kind of swelling in the cheek. hone⁵ (hōn), n. A circular barrow or hill.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here [in Yorkshire, England] called from the Norae name, hones, and, redundantly, hone-bills.

Archæologia, XLII. 170.

notitypy. Hence—(b) That kind of general homology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical, or fellows of each other, as right and left; the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis.

homuncle (hō'mung-kl), n. [< L. homunculus: homeste (hōmunculus: homeste homeste, homeste = Sp. Pg. honeste = Sw. homeste, homeste = Sp. Pg. homeste = Sw. homeste = Sw. homeste = Sp. Pg. homeste = Sw. ples; free from deceit or hypocrisy; true, candid, upright, or just in speech and action; fair in dealing, or sincere in utterance; worthy to be trusted.

Be thou lowely and honest
To riche and pouere, in worde and dede,
And then thy name to worshyp shall sprede.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Hee chides great men with most boldnesse, and is counted for it an honest fellow.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

This it is to have to do

With honest hearts: they easily may err,
But in the main they wish well to the truth.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 271.

Specifically—(a) Having the virtue of chastity; chaste; virtuous: said of a woman.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

There's an honest conscionable fellow; he takes but ten shillings of a bellows-mender.

Middleton, The Phoenix, iv. 1.

Au honest treasurer, like a black-plumed awau, Not every day our eyes may look upon. O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from honorablo motives or principles; marked by truth, justice, sincerity, fairness, etc.: as, an honest transaction; honest opinions or motives; an honest effort

Therefore, whosever maketh any promise, binding himself thereunto by an oath, let him foresee that the thing which he promiseth, be good, and honest, and not against the commandement of God.

Homilies, Against Swearing, ii.

But yet an honest mind I bore To helpless people that were poor. Jane Shore (Child's Ballads, VII. 197). Honest labor bears a lovely face.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughlon, Patient Grissel, i. 1.

3. Of honorable quality; creditable; reputable; proper; becoming: as, a man of honest report.

Glad poverte is an honeste thyng certeyu.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 327.

Vpon thi trencher no lyllthe thou see,
It is not honest, as I telie the.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

honesty

Therefore while we may (yea alwaies if it coulde be) to reloyee and take our pleasures in vertuous and honest sort, it is not only allowable, but also necessary and very naturall to man. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

4t. Excellent in quality; good.

And eke the londe is so honest
That it is plentuous and plaine;
There is no idell ground in vaine.
Gover, Conf. Amant., vii.
Of honorable appearance; fair-seeming;

having the semblance of truthfulness, fairness

l'Il devise some *honest* slauders To stain my cousin with. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Thy eye was ever chaste, thy countenance, too, honest, And all thy wooings was like maldens' talk.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

Bacchus . . . shows his honest face.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

6. Open; undisguised; boldly or frankly showing purpose, character, or quality, whether good or bad: as, the *honest* pursuit of pleasure or gain; an *honest* rogue.

But as soon as the door opened, and he beheld the hon-est swindling countenance of a hotel porter, he felt se-cure against anything but imposture. Honcells, Venetian Life, ii.

Howells, Venetian Life, it.

To make an honest woman of, to marry: used in reference to a woman whom a man marries after he has dishonored her, especially if under promise of marriage. [Colloq, and rustic.]=Syn. 1 and 2. Conscientious, trustworthy, trusty, frank.

honesti (on'est), v. t. [< ME. honesten, < L. honestare, honor, adorn, grace, < honestus, honorable: see honest, a.] To do honor to; grace; adorn. Wyelif.

You should please God, benefite your countrie, and honest your uwue name, if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of soch a Master.

Aschan, The Scholemaster, p. 21.

For fear of men, for ioss of life or goods, yea, some for advantage and gain, will honest it [the mass] with their presence, dissembling both with God and man.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

Sir Amorous, you have very much honested my lodging with your presence.

B. Jonson, Epicœue, i. 1.

honestate (on'es-tat), v. t. [L. honestatus, pp. of honestare, honor: see honest, v.] To honor. Coekeram.

honestation: (on-es-tā'shon), n. [< L. as if *honestatio(n-), < honestare, honor, adorn: see honestate, v.] Adornmeut; grace.

By which virtuous qualities and honestations [prudence and sagacity] they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 6.

honestet, n. A Middle English form of honesty. honestetet, honesteteet, n. [ME. (mod. E. as if *honestity), < OF. honestete, homestete, F. honuéteté = Pr. honestete, honestetat = Sp. honestidad = Pg. honestidade, < L. as if *honestidate(-)s, for which only honesta(t-)s, > ult. E. honesty: see honesty.] Middle English variants of honestidate.

Wedded with fortunat honestetee. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, 1. 466.

honest-hearted (on 'est-här"ted), a. Of an

Wives may be merry, and yet nones. Shok., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Shee may be an honest woman, but is not beleen'd so in her Parish, and no man is a greater Infidel in it then her Husband.

By. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Handsome Hostesse.

By.

In hir stire to the tempuli tomly ho yode,
There enestly sho offert, honourt hir goddes
With giftes of goide & of gode stones.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3001.

Wherefore brethren couet to prophecy, & forbid not to speake with tongues. And let all thynges be done honestlye and in order.

Bible of 1551, 1 Cor. xiv. 40.

2. In an honest manner; with honesty.

Either society [the Bank or the Athenœum] may pay its debts honestly, [or] either may try to defraud its creditors. Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

honestone (hōn'stōn), n. A compact, fine-grained, homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones; a very silicious clay slate, having a con-choidal fracture across the grain of the rock.

Also called novaculite.

honesty (on'es-ti), n. [\langle ME. honeste, honeste, \langle OF. honeste, honneste, oneste, onneste, honeste = Pr. honestat = Sp. honestad = It. onesta, \langle L. \langle Approximately = Fr. honestat = Sp. honestad = It. onestd, CL. honesta(t-)s, honor, reputation, character, worthiness, honesty, < honestns, honorable, honest: see honest. Cf. honestete.] 1. The character or quality of being honest or honorable; upright disposition or conduct; sincerity; honor;

virtue.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.

Shak., Iten. VIII., lii. 2.

I cannot now, in honesty, but frankly tell you, that many of these flies I have named, at least so made as we make them here, will peradventure do you no great service in your southern rivers. Cotton, in Waiton's Angler, ii. 263.

A lawyer's dealings should be just and fair, Honesty shines with great advantage there. Couper, Hope, 1, 402. Specifically -(a) Chastity; virtuous reputation; honor.

ifically—(a) Chastity; virtuous.

And also thynketh on myn honeste
That floureth yet, how foule I sholde it shende.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1576.

She said her honesty was all her dowry.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, fil. 3.

(b) The virtue of respecting the property rights of others; the absence of any disposition to cheat, steal, or lie.

Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with honesty, now whiningly implores our sympathy, now shows his teeth . . . with an ugly snarl.

R. L. Stevenson, Villon, Poet and Housebreaker.

2†. Decency; good manners.

For honestee

No vileyns word as yet to hym spak ha.

Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tala, 1. 3.

Alas, alas!
It is not honesty in me to speak
What I have seen and known.
Shak., Gthelio, iv. 1.

4t. Credit; reputation.

When Sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have honestie in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short."

Hall, Chron., p. 226.

I be seech you to remember me when you talk with your good God, that he may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully yielding my life for his truth may do you some honesty, who have put me into his service.

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

5. In bot., a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plant, Lunaria annua (L. biennis): so called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is L. rediviva; the maiden's-honesty is Clematis Vitalba.=Syn. 1. Honesty, Honor, Integrity, Probity, Rectitude, Uprightness; equity, trustworthiness, trustiness, fidelity, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; frankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extension to conduct, etc. They may be negative or positive, expressing the spirit or the act of refraining or of doing. Honesty belongs to the absolute principle of right; honor, on the other hand, belongs to accepted standards of what is due to others or to one's self. Conformity to an exalted standard of honor is more creditable and flustrious than simple honesty. In earlier usage honest and honesty retained much of their Latin significance of honorable and honorableness in the objective sense. (See Rom. xil. 17.) Integrity means soundness, and is used with especial reference to trusta (as, a man of strict business integrity), but it may consider a person as inspected and found whole by others or by himself. Probity is teated honesty, tied and proved integrity. Rectitude and uprightness draw their meanings from the idea of standing up straight, and hence matching the atandard of right, but uprightness is more manifestly connected with this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its native origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See justice.

"Honesty is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. 5. In bot., a name of several plants, especially

"Honesty is the best policy," but he who acts on that principle is not an honest man. Whately.

The sense of honour is of so fine and delicates nature that it is only to be met with in minds which are naturally noble, or in such as have been cultivated by great examples, or a refined education.

Addison, Gnardian, No. 161.

Addison, Gnardian, No. 161.

He [Savage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the pleasure of stilluence to that of integrity. Johnson.

Of commercial fame, but more Famed for thy probity from shore to shore.

Couper, In Memory of John Thornton.

The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived rectitude, but simply because it is his command, which there will be a penalty for disobeying.

II. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 44.

I know also, my God, that thou . . . hast pleasure in uprightness. 1 Chron. xxix. 17.

honewort (hōn'wert), n. $[\langle hone^4 + wort^1 \rangle]$ A name applied to several umbelliferous plants, as Sison Amomum, the stone-parsley, Trinia vul-garis, and Cryptotænia Canadensis: se named because formerly used to cure the swelling

because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.

honey (hun'i), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also hony, honie; < ME. hony, huny, huni, huniz, < AS. hunig = OS. honeg, hanig = OFries, hunig = MD. honig, honing, D. honig = MLG. honnich, L.G. honnig = OHG. honag, honang, MHG. honec, hünic, G. honig = Icel. hunang = Sw. honung, honing = Dan. houning, honey; root unknown. The Goth. werd is different, milith = Gr. μέλι (μελιτ-) = L. mel, etc.: see mildew, mell².] I. n. 1. A sweet viscid fluid collected from the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, especially by the honey-bee, Apis mellifica. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pure, is of a whitish

color tinged with yellow, of a spicy sweetness and an agreeable smell; it is soluble in water, and hecomes vinous by fermentation. It is essentially a solution of dextrose and ievulose with volatile oils and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees often fill their cells with other substances than the nectar of flowers, as molasses, honeydew, or the juices of fruits, but the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, honye, & wyna;
Now, dere soule, latt ua go dyna.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

The yellow-banded bees . . .
Fed thee, a child, lying alone,
With whitest honey in fairy gardens cull'd.

Tennyson, Eleanore.

2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most deject and wretched, That suck'd the *honey* of his music vows. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Come, Henley's orstory, Osborne's wit! The honey dropping from Favonic's tongue, Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 67.

3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach

Mi hony, mi hert, al hoi thou me makest

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

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With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares kold.

With thi kinde cumfort of alle mi kares for order to a peopled kingdom.

Shak, lien. V., i. 2.

honeyberry (hun'i-ber'i), n; pl. honeyberries

(-iz). 1. The berry of Celtis australis.—2. The berry of Melicocca bijuga.

honey-bird (hun'i-berd), n. 1. A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the Nectarinide or Meliphagide; a honey-sucker.—2.

Same as honey-guide.—3. A bee. Davies. [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one, one Master-Bee.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Honey bird (hun'i-berd'), n. 1. A bird which feeds on the sweets of flowers; one of the Nectarinide or Meliphagide; a honey-sucker.—2.

Same as honey-guide.—3. A bee. Davies. [Rare.]

The world have but one God, Heav'n

John was clothed with camel's hair; . . . and he did eat locusts and wild honey. Mark i. 6.

II. a. Having the nature of honey; sweet;

Prin. He speaks not like a man of God's making.

Arm. That's all one, my fair, sweet, honey monarch,

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey (hun'i), v.; pret. and pp. honeyed (also honied), ppr. honeying. [< honey, n.] I. trans.
1. To cover with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "honeyed lines of rhyme,"
Byron.—2. To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not honey me with fluent speech, And even adore my topless vilany?

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, iv.

II. intrans. To become sweet; be or become complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love.

honey-ant (hun'i-àut), n. An ant of the genus Myrmecocystus, as M. mexicanus or M. melliger, of southwestern North America. The latter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feet. In one form of the workers the abdomen is found in aummer distended with honey to the size of a pea or a small grape, and appears pellucid. Later in the season, when food is searce, these animated stores of honey are devoured by the other ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the inhabitants of the country. See honey-bearer.

Mellivora ratellus: so called from its fondness for honey.

for honey.

honey-bag (hun'i-bag), n. An enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other Hymenoptera and of Lepidoptera and Diptera. In it the bee stores the honey gathered from flowers, which it disgorges into the cells of the honeycomb. Also called honey-stomach.

And good monsieur, have a care the honey-bag break

And, good monsieur, have a care the honey-bag break not; I would be loth to have you over-flown with a honey-bag, signior.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

honey-balm (hun'i-bām), u. A European labiate plant, Melittis melissophyllum.
honey-basket (hun'i-bas'ket), u. In eutom., the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pollen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under corbiculum.

honey-bear (hun'i-bar), n. 1. An East Indian bear, Mellursus or Prochilus labiatus; the sloth-bear or aswail. See cut under aswail.—2. The kinkajou, Cercoleptes caudivolvulus. See cut under kinkajou.

honey-bearer (hun'i-bar"er), n. One of the honey-ants whose office it is to receive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gathered by the workers.

The workers take it [the honey] home with them and give it to the honey-bearers, who swallow . . it . . . keep it in their crops ready for use, exactly as bees keep it in cells. . . . The honey-bearers, in short, have been con-

honeycomb



Honey-bearer (Myrmecocystus melliger), with distended abdomen.
(Line shows natural size.)

verted into living honey-jars. When the workers are hungry they caress a honey-bearer and . . . sip it [the honey] from her threst.

18. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.

honey-bee (hun'i-bē), n. A bee that collects and stores honey; specifically, the hive-bee, Apis mellifica. See cuts under bec.

So work the honey-bees; Creaturea that, by a rule in nature, teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

He saw out of the coach-window a woman selling the aweet yellow gooseberries. . . and he cried, "Gie me a ha porth of honephobs."

E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 254.

honey-bloom (hun'i-blom), u. The spreading dog's-bane or Indian hemp, Apocynum andro-sæmifolium, a common American plant.

honey-bread (hun'i-bred), u. A small leguminous tree, Ceratonia Siliqua, a native of the Mediterranean region. Also called St. John's bread. See cut under Ceratonia.

honey-brown (hun'i-broun), n. In entom., a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat transferent brows in the statement of t

lucent brown.

honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz'ard), n. A bird of prey of the genus Pernis, subfamily Buteoninæ, and family Falconidæ; a pern. The common European species, P. aptiorus, is also found in Africa. It does not eat honey, but breaks into the nests of bees and wasps to get at their larve.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. honey-cell (hun'i-sel), n. A cell in a honeycomb.

Ilia [Emerson's] laconic phrases are the honey-cells of hought.

E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 172. thought. E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 172.

honeycomb (hun'i-kēm), n. [⟨ME. honycomb, hunycomb, hunycomb, hunycomb, camb, ⟨AS. hunigcamb, ⟨hunig, honey, + eamb, comb. The name is not found outside of E.; other words for 'honeycomb' are D. honigzeem = Icel. hunangs-seimr, lit. 'honey-string'; Sw. honungskaka = Dan. honningkage, lit. 'honey-cake'; G. honigscheibe, lit. 'honey-shive,' or honig-wabe, lit. 'honey-cake,' bicnen-wabe, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply wabe, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see wafer, waffle. The L. term was farus (see farus); the Gr., μελικηρίς οr μελικηρίου.] 1. A structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting of hexagonal cells with coneave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees for the reception thought.

side by side, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs. And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, and of an honeucomb.

Luke xxiv. 42.

I have eaten my honeycomb with my honey. Cant. v. 1. And well his words became him: was he not A full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence Stored from all flowers? Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2†. Sweet one; darling: a trivial term of endearment. Compare honey, 3.

What do ya, hony comb, sweete Alisoun?

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 512.

Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like these of a honeycomb.

A scratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting. II'. IV. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

Specifically -4. In mammal., the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under ruminant.—Honeycomb bottom, same as hawse-pipe bottom (which see, under hawse-pipe).—Honeycomb decoration, in ceram., a name given to the Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoms to a honeycomb.—Honeycomb moth, a tineld moth of the genus Galeria, which infests beelilves, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larve are developed and undergo their transformations. G. ceranea or mellonella, ahout an inch long, and G. alvearia, about half an inch, are perhaps the worst enemies of the bee. See ent under bee. moth.—Honeycomb sponge, the grass-sponge.—Honeycomb stitch, a stitch used in producing gathers, as in the stiff material used for smock-frucks and the like, the result being a pattern of lozunges covering the whole surface, held at their intersections by loops of thread, nauslly of a different color from that of the material.—Honeycomb tripe, the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divided into numerous small cells. It is the second stomach of a rumthant, or second part of the cardiac division of the whole stomach, next to the paunch proper or rumen, and is technically called the reticulum. See cut under runntus and the paunch proper or rumen, and between the paunch proper or rumen, and the titue the reticulum. See cut under ruminations of arminant, metallitum, and the titue the test than the Ca

by perforation or excavation, in the manner of

a honeycomb.

The rock itself over which the fort was raised is honey-combed with excavated passages for infantry and cavalry. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 180.

There is the insignificant-looking worm, the "jengen," which insidiously honeycombs the poles.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 7.

honeycombed (hun'i-kōmd), a. 1. Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb; specifically, having little cells, as cast metal when not solid.

This geyser presents a shallow basin, with rather ill-defined margin, formed of thin plates of honeycombed gey-serite. Science, IV. 22.

2. Decorated with a honeycomb pattern—either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexagons.

honeycombing (hun'i-kō-ming), n. [Verbal n. of honeycomb, v.] An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagonally across the fabric, and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge-shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief; smocking.

honey-creeper (hun'i-krē'per), n. Any bird of the American family Cærebidæ or Daenididæ; a guitguit. The species are quite numerous; one, Certhiola bahamensis, occurs in the United

States. See cut under Carebina.
honey-crock (hun'i-krok), n. A crock or pot of

Like foolish fliea about an hony-crock Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 33.

honeydew (hun'i-dû), n. [= D. honigdaauw = G. honigthau = Dan. honningdug (cf. Sw. honungsdagg); as honcy + dew. Cf. honey-rore and mildew.] 1. A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. There are two kinds, one secreted from the plants, and the other by plant-lice, bark-lice, and leaf-hoppera. Bees and anta are said to be fond of honeydew. The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants, occurring most frequently in hot weather. It usually appears as small glistening drops, but if particularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity, when it has been called manna. The manus-ash, Frazinus Ornus, exhibits this phenomenon, as does Cardius arctivites.

For he on honey-dew hath fed, And drunk the milk of Paradiae, Coleridye, Kubia Khan.

Although further and thorough investigation is necessary to eatablish the fact, this will be the final solution—that the honey-deve is largely the product of the Pulvinaria, the sap being by it extracted from the tree, and elaborated by the insect organism into this aweet substance, as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by some of the Aphides, and honey by the honey-bee. Science, III. 737.

2. A kind of chewing-tobacco prepared with

molasses. [Trade-name.] honeydewed (hun'i-dūd), a. [-ed².] Covered with honeydew. [\ honeydew +

Three accounts have been published in Eastern Prusala of white and white-apotted horses being greatly injured by eating mildewed and honeydeuved vetches.

Darwin, Var. of Animala and Plants, p. 331.

honey-eater (hun'i-ē"ter), n. One who or that which eats honey. Specifically—(a) Any bird of the family Meliphagidae; a honey-sucker. (b) A honey-bear. honeyed (hun'id), p. a. [Also honied; $\langle b \rangle$ honey + $-cd^2$.] 1. Covered with, abounding in, or as sweet as honey.

Fair was the day, the honeyed beanfield's scent The west wind bore unto him. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

Hence-2. Sweet; dulcet; soothing; mollifying: as, honeyed words.

The honeyed breath of praise. O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Allium. N. siculum (the Allium siculum of authors) is a native of Sicily. It has a slender flower-scape 3 or 4 feet high, with a cluster of long, pendulous green or purplish flowers having hone-pores.

honey-guide (hun'i-gid), n. A non-passerine African bird of the farmily Indicatoride, suppresed to guide the heavy hunters to their guide.

posed to guide the honey-hunters to their spoil; an indicator. Also called honey-bird.

honeyless (hun'i-les), u. [< honey + -less.]

Destitute of honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees, And leave them honeyless. Shak., J. C., v. 1.

honey-locust (hun'i-lo"kust), n. An ornamental North American tree, Gleditschia triacanthos. The water honey-locust is G. monosperma, also an American tree, growing from Illinois southward. The name is sometimes given to the mesquit, Prosopis juli-flora, a native of the southwestern United States.

At sunset he stood under the honey-locust tree on the wee, where he was wont to find his father waiting for lim.

G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 550.

honey-lotus (hun'i-lo"tus), n. A name sometimes given to Melilotus alba, the white melilot or sweet clover, a widely distributed European plant thoroughly naturalized in America.

honey-mesquit (hun'i-mes-ket"), n. roba or mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a small tree of the southwestern United States. Also called honey-pod and sometimes honey-locust.

honeymonth (hun'i-munth), n. Same as honey-moon. [Rare.]

Sometimes the parties fly as ander even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very honeymonth.

Tatler, No. 192.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), n. [< honey + moon, month.' Cf. honeymonth.] 1. The first month after marriage; the interval, of whatever length, commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling, visiting, or other recreation, before settling down to their ordinary occupations.

I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the honeymoon, and had lost all comfort in life before my friends had done wishing me joy. Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hence-2t. A time of prosperity or enjoyment; an occasion of advantage.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse, where, it be-ing now but honey-moone, I endeavoured to court it. Lyly, Euphuea.

honeymoon (hun'i-mön), v. i. [honeymoon, n.] To a ding-trip. To keep one's honeymoon; take a wed-

So do not I, dear, till I have found some decent sort of body to honeymoon along with me.

Trollope, Dr. Thorne, iv.

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done honeymooning, we shall start.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xivil.

honey-moth (hun'i-mêth), n. A European pyralid moth, Achrea grisella, which lives in the hives of the honey-bee.

honey-mouthed (hun'i-moutht), a. Soft or sweet in speech.

If I prove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.
Shak., W. T., it. 2.

honey-pod (hun'i-pod), n. Same as honey-mes-

honey-pot (hun'i-pot), n. A receptacle of various kinds, made of wax or other substance, and often of considerable size, in which many species of wild bees store their honey.

honey-pots (hun'i-pots), n. pl. A boys' game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by as, honeyed words.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd fibertine, is atill,
And the mute wonder furketh in men's ears,
To stead his awect and honey'd sentences.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Shak. Agnes.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

Y-FOFET, n.

Ite on a sudden felt loves honey-rore
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part.

Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1682).

honey-stalk (hun'i-stâk), n. A sweet species of clover, upon which cattle are apt to overfeed.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous, Than balts to fish, or honey-stalks to sheep. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

honey-stomach (hun'i-stum"uk), n. Same as

honey-bag.

honeystone (hun'i-ston), n. Same as mellitc.
honey-strainer (hun'i-stra'ner), n. A machine
in which honeycomb, after a thin slice has been
cut off to open the cells, is placed, and revolved
rapidly, to extract the honey by centrifugal
force. The empty comb is replaced in the hive

honey-sucker (hun'i-suk"er), n. A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers; a honey-eater or honey-bird; a nectar-bird: specifically applied



Honey-sucker (Careba carulea)

to the Meliphagida, and less technically to sun-

to the Meliphagidæ, and less technically to sundry other small, chiefly slender-billed, birds, as the Nectarinidæ, Cærebidæ, etc.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk"), n. [< ME. honysocle, hunisucele (the alleged AS. *hunisucele is due to a mistake), a dim. form of the more common ME. honysouke, < AS. hunisuce, hunisuge, hunisuge, kunigsuge, < hunig, honey, + sūean, sūgan, suck: see honey and suck. The name was applied to various plants, the ME. forms being variously glossed ligustrum (privet), locusta (for ligustrum ?), cerifolium (chervil), serpillum (wild thyme), apiayo (which elsewhere glosses AS. beówyrt, 'bee-wort,' and MHG. binsuge, binesaug, as if 'bee-suck'); the AS. forms are always glossed ligustrum (privet). The name means 'a plant from which honey is sucked,' namely by bees, as the name apiayo (< L. apis, a bee) and the MHG. binsuge, above mentioned, indicate. Other names are E. woodbine, ML. caprifolium (glossing ME. wodebyude, woodbine), D. kamperfoelie, F. chèvrefeuille, etc. (see caprifole, caprifolium), G. geissblatt, lit. 'goat-leaf,' etc.] 1. A name of upright or chimbing shrubs of the genus Lonicera, natural ovder Capwifoliuceur, natural climbing shrubs of the genus Lonicera, natural chimbing shrubs of the genus Lonicera, natural order Caprifoliacce, natives of the temperate parts of both hemispheres. They have entire opposite leaves, and axiliary, often fragrant, white, red, or yellow flowers, which are succeeded by sweetish red or purple berrics. The common honeysuckle, L. Pericymenum, a mative of central and western. Europe.

cyanckie, L. Pertactymenum, a native of central and western Europe, cultivated in the United States, is also known by the name of woodbine, and is probably the 'twisted egiantine' of Milton. L. Caprifolium, which is frequent in gardens, and is characterized by the npper pairs of leaves being nuited into a cup, and L. Tyllosteum, the fly honeysnekle, are also found in England, the ister only being probably native. L. sempervirens (trumpet or coral honeysnekle), a native of North America, is cultivated on account of the beauty of its large flowers, which are red on the ontside and yellowish within. L. ciliata is the American fly-honeysnekle; it has a honey-yellow corolla slightly tinged with purple. L. flexuosa is the Chinese honeysuckle, and L. Tartarica the Tatarian honeysnekle. The bark of L. corymbosa is used for dyeing black in Chili, and the berries of L. cærulea are a favorite food of the Kamtchadales.

I left this piace, and saw a brother of the angle sit under that honeysuckle hedge, one that will prove worth your acquaintance.

1. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 111.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank With ivy canopied, and interwove With flauuliog honey-suckle. Milton, Comus, i. 545.

With flauntiog honey-suckle.

Milton, Comus, i. 545.

A plant of some other genus. The name honey-suckle is very generally applied in northern New England to the genus Aquitenia, of the natural order Ranuncula-cea, and particularly to the native wild columbine, A. Canadensis. The African fly-honeysuckie is Halleria lucida, of the natural order Scrophularineæ; the Australian honeysucklee belong to the genus Banksia, natural order Proteaceæ, as B. serrata and B. integrifolia. The bush-honeysucklee, of the genus Diervilla (a near relative of Lonicera, the true honeysuckle), are low shrubs of North America, China, and Japan, extensively cultivated for their profuse, mostly rose-colored flowers. The dwarf honeysuckle is Cornus Succica, of the natural order Cornaceæ, a native of north temperate or arctic countries; the French honeysuckle is Hedysarum coronarium, of the natural order Leguminose; the ground-honeysuckle is Lotus corniculatus, of the natural order Leguminose; the New Zealand honeysuckle is Knighta excelsa, of the natural order Proteaceæ; ihe Tasmaniau honeysuckle is Banksia australis; the West Indian honeysuckle is Rhododendron midiforum; the white honeysuckle is Rhododendron midiforum; the white honeysuckle is Rhododendron micsosum, of the natural order Ericaceæ. Various agecies of Desmodium are also so calied. See Banksia, Diervilla, Lonicera, Cornus, Hedysarum, Desmodium, Halleria, Tecoma, Rhododendron.

According to Cuipepper, the white honeysuckle and each of the workers.

According to Culpepper, the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of meadow trefoil. In the West of England the red clover is still called honeysuckle.

Halliwell.

3. The flower of any of the above plants.

Woodbine that beareth the honeysuckle.

Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

honeysuckle-apple (hun'i-suk-l-ap'l), n. A fungus, Exobasidium Azalea, occurring on the branches of Rhododendron (Azalea) nudiflorum. It is eaten by children. Also called swampapple. [New Eng.]

honeysuckle-clover (hun'i-suk-l-klo"ver), n.

honeysuckle-clover (hun'i-suk-l-klō'vèr), n.
The common white clover, Trifolium repens.
honeysuckled (hun'i-suk*ld), a. [< honeysuckle
+ -ed².] Covered with honeysuckles.
honeysuckle-tree (hun'i-suk-l-trē), n. A plant
of the genus Banksia, natural order Proteaccæ,
of several species, particularly B. marginata (B.
australis), B. colling, B. latifolia, and B. ericifolia. The core broke trails the services. folia. They are large shrubs or small trees, natives of Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the flowers of which yield an abundance of honey.

honey-sugar (hun'i-shug'ar), n. The solid constituent of honey after granulation. It is

said to be chiefly glucose.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), n. The meadowweed, Spirwa ulmaria.

honey-sweet (hun'i-swēt), a. [< ME. hony-sweet = D. honigsoct, etc.] Sweet as honey.

For which this Januarie of whom I tolde, Considered hath inwith his dayes olde, The lusty lyf, the vertuous quyete,
That is in marriage hony-swete.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 152.

Prithee, honey-sweet husband, let me bring thee to shake. Hen. V., ii. 3.

honey-tongued (hun'i-tungd), a. Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly.

Consciences, that will not die in debi, Pay him the due of honey-tongued Boyet.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

honey-tube (hun'i-tūb), n. In entom., one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis: so called because a sweet fluid called honeydew is extruded from them.

honeyware (hun'i-war), n. Same as badder-

honeywort (hun'i-wert), n. 1. The crosswort, Galium cruciata.—2. A plant of the genus Ce-Gatum crucata.—2. A plant of the genus Cerinthe, of the natural order Boraginacew. C. major is a small European annual. The rough honeywort is C. aspera. It grows about a foot high, and has oval, stemclasping, bluish-green leaves, with white rough dots, and racemes of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey. hong? (hong), n. [Chin. hang, in Canton hong, a row or series.] 1. A Chinese warehouse, consisting of a succession of rooms or storehouses.—2. Formerly, as used by the Chinese one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton

one of the foreign factories maintained at Canton in the early days of trade with China; now, any foreign mercantile establishment in China, Japan, etc.—Hong merchants, a body of from eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the soie privilege of trading with Europeans, and were responsible for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they dealt and for their payment of customs-duties. By the treaty of 1842 their peculiar functions ceased.

honiet, n. An obsolete spelling of honey.

honied, p. a. See honeyed.

honiset, honisht, v. t. [ME. honisen, hunyschen, OF. honis-, stem of certain parts of honir, hounir = Pr. aunir = It. onire, < OHG. hōnjan (= Goth. haunjan = AS. hŷnan), disgrace, degrade, shame.] To destroy; ruin.

That hert honest and hol, that hathel he honourez, . . . And harde honysez thise other and of his erde flemez [ban-ishes from his abode].

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 596.

honi soit qui mal y pense. See Order of the Garter, under garter.

Honiton lace. See lace.
honk (hongk), n. [Imitative.] The cry of the

wild goose.

I heard the tread of a flock of geese, or else ducks, on he dry leaves in the woods by a pondhole behind my welling, where they had come up to feed, and the faint tonk, or quack, of their leader as they hurried off. Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

honk (hongk), v. i. [\ honk, n.] To emit the cry of the wild goose.

As the sir grows colder, the long wedges of geese flying south, with their commodore in advance, and honking as they fly, are seen high np in the heavens.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 169.

The sound of the heavy wing strokes [of geese] and the honking seemed directly overhead.

T'. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 61.

honker (hong'ker), n. That which honks, as a gooso; specifically, the common wild goose of America, the Canada goose, Bernicla canadensis. See cut under Bernicla. [U. S.]

See cut under Berneta. [O. S.]

My first Honker. Weil do I remember the morning on which he measured his length on the grass and flopped his life out in vain attempts to rise.

Forest and Stream, May 22, 1884.

Preity soon a big flock [of wild geese], led by an old honker, comes sailin' along, sees our decoys, an' lights.

New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

honor, honour (on'or), n. [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. honor, honour, < ME. honour, honor, honour, pronounced and sometimes written without the nounced and sometimes written without the aspirate, onour, onur (earliest form in -ur), \AF. honur, later honor, honour, OF. honur, hunur, honor, hounor, hounour, onor, ounor, ounour, even henor, enor, enur, annor (the accent being on the last syllable), later honeur, honneur, F. honneur = Pr. honor, onor = Sp. Pg. honor = It. onore, \(\) L. honor; honos (honor) (the form honos being the older, and that which is used almost exclusively in (icero), honor, repute, etc.; root exclusively in Cicero), honor, repute, etc.; root unknown. Hence ult. honest, etc.] 1. Respect blended with some degree of reverence; esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind; deferential approbation or admiration.

For men suld hald that haly tre In honore als it aw to be. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123. Thou art ciothed with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.

A prophet is not without honour, save in his own coun-Mat. xiii. 57.

But what is this honour, I mean honour indeed, and that which ought to be so dear unto us, other than a kind of history, or fame following actions of virtue?

Raleigh, Hist, World, V. iii. § 2.

Fortune placed him [James I.] in a situation in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace, and in which his accomplishments brought him no honour.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; elevation of character; a controlling sense of what is right, true, and due; probity of feeling and conduct: often applied specifically to loyalty and high courage in men and chastity in women, as virtues of the highest consideration.

To extort and take away the right of the poor is against the honor of the king. Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Hesven so comfort me
As I am free from foul pollution
With any man! my honour ta'en away,
I am no woman.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 2.

From the field of Pavia, where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals, Francis writes to his mother: "All is lost except honor." Sumner, Orations, I. 60.

A man of a nice sense of honour is one who is punctilious in doing things which he could not be punished for neglecting, and whose neglect would arouse but little disapprobation.

C. Mercier, Mind, X. 13.**

3. A state, condition, circumstance, or character which confers or attracts high consideration and respect; hence, a person of such condition or character; a source or ground of esteem, respect, or consideration, as elevated rank, dignity, conduct, etc.: as, a post of honor; I have not the honor of his acquaintance; he is an honor to his country.

He preide god yeve hem good a ueuture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to theire soules, and honour to theire soules, and honour to theire bodyes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 580.

honor

Erasmus, the honour of learning of all ours time, saide wiselise that experience is the common scholehouse of foles, and ill men. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 62.

ad ilf men.

But a irouble weigh'd upon her,
And perplex'd her, night and morn,
With the burthen of an homour
Unto which she was not born.

Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

Hence-4. That which attracts respect or admiration; distinction; adornment.

Therefore he bids thee stand, thou proud man,
Whilst, with the whisking of my sword about,
I take thy honours off.
Fletcher (and another), Nobie Gentleman, v. 1.

The grateful tree was pleas'd with what he said, And shook the shady honours of her head. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 769.

He spoke, and speaking in proud triumph spread The long-contended *honours* of her head. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 140.

A manifestation or token of esteem; a mark of respect, distinction, or high consideration: as, to do one honor; the honor of knighthood; the honors of war; military honors.

That it myght you please me do such honoure
That ye the Armes wold fouchesafe to bere
Off Luxemborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2041.

Others . . . came, and were healed: who also honoured us with many honours. Acts xxviii. 9, 10.

She may heip you to many fair preferments, . . . And iay these honours on your high desert.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

We will do him
No customary honour: since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. With a possessive personal pronoun, a deferential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally, but now (except as a mark of servility) restricted in England to the holders of certain offices, particularly judges, including those of the county courts, and in the United States to mayors, judges, and magistrates: as, your honor; his honor the judge.

Your honours shall perceive how I will work To bring this matter to the wished end. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My master (said I) . . . is come to Bath to recruit. . . . I told Thomas that your Honour had already iniisted five disbanded chairmen. Sheridan, The Rivats, if. 1. "Judge—your honor—" said Mr. Beader, "I am entered here, so to speak, as a defendant."

W. A. Buller, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, ix.

W. A. Butter, Mrs. Limbers Rame, ix.

7. In Eng. law, a seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount. Although it was not a distinct organization, but an aggregate of several manors, one court-baron was often held for the whole, but regarded as the court of each several manor. The name seems also to have been sometimes applied to a single great manor, escheating to the king, and farmed out for him, or graated by him snew.

A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the *Honour* of Cockermore, Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

The island of Ireland and the honour of Aumâle were distinctly territorial lordships. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428. 8. In whist, one of the four highest trump-eards.

See whist.

Honours—i. e. ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps—are thus reckoned: if a player and his partner, either separately or conjointly, hold—(i) the four honours, they score four points; (ii) sny three honours, they score two points; (iii) only two honours, they do not score.

Club Code, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 546.

9. pl. Civilities paid; hospitalities or courtesics rendered, as at an entertainment.

rendered, as at an entertainment.

As I was introduced (to the Greek patriarch) by the dragoman, or interpreter from the consul, I had all the honours done me that are usual at an eastern visit.

Poccode, Description of the East, I. 15.

Then hire a slave, or (if you will) a lord,
To do the honours, and to give the word.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vt. 100.

Neither is it slight praise to say of a woman that she does well the honours of her house in the way of hospitatity.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 262.

A very old man (a fragment, like the castle itself) emerged from some crumbling corner to do me the honors.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

10. Special rank or distinction conferred by a university, college, or school upon a student for eminence in scholarship or success in some par-ticular subject: usually in the plural.

I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high honors.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 6.

The son, after bearing away all the best honours of Cambridge, was ordained.

J. C. Jeaffreson, Live it Down, I. 155.

Act of honor. See oct.—An affair of honor, a duel.—Code of honor. See code, and laws of honor, below.—Court of honor, a body of persons sitting as a court to de-

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct as affecting individuals or a community. Specifically—(a) One of a class of courts which formerly existed in Europe for regulating and settling matters relating to the laws of coat-armor, precedency, etc. They were courts of chivalry.

(b) In several European armies, a court composed of officers authorized to inquire into and punish all breaches of the principles of honor on the part of officers.—Debt of honor. See debt.—Honor bright a protestation of or appeal to honor. [Colioq.]—Honors are easy. See casy.—Honors of war, formal military manifestations of respect; specifically, the privileges granted to a capitulating force at the discretion of a victorious commander. Permission to march out with all the honors of war, she right secorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with all their arms, and with colors flying, drums beating, etc.—Last honor, usually last honors, a ceremony of respect paid to the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the last honours

obsequies.

As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the last honours to his father, he set about composing those disorders which had so long distracted the kingdom by reason of the difference of religion. Bruce, Source of the Nile, 11. 401.

Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable conduct; especially, the regulations concerning the occasions for fighting due is and the methods of conducting them in an honorable manner. Such laws were formerly generally recognized and rigidly enforced by public opinion.—Maid of honor, a lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she appears in public.

Poor soui! I had a maid of honour once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of canzonets and serenades.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declara-tion, and pledging one's honor or reputation for the truth of it. The members of the British House of Lords, in their judicial capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

Look, the good man weeps!

He's houest, on mine honour.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1.

York. Upon thine honour, is he prisoner?
Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Buck. Upon mine honour, he is prisoner.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Point of honor. (a) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeling, which determines the action of a man on a particular occasion: as, he hesitated on a point of honor. (b) Under the code or laws of honor, the obligation to demand or grant satisfaction for a wrong or an insuit, especially by means of a duel.

The point of honor has been deem'd of use To teach good manners and to curb abuse. . . . Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.

Couper, Conversation, i. 163.

To do honor to. (a) To treat with special or marked respect; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to do honor to a man or to his actions. (b) To gain respect for by honorable or laudable action; do something that brings honor or credit to: as, to do honor to one's self, or to one's profession or country.—To make one's honorst, to make obeisance; do reverence.

They paced once about, in their ring, every pair making their honours, as they came before the state.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtisey awk-wardly enough with the act of a hourst in the state.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

R. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsey awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her make her honours, and go to the door. Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. 190.

Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace. = Syn. 1. Fame, Renown, etc. (see gloryl, n.); repute, consideration, esteem, credit, respect, homage, civility, deference, high-mindedness, nobleness. — 2. Integrity, Probity, etc. See honesty.

honor, honour (on or), v. t. [Early mod. E. honor, honours (ME. honouren, honuren, rarely honoren, honvern, sometimes without the aspirate, onouren, < AF. honurer, OF. honurer, honorer, honourer, onorer, etc., F. honorer = Pr. honorare, < L. honorare, honor, < honor, honos, honor, pay respect to, grace: see honor, n.]

1. To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

That man that schal the wedde bifor god with a ryng, Loue thou him & honoure. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour John v. 23.

That all men should holder the bay,

John v. 23.

Hee [Bacchns] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and
Sacrificing: in memorie whereof, Posteritie honered him
for a god.

Purchas, Pligringe, p. 452.

2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor

(with) as an honor: as, to honor one with a title. Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour. Esther vi. 9.

I may not evermore acknowledge thee, . . .

Nor thou with public kindness honour me.

Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

A custom

More honour'd in the breach than in the observance.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

To whom to nod, whom take into your coach, Whom honour with your hand.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. To perform some duty of respect or credit toward: as, to honor an invitation or an intro-

duction; specifically, in com., to accept aud pay when due: as, to honor a bill of exchange.

"With great pleasure"—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine.

D. Jerrold, Men of Character, I. 69.

honorable, honourable (on orable, a. and n. [(ME. honourable, onorable, COF. honorable, onorable, F. honorable = Sp. honorable = It. onorable, (L. honorablis (rare), that procures honor or esteem, \(\lambda\) honorare, honor: see honor, \(v.\right) I. \(a.\right) a.\right) honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; emiuent; illustrious.

Too the Courte of the Kyng till hee comme were, Too looke on Olympias the *onorable* Queene. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 577.

Many of them believed; also of honourable women which were Greeks . . , not a few. Acts xvii. 12.

2. Actuated by principles of honor or a scrupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

Thou s wretch, whom, foll'wing her old pisn,
The world accounts an honorable man,
Because foreooth thy courage has been tried,
And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side.

Cowper, Tirocinium, 1. 738.

3. Conferring or snitable for honor or distinction; creditable; reputable.

171 to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars, sand thy place shall be honourable.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., if. 4.

Nought is more honourable to a knight, Ne better doth besceme brave chevalry, Then to defend the feeble in their right.

Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 1.

Rouden

Honourable wounds from battle brought. Druden.

4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith: as, honorable intentions or motives; an honorable character.

If that thy bent of love be honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

All great & honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages,

Eradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

God send us an honourable Peace.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 27.

The dissensions between the Roman orders are on the whole honourable to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelings of both sides.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 297.

5. Held in honor; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, honorable poverty.

I acknowledge that Marriage is an honourable condition. Howell, Letters, 1. vi. 60.

Seven happy years of health and competence, And mutual love and homourable toil. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonials of esteem: as, an honorable burial.

An honourable conduct let him have.

Shak., K. John, i. 1.

I kept my seat on the sopha, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashif, the Cashif call'd to me to take his place, and shew'd me great civility; which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table.

Poccoke, Description of the East, 1. 57.

7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an honorable salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made L. Chamberisine to the Queene; who kept a very honorable table. Evelyn, Diary, May 24, 1666.

8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed npon the younger sons of earls and the children of viscounts and barons, and upon persons occupying official places of trust and honor; also upon the House of Commons as a body, as formerly upon the East Indis Company. In the United States it is commonly given to persons who hold or have held any considerable office under the national or State government, particularly to members and ex-members of Congress and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officera. Abbreviated Hon.—Honorable discharge, See discharge,—Honorable ordinary, in her. See ordinary.—Right Honorable, in Great Britsin, a title given to all peers and peeresses of the United Kingdom, to the eldest sons and all the daughters of peers above the rank of viscount, to all privy councilors, and to some civic functionaries, as the mayors of London and Dublin.

The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his mem-

aries, as the mayors of London and Dublin.

The Right Honerable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts.

Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

=Syn. I. Honerary, Honorable. See honerary.—2. Just, upright, conscientious, high-minded, magnanimous. See comparison under honesty.

II. n. 1. An honored or distinguished person.

Ector full onestly that onerable thanket: And yet the hatell on bent was breme to hehold! Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 6709.

2. One who bears the formal or official title of honorable. [Colloq.]

honorableness, honourableness (on'or-a-bl-nes), n. 1. The state of being honorable; dig-nity; distinction; eminence: as, honorableness of rank.

Honorablenesse is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustic heart, and a liberali vsing of his wealth, to encrease of honour. Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 35.

2. Honorable conduct, character, or quality; reputableness; respectability.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirthess, the honourableness or dishonourableness, of the employment.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

The Fijians, believing in the honourableness of murder, are regarded by us with astonishment.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 260.

honorably, honourably (on'or-a-bli), adv. [< ME. honourably; < honorable + -ly2.] In an honorable manner; in a manuer conferring or consistent with honor.

When I am dead, speak honourably of me. Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

honorancet, honourancet, n. [ME. honorance, honuraunce, (OF honorance, onorance, \ honorance, chonorance, chonorer, honor: see honor, v.] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.

In ye honuraunce of ihesu crist of heuene, and of his der woryi moder seynt marie, and of ale halowene, and special-like of yt blisful corsant seynt Nicholaus, yis fraternite is bygunnen. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

As honour is in honouronce, in him that honours rather than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casts it, not in him that endures it.

South, Works, VIII. ix.

honorarium (on-o-rā'ri-um), n.; pl. honoraria honorarium (on-o-ra'ri-um), n.; pl. honorarium (-a). [< L. honorarium (sc. donum), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, neut. of honorarius, honorary: see honorary.] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In England, when used of the fee of a barrister, it has reference to the fact that at common law barristers had no legal right to recover compensation for their services. Also honorary.

Each of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and be elected by ballot of stockholders. While fixing the salaries of employes, they receive no honorarium themselves.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 930.

honorary (on'or-ā-ri), a. and n. [= F. honoraire = Sp. Pg. honorario = It. onorario, < L. honorarius, of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < honor, honor: see honor.] I. a. 1. Done or made in token of honor; honoring.

Beside their real tombs, many have found honorary and empty sepulchres. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

I have near a hundred honorary letters from several parts of Europe. Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an honorary degree or title.

—3. Holding a title or place conferred as an -3. Holding a title or place conterred as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an active part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objects, but has no share in its management. An honorary officer, as distinguished from the regular officers of the same body, renders services without compensation, or without the full power or obligations of the office.

obligations of the office.

To the justices in active service the Russian law adjoins others called homorary, who are also elected, and in the same way, but who can sit only in civil cases, and then only when requested to do so by the parties to the suit, or as assistants to the acting magistrates.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 924.

Harper's Mag., IXXVI. 924.

Honorary feud. See feud2.—Honorary service, in Eng. law, a service incident to grand serjeanty and commonly annexed to some honor. = Syn. I and 2. Honorary, Honorable. Honorary refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor; as, an honorary degree, honorary membership; honorable, to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an honorable man (in two senses); an honorable alliance; an honorable motive.

II. n.; pl. honoraries (-riz). Same as honorarium

In some universities, the salary makes but a part . . . of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from honoraries or fees of his pupils.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

honor-court (on'or-kort), n. In Eng. law, a court held within an honor or seigniory.

honored, honoured (on'ord), a. In her., same

honorer, honourer (on'or-èr), n. [< honor, honour, +-cr¹.] One who honors.

Let us study dayly and diligently to shew our seines to be the true honourers and lovers of God.

Homilies, Sermou against the Feare of Death, iii.

I now have canceil'd all The thoughts of her, and offer thee myself, Myself thy perfect honourer. Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

honorific (on-o-rif'ik), a. and n. [= F. honorifique = Sp. Pg. honorifico = It. onorifico, < L.

honorificus, that does honor, honorable, \ honor, honor, + -ficus, \ facere, do, make.] I. a. Conferring honor; importing respect or deference.

Mr. Freeman (in his Comparative Politics, pp. 72, 73) has given a long list of honorife names belonging to classes or institutions, which indicate the value once set by advancing societies on the judgment of the old.

Name, Early Law and Custom, p. 23.*

A very eminent professor wrote a highly courteous and honorife letter to the papers.

**Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 51.*

II. n. A word or syllable used as a mere honorific term: as, for example, in the lau-guages of China and Japan, kwei, honorable, tao, eminent, lao, venerable, go, imperial, o, great or august, used for the second and third personal pronouns when speaking to or of another: as, kwci kwoh, your (honorable) country; go sei mci, your (imperial) name, etc.

Bailey remarks of the Veddahs that in addressing others "they use none of the honorifics so profusely common in Singhalese."

H. Spencer, Prio. of Sociol., § 398.

The absolutely necessary personal references are introduced by honorifics: that is, by honorary or humble expressions.

The Atlantic, LX. 517.

honorify (ō-nor'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. honorified, ppr. honorifying. [< OF. honorifier, < ML. honorificare, < L. honorificus, that does honorsee honorifie.] To do honor to; confer honor upon. [Rare.]

Making large statues to honorify
Thy name, memorial's rites to glorify.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

honorless, honourless (on or-les), a. [(honor, honour, + -less.] Without honor; not honored. The resdue, and the hugie heape of such as there lay

slayne,
Both numbrelesse and honourlesse they burne.
Phaer, Æneld, ii. And so, reciprocally, will an honourless king promote the worship of a fearless God. Warburton, Works, IX. xiv. honor-man (on'or-man), n. One who takes hon-

ors on graduation from a college or university.

ors on graduation from a college or university.

The anxious classical honour-man could not scribble down a whole ode of Pindar without becoming aware of what he was doing. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 223.

honoroust, honouroust, a. [< OF. honoros, onoros, < L. as if *honorosus, honorable, < hour, honor: see honor.] Honorable.

The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee, Hya swet doughter ful maydenly to vew, Hya honorous fader with harnois new.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1321.

honor-point (on or point), y. In her., the point

honor-point (on'or-point), u. In her., the point just above the center of the escutcheon or fessenoint.

hontet, v. and n. A Middle English form of hunt. Chaucer.
honved (hon'ved), n. [Hung., lit. 'defenders of the fatherland.'] The landwehr of Hungary, exclusive of artillery. The name was used in 1848-9 to denote, first the volunteers,

and then the entire revolutionary army.

hony, n. An obsolete spelling of honcy.

hoo! (hö), interj. [A sonorous syllable, a var.

of ho, ha, etc.: see ho!. Also redupl. hoohoo, q.v.]

An exclamation variously used to express excitement, delight, contempt, etc., according to the mode of utterance.

Take my cap, Jupiter, and I thank thee: cius coming home! Sha Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

cius coming home!

hoo2t, n. An obsolete form of how2.
hoo3 (hö), pron. A dislectal form of he1, A and B.
hoobubt, n. An obsolete spelling of hubbub.
hood (hid), n. [< ME. hood, hod, < AS. hōd, a
hood, = OFries. hōd = D. hoed = MLG. hōt, LG.
hood, a hat, =
OHG. huot, hōt,
MHG. huot, a
hat, hood, helmet, G. hut. a

hat, hood, hel-met, G. hut, a hat; akin to heed, and more remotely to hat: see hecd1, hat1.] 1. A covering for the head, of soft or flexible material, as cloth, leather, or chain-mail (in a suit of armor), usually extend-ing over the back of the neck and

sometimes the



A, hood of the middle ages; B, hood like A, but worn by fitting the face-opening around the head and twisting the cape of the hood into a wreath; C, hawk's hood with long tail, or troire; D, hawk's hood without the tail. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobiller français.")

and often attached to a garment worn about the body: as, the hood of a monk; the hood of an academic gown. See also cut under camail. llis cote wad of a cloute that cary was y-called, itls hod was full of holes & his heer outs. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1, 422.

On bad me by a *hood* to cover my head; But for want of mony, I myght not be sped. Lydgate, London Lackpenny.

They should be good men; their affairs as righteous: But all hoods make not monks. Shak., Hen.VIII., iii. 1. 2. In falconry, a covering for the entire head

of a hawk. It is usually adorned with a plume of feathers, and sometimes with small bells. Its especial purpose is to blind the hawk, and it is removed when the quarry is to be pursued.

3. A cover of a carriage for the protection of

its occupants, made so that it can be folded or turned back, or removed.—4. Something that resembles a hood in form, position, or use, as the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers, a chimney-cowl, etc.; specifically, in zoöl., a conformation of parts or an arrangement of color on or about the head, like or likened to a hood. See phrases under hooded.

A pair of very conspicuous white, black-edged spectacle-ke marks on the expansible portion of the neck, called to hood. Günther, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 196.

the nood.

Gainner, may be a started and the quadrants or hoods dip under the water, they close one end of a division of a gas-meter.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 351.

5. The hooded seal, Cystophora eristata. [Newfoundland.]—6. In ship-building, the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship's bottom, both inside and outside.—French hood, a head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, of which the front band was depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food More's out of fashion then an old French hood, Herbert, Hygiastlcon.

To fly out of the hood. See fly!, v. t.—To glaze one's hood: See glaze.—To put a bone in any one's hood: See bone!.—To put an ape in one's hood: See ape. hood (hid), v. t. [< ME. hooden, hoden, cover with a hood, cover; from the noun.] 1. To cover the head of with a hood; furnish with a hood: as, to hood a falcon; to hood a chimney.

When he [Scipio] was at Alexandria and diabarked, as e came first to land, he went hooded, as it were, with his be cast over his head. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 358.

1 will assure you, he can alcep no more Than a hooded hawk.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 198.

Some young shepherdess, in the linea cap and long white hooded cloak of Barbizon. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 420, Hence-2. To cover; hide; blind.

I would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less; or that I could perform more. Bacon, Letters, ii.

While grace is saying, hood mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say amen.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

The Spirit of intolerance, no longer hooded in the darkness of the clolster, now stalked abroad in all his terrors.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

[\ ME. -hode, -hod (also, with mutation of vowel, -hed, -hede, > E. -head), < AS. hād, prop. state, condition, quality, also a person, sex; in comp., condition, quality (as in cild-hād, childhood, werhād, manhood, preóst-hād, priesthood, mādenhod, maidenhed, E. maidenhod, maidenhed, etc.); maidenhed, E. maidenhood, maidenhead, etc.);

OS. hēd, condition, honor, = OHG. heit, condition, quality, sex, rank, MHG. heit, way, manner, = Icel. heidhr = Dan. hader = Sw. heder, honor, = Goth. haidhs, way, manner; as a suffix, = OS. -hēd = OFries. -hēd = D. -heid = MLG. -heit, LG. -hed = OHG. -heit, MHG. G. -heit and (after adjectives in -lich and -ig) -keit (Sw. -het, Dan. -hed, prob. after LG.). -Skt. ketu. hrightness, ampearance (4/ kit. - Ketu. hrightness, ampearance (4/ ki = Skt. ketu, brightness, appearance, $\langle \sqrt{kit}$, perceive, know.] A suffix denoting 'state, quality, character,' as in childhood, boyhood, quality, character,' as in childhood, boyhood, manhood, maidenhood, fatherhood, brotherhood, sisterhood, knighthood, priesthood, Godhood, etc. Such compounds, which are properly abstract, are sometimes used concretely with a collective sense, as brotherhood, sisterhood, priesthood, etc., meaning a body or an association of brothers, sisters, priests, etc. It is equivalent to head, as in maidenhead, Godhead, the form Godhead being now usual in the concrete sense. The suffix, originally attachable to nouns only, is in Middle English and modern use sometimes found with adjectives, as in falsehood, and in pseudo-archalc forms like drearihead, drowsthead, lustihead (head), etc., used by Spenser and his imitstors (Thomson, etc.).

hood-cap (hud'kap), n. 1. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, Cystophora cristata. See cut un-

der-nosed seal, Cystophora cristata. See cut under dripstone.

der Cystophorine.—2. A close head-dress worn hoodock (hud'ok), a. [Origin obscure.] Miby women in the reign of Henry VIII. It was a serly. [Scotch.]

close capor bonnet covering the sides of the face.

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase

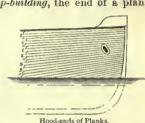
hooded (húd'ed), p. a. 1. Wearing, or covered or furnished with, a hood.—2. Specifically, in zoöl., having on the head any formation of parts or arrangement of colors like or likened to a hood, as in mammals, birds, etc.; encullate; capistrate.—3. In bot., encullate; having the apex or sides curved upward or arched over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood, as the spathe of the Indian turnip or the lip of *Cypripedium* and *Calypso*. See cut the lip of Cypripedium and Calypso. See cut under Cypripedium.—Hooded crow, Corrus cornix. See crow?. Also called hoodie-crow, Danish crow, Kentish crow, market-lew crow, Northern or Norway crore, scald crow, Screenerston crow.—Hooded merganser, an anserine bird of the family Anatidæ, the Lophodytes cucultatus.—Hooded oriole, a bird of the family Icteridæ, the Icterus cucultatus.—Hooded seal, the bladder-nosed seal, Cystophora cristata. See cut under seal.—Hooded snake, a snake in which the elastic skin of the neck is distended over clongated and very movable ribs, suggesting a hood or cowl, as in the cobra. These serpents belong to the Ismily Etapidæ or Najidæ, and especially to the genus Noja, as the Indian cobra. N tripudians, or the Egyptian asp, Naja haje. The hamadryad, Ophiophagus claps, is also a hooded snake. See cut under cobra-de-capello.—Hooded warbler, an American bird of the family Sylvicotidæ, the Myiodioctes mitratus.

hood-end, hooding-end (hud'end, hud'ing-end), n. In ship-building, the end of a plank which fits into

end), n. In shi

the rebate of thestem-postor the stern-post. hood-gastrula (hud'gas"trö-lä), n. An am-phigastrula. hoodie (hud'i),

Same hoodie-crow. [Scotch.]



hoodie-crow, hoodie-craw (hud'i-kro, -kra), u. [Sc., also hoddy-craw, huddit-craw, hoodit-craw, i. e. hooded crow; also simply hoodie, hoody, hoddy: see hoddy.] The hooded crow, Corvus cornix. [Scotch.]

They are sitting down yonder like hoodie-craws in a mist. Scott, Antiquary, viii.

On the rabbit burrows on the above there gathered hundreds and hundreds of hoodiecrops, such as you see In Cambridgeshire.

Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 237.

hooding (hud'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hood, v.]

1. A covering.—2. The strip of leather that

connects the two parts of a ffail.

hooding-end, n. See hood-end.

hood-jelly (hud'jel"i), n. A name of the Hy-

nood-jelly (nid'jel'). n. A name of the Hydromedusue or aealephs proper, such as jellyfish and sea-nettles. Haeckel.

hoodless (hid'les), a. [< ME. hodles; < hood + -less.] Having no hood.
hoodlum (höd'lum), n. [A word of no definite derivation, appar. originating in California in the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become the designation.] A young hectoring street rowdy; one of a gang of ruffians; a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow: a rough. good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; a rough. [Slang, western U. S.]

You at the East have but little idea of the hoodlums of You at the East have but little idea of the nootherns of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes, far more dangerous than are to be found in the Eastern cities. They travel in gangs, and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime.

Boston Journal, August, 1877.

hoodman† (hud'man), n. [\(\shood + man.\)] The person blindfolded in the game of hoodmanblind, now called blindman's-buff.

Re-enter Soldiers with Parolles.

Ber. A plague upon him! muffled. . . .

1 Lord. Hoodman comes. Shak., All's Weil, iv. 3.

hoodman-blind (hud'man-blind'), n. A play in which a person blinded is to catch one of the others and tell his name; blindman's-huff.

What devil was 't

That thus hath cozen'd you at hoodman-blind?

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Here [at Bracebridge Hall] were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare, hot cockles, steal the white loaf, bob apple, and snap dragon.

Irving, Christmas Eve.

hood-mold, hood-molding (hud'mold, -mol'-ding), n. In arch., the projecting molding of the arch over a medieval door or window, etc., whether inside or outside. Also called label, drip, dripstone, or weather-molding. See cuts

My hand-waled curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, hoodock, purse-proud race.
Burns, To Major Logan.

The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is remarkable for the hood-cap of five corners.

W. Thornbury, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.
hoodoo (hö'dö), n. [An irreg. var. of voodoo, or hood-cover (hūd'kuv"ér), n. Same as hood, 3. so regarded.] 1. Same as voodoo.

The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodon must be irresistibly attractive.

New York Sun, March 20, 1889.

2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; an occult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luck: opposed to mascot. [Colloq.]
—3. A name given in the northwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the products of volcanic action and erosion, left standing on the slopes of mountains and in deep gulches.

hoodoo (hö'dö), v. t. 1. Same as voodoo.—2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an

nouring or cause bad luck to, as a person or an enterprise. [Colloq.] hood-sheaf (hud'shēt), n. A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks. hood-shy (hud'shī), a. In falconry, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.

hood-top (hud'top), n. The hood or cover of

hoodwink (hud'wingk), v. t. [< hood + wink; prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see hood, n., 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blindfold.

We'll have no Cupid hoodwink'd with a searf, Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath. Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

When the bawk was not flying at her game, she was usually hood-winked, with a cap or bood provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

2. To cover; hide.

Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself. Hooker, Ecclea. Polity, vi. 6.

3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; im-

pose upon. He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew Sir P. Sidney. who struck him.

Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment hood-wink'd.

Cowper, Task, vi. 102.

=Syn. 3. See deceive. hoodwinkt, n. [\(\frac{hoodwink}{v}\)] Disguise; concealment. Davies.

No more dooth she laboure too mask her Phansye with hudwinck. Stanihurst, Eneid, iv. 176.

hoodwort (hud'wert), n. A small American plant, Scutellaria lateriflora, with axillary blue flowers.

Later the special content of the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.

hoofy (hö'fi), a. [\langle hoof + -y^1.] Belonging to a hoof.

hoody (hūd'i), n. Same as hoodie-crow. Montagu. hooer (hō'er), n. Same as huer. hoof (hōf), n.; pl. hoofs (hōfs), rarely hooves (hōvz). [\langle ME. hoof, hof, pl. hoves, hovys, \langle AS. hōf = OS. OFries.hōf =

D. hoef = LG. $h\bar{o}f = OHG$. MHG. huof, G. huf = Icel. $h\bar{o}fr = Sw$. hof = Dan. hov, hoof. Cf. OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Cf. OBulg. Bonem. Pol. Russ. kopyto, hoof, referred to kopati, Russ. kopate, etc., dig; ef. Skt. capha, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1. The casing of hard horny substance which shoothes the order of sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differs from a nail or claw only in being blunt and large enough to inclose the end of the limb; and almost every gradation is to be found between such ia to be found between auch atructures as the human nails, or the claws of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or an ox. The aubstance is the same in any case, and the same as horn, being modified and greatly thickened cuticis or epidermia. See hoofed.

With the hoofs of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets. Ezek. xxvi. 11.

Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is clovenfooted, . . . that shall ye eat.

Lev. xi. 3.

On burnish'd hooves his war-horse trode, Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, [lil.



Middle Lengthwise Section of Foot of Horse, showing the hoof-bones, etc.

1, 2, tendons of extensor muscles; 5, tendons of fexor perforatus muscle; 6, tendons of fexor perforatus muscle; 10, fetlock; 10, hoof; 2, a synovial bursa in the fetlock; joint; 4, the middle metacarpal (or metatarsal), being the "cannon-bone"; 9, a sesamoid bone or "nut-bone" behind the fetlock; joint; 13, the proximal phalanx, fetter-bone, or great pastern; 14, the median phalanx, coronary, or small pastern; 15, interphalangeal articulation; 16, a sesamoid hone or nut-bone in tendon of fexor perforans, called the navicular bone by veterinaries, but not to be confounded with the ansicular of coronet; 18, the distal phalanx, or coffin-bone.

2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not an hoof be left behind.

He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter.

Washington.

3. In geom., an ungula or part of a cylinder or cone cut off by a plane cutting both the base and the curved surface.—4. In tortoise-shell manuf., one of the smaller plates of translucent manuf., one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head.—Cleft hoof, cloven hoof, the pair of hoofs of cloven-footed ungulates, as the ruminants. Each half of the supposed hoof is a complete hoof for its own digit.—False hoof, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an animal does not walk, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the ox, deer, pig, etc.—On the hoof, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men and butchers.—To show the cloven hoof. See cloven. hoof (höf), v. t. [\langle hoof, n.] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite it. [Colloq. or slang.]

slang.]

To hoof il o'er as many weary miles . . . As e'er the bravest antier of the woods. '
Scott, Ethwald, from Notes to L. of the L.

To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground.

[Colloq., southern U. S.] hoof-bound (höf'bound), a. In farriery, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which oc-

casions pain and lameness. hoof-cushion (höf'kush"on), n. Same as hoof-

pad.
hoofed (höft), a. [< hoof + -ed².] Having a
hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl
or perissodactyl: distinguished from clawed.—
Hoofed quadrupeds, the mammallan order Ungulata.
hoofing-place (höf'ing-plās), n. The place
where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]

Wherever he herds the lord's aheep, the several other shepherds are to give way to him, and give up their hoofing-place.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 22.

Hooker, Eccies, Foiley,

For the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall hoodwink this mischance.

Shake, Tempest, iv. 1.

hoofiess (hor les), a.
no hoof or hoofs.

hoof-mark (höf'märk), n. The mark or trace
left by an animal's hoof in stepping.

hoof-pad (höf'pad), n. A proteeting cushion fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.

hoof-pick (höf'pik), n. A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.
hoof-shaped (höf'shāpt), a. Shaped like a

horse's hoof.

hoof-spreader (höf'spred"er), n. A device fitted

a hoof. In the quotation there is an allusion to Hippo-crene, a fountain near Helicon, said to have burst forth when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parte in name of peace, and softly on With numerous feete to *Hoofy* Helicon. Herrick, Appendix, p. 441.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), interj. [A redupl. of hoo'l.] An exclamation of excitement or delight, used to

express approval or assent.

hoohoo (hö'hö'), v. t. [\(\) hoohoo, interj.] To say "Hoohoo" to; approve by saying "Hoohoo": with reference to mobs or savages.

He was heartily hoohooed.

Assoc. Press Desputch, Sept. 1, 1887.

Assoc. Press Despatch, Sept. 1, 1887.

hook (hùk), n. [< ME. hok, < AS. hōc, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) hooc = MD. hoek, hoeck, a hook, D. hoek, a hook, angle, corner, quarter, cape (> Dan. Sw. huk, a cape), = LG. huk, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. haca, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. *hake, E. dial. hake, a hook: see hake¹, hake², hatch¹.] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to catch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-hook; the hook of a gate-hinge; a pothook; a crochet-hook; a cotton-hook; a car-hook; the hooks of the

I will put my hook in thy noae, and my bridie in thy lipa. laa. xxxvii. 20.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest fence;
For still the shepherd's hook
Was that the which King Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

2. A curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

Make redie nowe iche nedeful instrument, The hokes that the fern awaie shall bile, And billes all thees brerers [read breres] up to smyte.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Great Kings and Consuls, who have oft for blades And glistering Scepters handled hooks and spades. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

3. A projecting point or spit of land on the scaor lake-coast, which ends with a recurved or hook-shaped form: as, Sandy *Hook*, near New

Hooks are of the highest importance, being sometimes the only natural harbor along low flat coasts. Foster and Whitney's Lake Superior Report, 11. 260.

4. In musical notation, a pennant attached to the stem of eighth-notes, sixteenth-notes, etc.: as, L_{Hook.} Also called flag.—5. One of the projecting points of the thigh-bones of cattle. Also called hook-bonc.—6. In ship-building, same as breast-hook.—7. That which catches; a snare; a trap.

are; a trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for; besides, that hook of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

' Mak aure the nooks

of Maky's-muir crooks;
For the wily Scot takes by nooks, hooks, and crooks.

Fray of Suport (Child's Baliads, VI. 117).

[Vulgar.]—9. In

For the wity Scot takes by abooks, and crooks.

Fray of Support (Child's Baliada, VI. 117).

8. A catch; an advantage. [Vulgar.]—9. In agri., a field sown two years in succession. [Local, Eng.]—Barbless hook, afishing-hook with no barb; a needle-point hook. Such hooks have been used by the Japanese for centuries, and have recently been introduced into America. They are much used by fish-breeders, in order to avoid injuring fish taken to be kept for apawning.—Blunt hook, a surgical lustrument for seizing without piercing or tearing.—By hook or by crook. See crook.—Calvarian hook. See catvarian.—Cross-eyed hook, a hook used on trawl-lines, having the eye at the upper end of the shank at right angles to the direction of the point from the shank.—Extension hook, a kind of fish-hook; a trap-hook.—Hook and hutt, a method of placing the ends of timbers so that they resist the tendency of tensile strain to part them. See hook-searf.—Hook and eye, a metallic fastening for garments, consisting of a hook, commonly of flattened wire bent to the required shape, and an eye, usually of the same material, luto which the hook fits. Under the name of crocket and loop, this form of fastening was in use as early as the fourteenth century.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wells.

The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick," when all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had hooks and eyes [on the back of their dresses], and the girls were helpless by themselves. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago (1887), p. 106.

themselves. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago (1887), p. 106.

Hook-and-ladder company, a company of firemen provided with a carriage containing ladders and large hooked instruments for tearing down buildiogs.—Hook of nets. Same as yang of nets (which see, under yang).—Kirby hook, a kind of fish-hook having the point bent to one side of the axis of the shank. It is the form most used in the United States. There are two sorts, long-shank and ehort-shank.—Limerick hook, a fish-hook first made at Limerick, Irelaud, better adapted for artificial files than for use with bait.—Needle-point hook, a barbless hook.—Off the hooks. (a) Out of adjustment; unhinged.

He lives condemned to his share at Bruxels, and there sits filling certain politic hinges,
To hang the states on he has heaved of the hooks.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

(b) Disordered; disturbed; sick. [Slang.]

In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarie, whom I found mightily off the hooks that the ships are not gone out of the river.

Pepys, Diary.

(c) Out of existence; dead. [Siang.]

The attack was so sharp that Matllda was very near of the hooks.

Thackeray.

And Achille cried, "Odzooka!

I fear, by hia looka,
Our friend, Françoia Xavier, has popp'd of the hooks!"
Barham, Ingoldaby Legenda, II, 32.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 32.
On one's own hook, on one's own account or responsibility; by or for one's setf. [Colloq.]—Pulley-suspension hook, an S-hook (a double hook in the form of the letter S) which can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork.—Sponge-hook, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end of a wooden pole, with which aponges are gathered from the bottom. [Florida, U. S.]—Standing part of a hook, that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by means of which power is applied to it. The opposite end is called the point.

hook (huk), v. [X ME. hoken; from the noun.]
I. trans. 1. To fasten with a hook or hooks; eatch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to hook a trout.

hook a trout.

The harlot king
Is quite heyond mine arm, . . . but she
I can hook to me. Shak., W. T., li. 3. At last I hook'd my ankle in a vinc.

Tennyson, Princesa, lv.

2. To attack with the horns; catch on the horns: as, to be hooked by a cow .- 3. To catch

by artifice; entrap; insnare.

Hook him, my poor dear, hook him at any sacrifice. W. Collins, Armadale.

4. To steal by grasping; eatch up and make off with. [Colloq. or slang.]

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger, Picking of locks, or hooking cloths at windows?

T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, III. 3.

I hooked the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout. Thoreau, Walden, p. 219.

5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.

form of a hook.

2. To become attached by means of a hook, or something resembling a hook: as, a chain that hooks on to the watch.

Fal. Go, with her, with her; [to Bardolph] hook on, Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

3. To have a habit of attacking with the horns: said of a cow or other horned animal.—4. To turn away; depart; decamp: now (transitively) with an indefinite it, as a slang phrase.

Hokit out of havyn ail the hepe somyn, Hade bir at hor bake.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 4821.

[That is, 'All the heap (fleet) together hooked out of haven, had the wind at their back.']

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with end of his tail, with which he lashes limself into fury. When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, hooks it.

H. Kingsley, Ra[venshoe, ix.

hooka, hookah (hö'kä), u. [E. pelling Hind. and Pers. huqqa, a pipe for smoking, Pers. also a casket, < Ar. huqqa, a pipe for smoking, a casket, a



Hooka (a simple form)

box for poinatum; ef. Ar. huqq, a hollow place.] lu India, the water-pipe for smoking. The smok is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube. The apparatus is commonly made of expensive materials and elaborately ornamented. Also spelied hukah. See narghile, hubble-bubble.

Sublime tobacco!...
Sublime tobacco!...
Divine in hookas, glorious in s pipe,
When tipped with amber, meliow, rich, and ripe,
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

The good old hookah days are past; cheroots and pipes have now usurped the place of the aristocratic silver bowl, the cut-glass goblets, and the twisted glistening snake with silver or amber mouth-piece.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 187.

hook-and-eye, n. See hook and eye, under hook. hooka-stand (hö'kä-stand), n. A stand for supporting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground.

hook-beaked (hnk'bekt), a. Having a curved

beak or bill; curvirostral.

hookbill (huk'bil), n. [< hook + bill1.] I. A
curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird.—2. A spent male salmon whose jaws have become

hook-bill (hûk'bil), n. [\langle hook + bill^2.] A bill-hook with a curved end.
hook-billed (hûk'bild), a. Ilaving a curved bill; hook-beaked.

hook-block (huk'blok), n. A pulley-block fit-

hook-block (fluk blok), n. A pulley-block fitted with a hook at one end.
hook-bolt (huk'bōlt), n. A bolt having one end in the form of a hook.
hook-bone (huk'bōn), n. Same as hook, 5.
hook-climber (huk'klī"mėr), n. A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks, as those developed on Galium, Rubus, Rosa, Uncaria, etc. These hooks, according to Darwin, do not curl as do tendrils, but act by hooking over the supports upon which they climb, hooked (hukt or huk'ed), a. [< ME. hoked; < hook + -ed².] I. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped.

boked (hukt or huk'ea), a.

ook + -ed².] I. Bent like a hook; hook-shapeu.

The bill is short, strong, and very much hooked.

Pennant, British Zoöl, The Peregrine Falcon.

He clasps the crag with hooked hands.

Tennyson, The Eagle.

2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a hooked stick; a hooked chariot hooks: as, a hooked stick; a hooked hooks: as, a hooked stick; a hooked hooks: as, a ho 2. Having a hook or hooks; furnished with hooks: as, a hooked stick; a hooked chariot (one having sharp hooks projecting outward for offensive purposes, as used in ancient war).

The hooked chariot stood, Unstain'd with hostile blood. Milton, Nativity, l. 56.

Hooked gearing. See gearing.—Hooked tool. (a) A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a square, one side heing prolonged to serve as a handle. (b) A chisel with the end bent at an angle, used in marble-cutting where the square chisel cannot conveniently be employed. (c) A tool similar to a scorper, used in wood-turning. (d) A bent knife for paring hoofs.

The larboard galley, crippled but not daunted, swung round across his stern, and hooked herself venomonsly on to him.

The state of being bent like a hook: incurvation.

The state of being bent like a hook: incurvation.

The state of being bent like a hook: incurvation.

him.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xx.

II. intrans. 1. To bend; be in or take the orm of a hook.

Her bili hooks and bends downwards.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 383.

To become attached by means of a hook, or omething resembling a hook: as, a chain that books on to the watch.

Fal. Go, with her, with her; to Bardolph] hook on, should be in or take the hooks. Specifically—(a) One who fishes with hook and line; also, a fishing-vessel engaged in fishing with the hook: distinguished from netter. (b) 1u the spronge-fishery, one who hooks no propages. [Florida, U. 8.] (c) An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end, used to hook up or pull out racoon-systers, or knock the bnuches of them to pieces. [Georgia, U. 8.]

2. [Formerly hoker.] A thief; a filcher; a shoplifter.

such felonious outrages. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hooker² (hūk'ėr), n. [Formerly also howker
(= G. Dan. huker), < D. hocker, < hoek, a
hook. It was also called in D. hoekboot, MD.
hoekboot, a fishing-boat, < hoek, = E. hook, +
bvot = E. boat.] A two-masted Dntch vessel;
also, a small fishing-smack used on the Irish
accepts. coasts.

(Hooker or Howker).—A coast or fishing vessel—a small hoy-built craft with one mast, intended for fishing. Hookers are common on onr coasts, and greatly used by pliots, especially off Irish ports. See Smyth's "Salior's Word-Book."

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 420.

Sometimes used in contempt for any ili-conditioned or disorderly vessei.

I was overjoyed to find that the old hooker actually made two and a half knots.

The Century, XXVI, 945.

Something to set the old hooker creaking.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxvii.]

Hookeria (hù-kē'ri-ā), n. [NL., after the English botanist Sir W. J. Hooker (1785-1865).] A genus of pluricarpous mosses, the type of the tribe *Hookerieæ*.

tribe Hookerieæ. (hūk-e-rī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hookeria + -eæ.] A tribe of pluricarpous mosses, typified by the genus Hookeria. They are characterized by having the calyptra conteal or mitrate, and nearly entire at the base; the capsule suberect, horizontal, or pendnious, and usually long-pediceled; and the peristome double, of 16, usually lanceolate, teeth. The same as Hookeriaceæ of Müller and Hookeriei of other authors.

Hookeriaceæ of Muller and Hookeriet of other authors.

Hooke's green. See geren!

Hooke's gearing. See gearing.
hookey! (hûk'i), n. Same as hockey!
hookey2, n. See hooky2.
hookheal (hûk'hēl), n. The common labiate
plant Brunella (or Prunella) vulgaris, the healall. Also called hookweed.

hooking-frame (huk'ing-fram), n. A wooden frame fitted with hooks, on which fabrics may

be nung for convenience in folding and measuring.

hook-ladder (huk'lad'er), n. A ladder with a hook or hooks at the top for holding.

hook-land (huk'land), n. Land plowed and sowed every year. [Eng.]

hooklet (huk'let), n. [\(\lambda \) hook + -let. \] A small hook or hook-shaped process. Specifically—(a) In ornith., a hamulus. (b) In entom., one of the minute hook-shaped bristles found on the front edge of the posterior wings of a side together during flight.

hook-money (huk'med), n. A spanner having a curved or hooked end for grasping a nut or coupling-piece on a hose.

hookyl (huk'i), n. [\(\lambda \) hooks.—2. Given to hook ing: as, a hooky cow. [Colloq.]—3. Hooked. Davies.

A miniature sketch of his hooky nose.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Courtship.

hooky2 (huk'i), n. [In allusion to hook, v. i., 4.]

A pupil absent from school without leave; a trnant: only in the phrase to play hooky, equivalent to to play truant. Also hookey. [School slang.]

He moped to school gloomy and sad, and took his flogging along with Joe Harper for playing left.

ish-hooks, similar "coins" of silver wire were made in Lar, Persia, and were called larins; specimens also circulated in the Maidive islands. Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in Arabic letters.

Arabic letters.

hook-motion (hûk' mō"shon), n. In the steamengine, a valve-gear which
is reversed by V-hooks.

hook-nebbedt, a. [ME.
huke-nebbyde; \(\) hook +
hook deak

Hooked heak



Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well-stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a hook-nose, and an arch leer, that indicated at least as much cunning as sagacity.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He had a hook nose, handsome after its kind, but too high between the eyes.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 1.

hook-nosed (huk'nōzd), a. Having a curvated or aquiline nose.

I may justly say with the hook-nosed fellow of Rome, I ame, saw, and overcame. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

hook-pin (huk'pin), n. A tapering iron pin with a hooked head, used for pinning the frame of a floor or roof together.

a noor or root together.

hook-rope (huk'rop), n. Naut., a rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end, and whipped at the other, used in dragging chain cables out of the lockers, etc.

ers, etc.
2. [Formerly hoker.] A thief; a filcher; a hook-scarf (hnk'skärf), n. A method of unitary the hooker.

A cunning filcher, a craftle hooker.

These sly theenes and night-hookers... committed such felonious outrages.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

hook-scarf (hnk'skärf), n. A method of unitary timbers endwise so that they lock into each other. See scarf. E. H. Knight.

hook-squid (hnk'skwid), n. One of the decapodus cephalopod mollusks of the family Ony-ehoteuthididæ (allied to the common squids or ealamaries), remarkable for the length of their tentacles, the clubbed extremities of which are armed with hooks having their bases furnished with snekers, which the animals employ to seize with snekers, which the animals employ to seize their prey. They are often of large size, some attaining the length of 6 feet, and are much dreaded by bathers. They occur in most seas.

hook-sucker (hūk'snk'er), n. A fish which takes a hook or bait by a sucking motion.

hook-swivel (hūk'swiv'l), n. The swivel of a gorge-hook, used by anglers to enable them to put on or take off the bait.

hook-tip (huk'tip), n. One of certain moths, particularly those of the genus *Platypteryx*, of which the wings are tipped with hooks. The scalloped hook-tip is *P. lacertula*; the pebble

hook-tip is P. falculia.

hook-tool (huk'töl), n. I. A hand-tool used in metal-turning, which is hook-shaped, and extends beyond the rest that supports it; a hanging-tool.—2. A bent tool for wood-turning, used in bottoming boxes, lids, or other hollow work.

hookum (hö'kum), n. [Hind. hukm, a command. order, decree: see hakim.] In India, an order or instruction from a person in authority. Compare hakim.

We had no hookum from the commissioner or deputy, but Hay's chuprassie worked very hard in and about the valieys and high-road.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, 11, 226.

hookumpake (hūk'um-pāk), n. [Imitative of the bird's ery.] The American woodcock, Philohela minor. G. Trumbull, 1888. [Worcester county, Maryland, U. S.]

A wooden hookweed (hūk'wēd), n. Same as hookheal. abrics may hook-wrench (hūk'rench), n. A spanner haven and weed the spanner haven hook and the spanner have hook and the spanner haven hook and the spanner have hook a

hool1, a. A Middle English form of whole.

Chaucer. hool² (höl), n. An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of hull¹.

Poor Leezie's heart maist lsp the hool.

Burns, Hailowe'en.

hoolee (hö'lē), n. [Also hooly, hoolee, huli, prop. holi; \(\) Hind. holi. The great festival or carnival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor nival of the Hindus, held in the spring in honor of Krishna. The occasion is one of botsterous merrymaking and fooling. Friends and strsngers are pelted with red powder, or drenched with a yellow liquid from squirts. There is continual singing and dancing, more or iess obscene, and tricks are played closely resembling the April-Iooling of the English.

hoolock (hö'lok), n. [Also hulock, yulock, yulock; from a native name.] A species of Hylobates or gibbon, H. hoolock, inhabiting Assam in British India.

hooly (hūl'i), a. [Sc., also huly, in Aberdeen heelie, perhaps orig. *huvely, < *huve, hufe, hove, tarry, delay: see hore!.] Slow; cautious; careful.

hooly (hul'i), adv. [Sc., < hooly, a.] Slowly; eautiously; softly; earefully; moderately. Also hoolie.

Deal hooly wi' my head, maidens,
Deal hooly wi' my hair,
For it was washen late yestreen,
And it is wonder sair.
Sweet Willie (Child's Bailads, 11. 96).

O hooly, hooly gaed she hack, As the day began to peep. Fair Annic of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 102). Hooly and fairly, softly and smoothly; cautiously and

Hooly and fairly nun ride far journies. Ferguson's Scottish Proverbs, p. 13.

Hoon (hön), n. Samo as Hun¹. Sir W. Jones. hoondee (hön'dē), n. [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. hundi, a bill of exchange.] An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a

draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

hoop¹ (höp or hùp), n. [< ME. hoope, hope, a hoop, < AS. *hōp, not found in the same sense of 'hoop,' but what seems to be essentially the same word is found in comp., fen-hōp, mor-hōp (poet.), a hollow or pool, or a mound or hummock, or more prob. a recess, in a fen or moor; hōp-gchnæst (poet.), the dashing of the waves (against the shore of a bay ?), deriv. hōpig (poet.), in hills and hollows (of the waves); also in compound place-names, as Eást-hōp, E. East-hone. Bethlinahōp, etc. (see hopc², 2); further in in compound place-names, as East-hop, E. East-hope, Bethlinghöp, etc. (see hope2, 2); further in comp. hōp-pāda, in a gloss, i. e. a 'hoop-tunic,' or circular cloak (†); = OFries. hōp, a hoop, band, = North Fries. hop, a hoop, band, ring, = D. hoep (also dim. hoepel), a hoop, = Icel. hōp, a small landlocked bay or inlet (named appar. from its circular form), > E. hope3, a bay or inlet: see hope2 and hope3. Root unknown.] 1. A circular band or flattened ring of wood, met-al, or other material; especially, a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, etc., or for any similar purpose; also, that part of a finger-ring which surrounds the finger, as distinguished from the chaton.

A hoop of gold, a paltry ring That she did give me. Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

The performance of leaping through barrels without heads, and through hoops, especially the latter, is an exploit of long standing.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

2. A large ring of wood or iron for a child to

Had tost his ball and flown his kite, and roll'd His hoop to pleasure Edith.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A circular band of stiff material serving to expand the skirt of a woman's dress: often used, either in the singular or in the plural, for the skirt itself so expanded. The hoop or hoop skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century. (See farthingale.) The time of its greatest extravagance was the middle of the eighteenth century, when the bell-shaped skirt was expanded to enormous dimensions by hoops. At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures, one over each hip, the two being held together by a girdle. The use of hoops continued with some intermissions till about 1820. About 1832 skirts began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petticoats (see crinoline), for which were afterward substituted underskirts (called hoop-skirts) with a series of hoops at first of ratan and whalebone and afterward of flat flexible steel, which at times were nearly as large as those of a century earlier. They went out of use again about 1870.

Th' important charge, the petticoat, . . . Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale.

Pope, R. of the L., ii. 120.

But from the hoop's bewitching round, 3. A circular band of stiff material serving to

But from the hoop's bewitching round, Her very shoe has power to wound. E. Moore, Spider and Bee, Fable x.

It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 hoops had almost entirely gone out of fashion.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

4. Something resembling a hoop; anything circular: technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomacew*.

The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy,
Was grown into a hoop? Shak., Tempest, i. 2.
Each organism forms a small box, the silicious walls of which completely enclose a space; these walls in many, if not in all, species are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop, one of which emperates or silices over the other like the lid of a box. This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure.

Challenger Reports, II. 3.

5+. A certain quantity of drink, up to the first hoop on a quart pot (which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel).

I believe hoopes in quart pots were invented that every man should take his hoope, and no more. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

6†. An old English measure of capacity, variously estimated at from 1 to 4 peeks.

Half a hoop of corn.

Tullie, Siege of Carlisle, p. 22. (Halliwell.) 7. The casing inclosing a pair of millstones; also, a reinforcing band about one of the stones.

—Provingry hoop, in cask-making, a device for straining up and holding the staves. It consists of a chain and double acrews for tightening it. See cut in next column.

—To set the cock on hoop. See cock!.

2879 a hamman lamman w STATE The Park Provisory 1100p.

Off with these robes of peace and elemency, And let us hoop our aged limbs with steel, And study tortures for this tyranny!

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithin! Friends, v. 2.

I hoop the firmament, and make This my embrace the zodiack. Cleareland.

This my embrace the zodiack. Cleaveland.

hoop² (höp), v. and n. Same as whoop.
hoop³ (höp), n. [Also whoop, houpe, hoope; ⟨
F. huppe, OF. huppe, hupe = It. upupa, formerly
also upega, ⟨ L. upupa = Gr. ἐποψ, a hoopoe;
prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry; hence
the variation of forms. Cf. OHG. winthopfo,
hoffo, MHG. witchopfe, G. wiedchopf, > appar.
MD. weedhoppe, wedchoppe (also simply weede,
wede, and hoppe, D. hop), a hoopoe, lit. 'woodhopper,' ⟨ OHG. with, = AS. widu, wudu, E.
wood¹, + OHG. *hopfōn, MHG. G. hopfɛn =
AS. hoppian, E. hop¹; but the second element
may have been suggested by the imitative
name. Cf. Servian hupak, hupae, hoopoe; the
general Slavic name is also imitative, in another form, OBulg. vǔdodǔ, vǔdidǔ, Bohem. dud, other form, OBulg. vůdodů, vůdidů, Bohem. dud, Pol. dudek, Russ. udodů, Little Russ. vdod, vud-vud, udod, odud, udul, etc. See hoopoe, the form

vud, udod, odud, udul, etc. See hoopoe, the form now in use.] Same as hoopoe.
hoop4 (höp), n. [Perhaps another use of hoop3.]
A bullfinch. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
hoop-ash (höp'ash), n. 1. A species of ash.
Fraxinus sambucifolia, so called from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops. Also called black ash, ground-ash.—2. The American nettle-tree. Celtis occidentalis. See hackberry.
hoon-hoe (hön'hō) n. A fossorial bee of the

hoop-bee (höp'bē), n. A fossorial bee of the genus Eucera

genus Eucera.

hoop-cramp (höp'kramp), n. In coopering, a clutch for clasping and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel-hoop.

hoop-driver (höp'drī"vėr), n. A hand-tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel; also, a power-machine for doing the same work.

hooper¹ (hö'pèr or hùp'èr), n. [⟨hoop¹, v., +
-erl.] One who hoops easks or tubs; a cooper.
hooper² (hö'pèr), n. [⟨hoop² + -er¹; its cry
is said to resemble the syllable hoop.] The is said to resemble the syllable hoop.] The European whooping swan, Cygnus musicus: so called from its cry. It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the breast-bone, and the bill not tuberculate. The adult is snow-white, with black feet, and a black bill blotched with yellow.

hooper's (hô'per), n. Same as hoopoe.

hooper's-hidet, n. The game of blindman's-buff. Nares.

Narcs.

Mres.

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at hooper's hide.

The Winohester Wedding (old ballad).

hooping (hö'ping or hup'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hoop1, v.] 1. Hoops in general, or the materials used for hoops.—2. The hoops used in building or strengthening any article, as the hoops shrunk on a built-up gun.

For the whole length of the breech-screw, hooping is of no avail, for only longitudinal strains are here developed. Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 77. hooping-cough (hö'ping-kôf'), n. See whoop-

ing-cough.

hoop-iron (höp'i"ern), n. Strap-iron or thin ribbon-iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton, securing packing-boxes, etc. hoopkoop-plant (höp'köp-plant), n. [Etym. unknown.] Alow, spreading leguminous plant, Lespedeza striata, originally from China or Japan, but introduced (about 1850) into the southcrn Atlantic States, where it is rapidly spreading in old fields and waste places. It is greed-

hoople (hö'pl). n. [Dim. of hoopl, after D. hoopel, dim. of hoop.] A child's hoop, usually

hoop-snake

trundled with a wand called a hoople-stick.

[New York, U. S.] hoop-lock (höp'lok), n. A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the ends of a barrel-

hoop-net (höp'net), n. A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop, as a handlenet, dip-net, scoop-net, etc. A hoop-net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fish under the ice.

fish under the ice. hoopoe, hoopoo (hö'pō, -pō), n. [The form hoopoo was doubtless orig. pron. like hoopoo, which, with hoopoop, first appears about 1667-78; an imitative var. or clipped reduplication of the earlier hoop, appar. after L. upupa: see hoop3.] A tenuirostral non-passerine bird of the family Upupidæ. The best-known species is Upupa epops, the common hoopee of Enrope, a bird about 12 inches long,



Hoopoe (Upupa epops).

with a slender, sharp, decurved bill about 2½ inches long, and a large, thin, compressed, and semicircular crest, erectile at will, on the head. The general color is buff of some shade, varied with black and white on the wings and tail. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, and is widely diffused in Europe, Asia, and Africa. There are several other species of Upupa. The birds of the neighboring family Irrisoridæ are known as wood-hoopoes. Also hooper.

"Vannelina" (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French "vannean": which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the upupa of the sacients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the hoopoo.

Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue, p. 22.

You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville among the ladies' pretty feet—eh? with hooked noses and cinamon creats? Of course. Hoopoes—Upupa, as the classics have it.

Kingsley, Westward Ilo, xxvi.

hoopoopt, n. Same as hoopoe. Charleton. hoop-petticoat (höp'pet"i-köt), n. 1. Same as hoop-skirt.

Must we accept the costume of to-day, and carve, for example, a Venus in a hoop-petticoat!

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xiv.

2. A plant, Narcissus Bulbocodium, a native of heaths in France, so called from the shape of its flowers. See narcissus.

The daffodil, the "pheasant-eye," and the hoop-petticoat are all narcissuses, and bloom freely in-doors.

J. Habberton, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 367.

hoop-pine (höp'pīn), n. A large coniferous tree, Arancaria Cunninghami, a native of eastern Australia, where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet. Also called the More-

ton Bay pine.

hoop-pole (höp'pōl), n. A smooth, straight shoot of green wood, usually a sapling of small diameter, for making hoops for casks. [U. S.] hoop-ringt, n. [< ME. hope-ring; < hoop1 + ring1.] A finger-ring.

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a hope-ringe.

MS. Ashmole, 802, 101. 56. (Hallivell.)

Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.

W. Cartwright, Lady Errant (1651).

hoop-shell (höp'shel), n. A shell of the genus

hoop-shell (höp'shel), n. A shell of the genus Trochus; a top-shell.
hoop-skirt (höp'skert'), n. A petticoat stiffened and expanded by means of hoops of ratan, whalebone, or steel. Also hoop-petticoat.

The hoop-skirts now in vogue typify the swelling conceit, the empty pride and vanity, which, beginning with the upper circles, is mimicked and caricatured by all the orders of society, from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and fruit-dealer.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 315.

hoop-snake (höp'snāk), n. A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a lioop; specifically, Abastor erythrogrammus, a harmless species of the family Colubridæ, abundant in the southern United States.

hoop-tree (höp'trē), n. A shrub or low tree, Mclia sempervirens, a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

hoort, a. An obsolete spelling of hoar. Chau-

cer.

hoose, hooze (hös, höz), n. [A dial. var. of hoarse (ME. hose, etc.): see hoarse; prob. confused in part with hoast, haust, whoost, etc.] A disease incident to cattle, especially to calves, characterized by a husky congh, loss of appetite, dry muzzle, coat rough and staring, quickened respiration, the horns hot, but the ears, nose, and legs cold, aud the bowels frequently constipated. It is caused by the filling of the bronchist tubes and air-passages with hair-like white worms, the eggs of which are found ou the grass in damp pasturea.

Hoosier (hö'zhèr), n. [A name of homely form, doubtless of some forgotten local origin, Va.

doubtless of some forgotten local origin. Various stories are told to account for it, but none are anthenticated by evidence.] An inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname: also used adjectively. [U. S.]

It has been in my mind since I was a *Hoosier* boy to do something toward describing life in the back-country districts of the Western States.

E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

E. Eggleston, Hoosier Schoolmaster, p. 5.

hoot (höt), v. [< ME. houten, huten, hoten, prob. of Scand. origin, < OSw. huta, in the phrase hut ut en, cast out with contempt, as one would a dog, lit. 'hoot out one,' Sw. huta ut, take oue up sharply, lit. 'hoot out.' Cf. MHG. hiuzen, hūzen, call to the pursuit; imitative words, in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables, Sw. hut, begone, Sc. hoot, hout, q. v. (cf. W. hwt, off, away, Ir. ut, ont, pshaw, Gael. ut ut, interj. of dislike), D. hui, Dau. huj, ho, halloo. The reg. form repr. ME. houten would be hout (riming with shout, so reg. houp for hoop²); but the imitation preserves the more sonorous sound.] I. intrans.

1. To cry out or shout in contempt.

And thow, Astrot, hot out and have onte onre knames.

And thow, Astrot, hot out and hane onte oure knaues, Coltyng and al hus kynne oure estel to sane. Piers Plowman (C), xxl. 289.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children howted at her.

Nashe, Plerce Penilesse.

I am wretched! I am wretched!
Open'd, discover'd, lost to my wishes!
I shall be hooted at.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ill. 4.

The agitators harangued, the mobs hooted. 2. To cry as some owls: distinguished from screech.

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wonders At our quaint spirits.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

hoot (höt), n. [\langle hoot, v.] A cry or shout in

hoot (höt), interj. [See hoot, v.] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation, and sometimes of disbelief: equivalent to fie, tut, tush, pshaw, etc. Also hoot-toot, hout, hout-tout. [Scotch.] hooting-owl (hö'ting-oul), n. Same as hootowl

hoot-owl (höt'oul), n. An owl that hoots: distinguished from screech-owl.

He could hear the . . . quall, hoot-owl, and acreech-owl sing to perfection. Connecticut Courant, June 9, 1887.

hoot-toot (höt'töt'), interj. Same as hoot. hoovelt, v. i. Same as hore3. hoove2, hooven (höv, hö'vn), n. [< hooven, a.] A disease of cattle in which the stomach is in-

A disease of cattle in which the stomach is inflated with gas, caused generally by eating too much green food. Also hove.

hooven, hoven? (hö'vn, hō'vn), a. [Orig. pp. (dial. hooven) of heave, q. v.] Affected with the disease called hoove: as, hooven cattle.

hop! (hop), v.; pret. and pp. hopped, ppr. hopping. [< ME. hoppen, hop, leap, dance, < AS. hoppian (found only once, in the sense of 'hop, leap,' but the sense of 'dance' is proved by the deriv. hoppestre, a female dancer), also hoppetan = MD. hoppen, hobben, freq. hoppelen, leap, dance, D. hoppen, hop, = OHG. *hopfon, MHG. G. hopfen (also hoppen, freq. hoppeth, of LG. origin) = Icel. hoppa, hop, skip, = Sw. hoppa, hop, leap, jump, = Dan. hoppe, hop, skip, jump. Other forms are AS. *hyppan, ME. hyppen, huppen, hippen, E. dial. hip, hop, skip, etc.

see hip3), and AS. hoppetan, ME. *hoppeten, E. dial. hoppet, hop (see hoppet); not found in Goth. Hence hopper!, hopple, hobble, etc.] I. intrans.

1. To leap, or move by successive leaps or sudden starts; skip, as birds; frisk or dance about; spring; specifically, as applied to persons, to spring or leap with one foot.

He cam hauping on se foot,
And winking wi' ae ee.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 398).

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

The painted birds, companions of the spring,

Hopping from sprsy to sprsy, were heard to sing.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, 1. 46.

2. To limp; halt; walk lame.

The limping amith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word.

Dryden, Iliad, i.

A diminutive old hag, who, with crutches, hopped forward to Abudsh.

Sir C. Morell, tr. of Tales of the Genil, p. 25.

3t. To dance.

We olde med, I drede, so fare we,
Til we be roten, can we nat be rype:
We hoppen alway, whil the world wol pype.
Chaucer, Prof. to Reeve's Tale, 1. 22.

Where wooers hoppe in and out, iong time may bring Him that hoppeth beat at last to have the ring. J. Heywood, Proverbs.

J. Heywood, Proverbs.

Hopping mad, so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes. Old Miss C—— went straight and told her; which made Liddy Ann hoppin' mad.

Mrs. Whitcher, Widow Bedott, p. 275.

Mrs. Whitcher, widow Bedott, p. 275.

Syn. Leap, Trip, etc. See skip.

II. trans. 1. To jump over. [Colloq.]—2. In cutting rasps, to carry (the punch) with a skipping movement the required distance between the teeth: as, to hop the punch.—To hop the twig. (a) To escape one's creditors. (b) To die. [Slang in both senses. The latter is more common.]=Syn. See skip, p. 4.

hop¹ (hop), n. [= Dan. hop = Sw. hopp, a leap on one foot; from the verb.] 1. A leap, especially on one foot; a light spring.—2. A dance; a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

Saratoga expression.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenira of some Continents, p. 166. At our quaint spirita.

Shak, M. N. D., ii. 3.

II. trans. To drive or pursue with eries or shouts uttered in contempt; utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.

Away, and let me shift; I shall be hooted else.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

His play had not been hooted from the boards.

Macaulay, Madame D'Arbiay.

hoot (höt), n. [< hoot, v.] A cry or shout in contempt.

hoot (höt), interj. [See hoot, v.] An exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction, of some degree of irritation. and sometimes of dishelief: ed with hop²; but evidence is lacking.] 1. A plant, Humulus Lupulus, of the natural order



Male Flowering Branch (1) and Fruiting Branch (2) of Hop (Humn lus Lupulus). a, male flower; b, female flower; c, single fruit; d, embryo.

Urticacea, with long twining stems and abun-Urticaceae, with long twining stems and abundant 3- to 5-lobed leaves. The female flowers, which grow in strobiles or catkins, are need to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors, and to preserve them from fermentation, their active properties depending on the presence of an aromatic and mildly narotic resin, called lupulin, secreted by the scales and fruit. The hop-plant is a dioctiona perennial, indigenous in temperate Europe, Asia, and North America. It is trained upon poles, and requires to be cultivated with great care; a full crop is not produced till the fourth or fifth year after planting. The hops when ripe are picked by hand, dried in a klin called an oast, and packed into baga or pocketa. They can be kept several years by tight packing. In medicine hops are used as a tonic and soporific, in tincture and infusion, and in some cases in bulk.

A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn.

A land of hops and poppy-mingled corn.

Tennyson, Alymer'z Field.

There are makera of beer who substitute for the clean bitter of the hops some deleterious drug.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

2. pl. The flowers of this plant, as used in brewing, medicine, etc.—3. Wood fit for hoppoles. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
hop² (hop), v.; pret. and pp. hopped, ppr. hopping. [< hop², n.] I. trans. To treat with hops: as, to hop ale.

The worta [in operations of brewing beer] are then boiled and hopped in the copper.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 140.

The beers are very strongly hopped.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 229.

II. intrans. To pick or gather hops.

After that, I was a hopping, and made my 15s. regular at it, and a haymaking.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 104.

hop-hack (hop'bak), n. The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer. hopbind; (hop'bind), n. [\$\langle\$hop2 + bind.] Same as hopbine.

It is . . . made felony without benefit of ciergy, malt-ciously to cut any hop-binds growing in a plantation of hops.

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

hopbine (hop'bin), n. [Prop. hopbind, q. v. Cf. woodbine, woodbind.] The elimbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.
hop-bush (hop'bish), n. A shrub, Dodonwa triquetra, of the natural order Sapindaceæ, a native of Australia, where the capsules are used as a substitute for hops. a dancing-party. [Prov. Eng.; conoq., c. and adancing-party. [Prov

hop-dog (hop'dog), n. A tool used for drawing hop-poles out of the ground. [Prov. Eng.] hop-drier (hop'dri"er), n. A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops;

inclosure fitted with trays, etc., for drying hops; a hop-kilu.

hope! (hōp), v.; pret. and pp. hoped, ppr. hoping. [< ME. hopen, hope, sometimes merely expect, think, guess, without implication of desire; < AS. hopian (pret. hopode), hope, look for (followed by prep. tō, to, or by a clause with thæt, that), = D. hopen, hopen = MLG. LG. hopen, hapen = MHG. hoffen, G. hoffen = Icel. hopask, refl., = Sw. hoppas, refl., = Dan. haabe, hope. Root unknown; the L. cupere, desire, does not agree phonetically: see cupidity.] I. intruns. 1. To entertain or indulge an expectation of something desired. tation of something desired.

But if we hope for that we see not, then do we with pstelence walt for it. Rom. viii. 25.

Are we to hope for more rewards or greatness,
Or any thing but desth, now he is dead?

Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

2. To have confidence; trust with earnest expectation of good.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God. Ps. xiii. 11.

And I can weep, can hope, and can despond, Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee! Cowper, Task, iii. 841.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar.
Pope, Essay on Man, 1. 91.

To hope against hope, to hope without hopeful prospect or encouragement; hope in the absence of all the conditions which justify hope.

II. trans. 1. To desire with expectation; look forward to as desirable, with the expectation of obtaining: with a clause (with or without that) or less commonly. that) or, less commonly, a noun as object.

My father dead, my fortune lives for me;
And I do hope good days, and long, to see.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

Now am I feeble grown; my end drawa nigh; I hope my end drawa nigh. Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

[Hope is also loosely used as synonymous with desire, long

2t. To expect; regard as likely to happen: not implying desire: with a clause as object.

Thare ere many maners of thynkynges, whilke ere beate to the I cane noghte say, bot I hope the whilke thou felia maste sanour in and maste riste for the tyme it ea beate for the. **Itampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

In his bosum he hid his hand And said he hurt it on a brand. "Thar-on," he said, "I haue slike pine [paln] That I hope my hand to tyne [lose]." Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

3. To imagine; have an impression; think: with an effect of irony: as, I hope I know what I am talking about. [Colloq.]

Why, very well; 1 hope here be truths.

Shak., M. for M., ii. I.

hope¹ (hōp), n. [\langle ME. hope, hope, expectation, ground or object of hope, \langle AS. hopa (also in comp. $t\bar{o}$ -hopa) = D. hoop = MHG. hoffe = Sw. hopp = Dan. haab, hope; from the verb.] 1. Expectation of something desired; desire accompanied by expectation.

Captain Swan . . . and his Men being now agreed, and they inconraged with the hope of gain, which works its way thro all Difficulties, we set out from Cape Corrientes, March the Stat, 1686. Dampier, Voyages, I. 280.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thiog which is apt to delight him.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 9.

It was natural that the rage of their disappointment should be proportioned to the extravagance of their hopes. Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future disposition or conduct of some person; trust, especially a high or holy trust.

Who [Abraham] against hope believed in hope, that he might become the father of many nations. Rom. iv. 18.

We have receiv'd a comfortable hope That all will speed well. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortone, i. 1.

Just so much hope I have of thee
As on this dry staff fruit and flowers to see!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 387.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground of expectation or promise of desired good; promise.

When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field, stood many Trojan mothers sharing joy.

Shak., Lucrece, 1, 1430.

I was my parents' only hope, They ne'er had ane but me. Mary Hamilton (Child'a Ballada, III. 330).

Then they [the nobles] enacted, that Edwi Brother of Edmund, a Prince of great hope, should be banish't the Realm.

Milton, Hiat. Eng., vi.

4. The object of hope; the thing hoped for.

For we are saved hy hope; but hope that is seen is not hope: for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?

Rom. viii. 24.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain, And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

5†. Expectation, without prognostication. [Rare.]

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's hopes.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 5†. Expectation, without reference to desire;

Forlorn hope. See forlorn. = Syn. 3. Reliance, depen-

hope² (hop), n. [\langle ME. hope, a valley, \langle AS. * $\hbar \bar{o} p$, prob. in the same sense, but it is not found except in comp., with indeterminate sense: see hoop¹.] 1. A hollow; a valley; especially, the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes: nearly equivalent to comb³. [Prov. Eng. and

Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes, . . . Thorowe hopes and hymiande hillys and other.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2503.

Descending by a path towards a well-known ford, Dumple crossed the small river, . . . and approached . . . the farm-ateading of Charlle's-hope.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiil.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the ammer months, and pasturing their cattle in the grains and hopes of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.

Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

2. A mound; a hill. [Prov. Eng.] This word

2. A mound; a fill. [Prov. Eng.] This word occurs in several place-names, as Easthope, Kirkhope, Stanhope, etc. hope³ (hōp), n. [\langle Icel. hōpr, a small landlocked bay or inlet, named appar. from its circular form, the word being prob. identical with hōp, a recess or inlet, = AS. *hōp, E. hoop1, a

ley.] An inlet; a small bay; a haven.

To the north la St. Margaret's Hope, a very safe harbour r ships. Wallace, Orkney, p. 8.

It was a little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea. . . . It was called Wolf's.hope (I. e. Wolf's haven). Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xil.

Oure manciple, I hope he wil be deed.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 109.

This bosum he hid his hand

A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants,

A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, belonging to the natural order Dipterocarpee. It is characterized by a short calyx-tube of five parts, two of which are extended into wings, a 5-cleft convolute corolla, 15 or 10 stamens, and a 3-celled ovary. They are resinous trees, with entire corlaceous leaves and flowers, often accured along the ramifications of the panicle. Ten apeclea are known, natives of tropical Asia. H. odorata is an evergreen tree, 86 feet or more in height, a native of British Burma and the Andaman Islands. The wood is yellow or yellowish-brown, hard, and close-grained. It is the chief timber-tree of sonthern Tenasserim, being naed for honae-building, cart-wheels, etc. The tree yields a yellow resin, used by the natives, when mixed with beeswax and red ocher, to make a wax used to fasten their arrowand apear-heads.

honeful (hôp'ful), a, and n. [\(\) hope \(\) + -ful. \[\]

hopeful (hōp'ful), a. and n. [< hopel + -ful.]
I. a. 1. Full of hope; having desire with expectation of its fulfilment.

If ever he have child, abortive be it, . . . Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May fright the hopeful mother at the view.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

For the air of youth,

Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign

A melancholy damp of cold and dry,

To weigh thy apirits down. Milton, P. L., xl. 543.

2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising advantage or success: as, a hopeful prospect: often used ironically.

Horse could never passe; Much lease their chariots, after them: yet for the foot there

Some hopefull service, which they wisht.

Chapman, Iliad, xil.

While they [the people] were under the sense of their present miseries, Samuel puts them into the most hopefull way for their deliverance.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

A republic in an over-civilized, highly centralized, burreaucratically governed country, with a religiously hollow, hasty, violent, excitable people, seems of all social experiments the least hopeful.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 429.

Among others, one of Lady Lizard's daughters, and her hopeful maid, made their entrance.

Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

=Syn. 1. Confident, sanguine, bnoyant, enthusiastic.
II. n. A more or less wilful, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family. [Colloq.]

The young Hopeful was by no means a fool, and in some matters more than a match for his father.

Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxiv.

Mrs. Dr. Land's youngest hopeful, who had been brought away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonlal alliance with the butler.

The Atlantic, LIX. 185.

hopefully (hop'ful-i), adv. In a hopeful or encouraging manner; in a manner to excite hope; with ground for expectation of advantage, sucor pleasure.

hopefulness (hōp'ful-nes), n. The state or quality of being hopeful, or of giving ground

for hope.

hopeite, hopite (hō'pit), n. [After Professor Thomas Charles Hope of Edinburgh (1766-1844).] A transparent, light-colored mineral, a hydrous zine phosphate, found in the calaminmines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

hopeless (hōp'les), a. [= Dan. haablös = Sw. hopplös; as hopel + -less.] 1. Without hope; having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired: desmaring.

the thing desired; despairing.

I am a woman, friendleas, hopeleas.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Hopeless grief that knows no tears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 51.

The most hopeless idleness is that most amouthed with excellent plans. Eagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 150. 3t. Unhoped for; unexpected.

Ilia watry eies drizling like deawy rayne
He np gan lifte toward the azure skies,
From whence descend all hopelesse remedles.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 34.
Gluing thanks to God for so hopelesse a delinerance, it pleased his Dinine power, both they and their prouision came safely aboord.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 94.

=Syn. 1. Despouding, discouraged. - 2. Incurable, irremediable, incorrigible, irreparable.

circular band: see hoop1, and cf. hope2, a val- hopelessly (hop'les-li), adv. In a hopeless manner; without hope; utterly; irretrievably.

For thus their sense informeth them, and herein their reason cannot rectific them; and therefore hopelessly continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

hopelessness (hōp'les-nes), n. The state of being hopeless; discouragement; despair. hoper (hō'per), n. One who hopes. Swift. hopes (hōps), n. A plant, Matthiola ineana, the common stock.

hop-factor (hop'fak"tor), n. A dealer in hops; one who buys and sells hops, either on his own

one who buys and sells hops, either on his own account or for a commission.

hop-feeder (hop'fē/dèr), n. An insect which feeds upon the hop.

hop-flea (hop'flē), n. A very small coleopterous insect, Haltica eoncinna, destructive to hops. It is about one tenth of an inch long. The turning fee is enother grocies of this group.

nip-flea is another species of this genus. hop-fly (hop'fli), n. An aphid, Phorodon humuli, found on hops.

hop-frame (hop'frām), n. A trellis or frame of poles or wires, on which growing hop-vines may be supported.

hop-frogfly (hop'frog"flī), n. Same as hop-froth-

hop-frothfly (hop'frôth'fli), n. A species of froth-fly, Aphrophora interrupta, or Amblyee-phalus interruptus, which does much damage in hop-plantations, where it sometimes appears in great multitudes. It is about one fourth of an inch long, and of a yellow color variegated with

hop-garden (hop'gär'dn), n. Same as hopyard.

Accounting new land beat for hops, the Kentish planters plant their hop-gardens with apple-trees at a large distance, and with cherry-trees between.

Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.

hop-harlott, n. Same as hap-harlot.

hop-hornbeam (hop'hôrn'bēm), n. The American ironwood, Ostrya Virginica: so called from the resemblance of the inflated involnere to the fruit of the hop.

hopingly (hō'ping-li), adv. With hope; with expectant desire.
hopite, n. See hopeite.
hop-jack (hop'jak), n. In brewing, a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash-tubs, and to allow the wort to flow away. Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled, and the hops are then added.

hop-kiln (hop'kil), n. An apartment for dry-

ing hops; a hop-drier.

ing hops; a hop-drier.

Hopkinsian (hop-kin'zi-an), a. and n. [\lambda Hopkins (see def.) + -ian. The surname Hopkins is a patronymic possessive or genitive of Hopkin, which stands for Hobkin, \lambda Hob, a familiar form of Robin or Robert (see hob2), + dim. -kin.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the New England divine Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803), or to his destricted. his doctrines.

II. n. An adherent of the theological system founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others.

Also called Hopkinsonian.

Also called Hopkinsonian.

Hopkinsianism (hop-kin'zi-an-izm), n. [\(\) Hopkinsian + -ism.] The theological principles or doctrines maintained by Dr. Samuel Hopkins. Hopkinslanism was Calvinistic, and a development of the system tanght by Jonathan Edwards. It laid especial stress on the sovereignty and decrees of God, election, the obligation of Impenitent sinners to submit to the divine will, the overruling of evil to the good of the universe, sin and holiness as not inherent in man's nature apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man exclusively and personally, eternity of future punishment, etc. As a distinct system Hopkinsianiam no longer exists, but much of it reappears in the so-called New England theology.

Puritan theology had developed in New England Into Edwardism, and then into *Hopkinsianism*, Emmonsiam, and Taylorism. *Encyc. Erit.*, XIX. 700.

acanthopterygian issues, named from the genus Hoplegnathus. It is characterized by perfect ventral fins, the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, naked jaws, and jaw-teeth confluent into a trenchant lamella. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Pacific ocean. Also erroueously written Hoplognathides.

Hoplegnathus (hop-leg'nā-thus), n. [NL. (originally Oplegnathus): so called in ref. to the form of the jaws, likened to a horse's hoof; irreg. $\langle Gr. \delta\pi\lambda\eta, \text{hoof} (\langle \delta\pi\lambda\sigma, \text{a shield}, \delta\pi\lambda\alpha, \text{arms}), + \gamma\nu\delta\theta_{0\varsigma}, \text{jaw.}]$ The typical genus of the family Hoplegnathidæ, remarkable for the



exposed naked jaws, which somewhat resemble

exposed hared jaws, which somewhat resemble the margin of a hoof. **Hoplia** (hop'li- \ddot{a}), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1803), ζ Gr. $\delta\pi\lambda a$, arms: see hoplite.] A large genus of scarabæoid heetles, typical of the family Hopliide, having the last abdomi-

ing the last abdominal segment very short and the pygi-dium vertical in both sexes. There are dium vertical in both sexes. There are more than 100 species, of all parts of the world; 12 are North American.

Hoplichthyidæ (hoplik-thi'i-dē), n. pl.

[NL., < Hoplichthys + -idæ.] A family of ishes, represented by

idee.] A family or fishes, represented by the genus Hopliel-thys. The body and head are much depressed, a single dorsal row and on each side a lateral row of large plates are developed, the body is bony, and the interoperculum is reduced and separated from the other opercular bones. The only known species, Hoplichthys langedorfi, is an inhabitant of the Jspanese seas.

Hoplichthys (hop-lik'this), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ôπλον.] a large shield, + ½θίχ, a fish.] A genus of fishes, representing the family Hoplichthyidæ. Also written Oplichthys.

Hopliidæ (hop-li'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hoplia + -idæ.] A family of the melolonthid group of scarabæoid beetles, proposed by Burmeister in 1844, but not generally adopted.

hoplite (hop'lit), n. [⟨ L. hoplites, ⟨Gr. ôπλίτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, ⟨ ôπλου, lit. au im-





Hoplite.—Achilles and Troilus, from a cup by Euphronius, about 480 B. C.

foot-soldier, ôπλον, lit. au implement or tool. pl. δπλα, implements of war, arms and armor.] In Gr. antiq., a heavy-armed foot-soldier, armed with helmet, cuirass or thorax, and greaves, bearing a large shield, and.

weapons, a sword, one or more spears or javelins, and sometimes a battle-ax.

sword, one of hories spears of javenus, and states times a battle-ax.

Hoplocephalus (hop-lō-sef'a-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. δπλον, a large shield, + κεφαλη, head.] An Australian genus of venomous serpents, of the family Elapidæ, having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows, entire subcaudal scutes, and no distinct neck. They are viviparous, very poisonous, and when irritated apread the neck to some extent like a cobra. H. superbus is an example. G. Cuvier, 1829.

Hoplonemertea (hop | lō-ne-mer' tō-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. δπλα, arms, armor, + NL. Nemertea, q. v.] A division of nemertean worms, correlated with Schizonemertea and Palwonemertea, containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet, as in Nemertes proper, Amphiporus, etc. Hubrecht. Same as Tremacephalidæ (Keferstein).

hoplonemertean (hop/lo-ne-mer'te-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hoplonemertea.

II. n. One of the Hoplonemertea.

hoplonemertine (hop/lo-ne-mer'tin), a. and a.

hoplonemertine (hop'lō-ne-mer'tin), a. and n. Same as hoplonemerteau.

Hoplonemertini. (hop-lō-nem-er-tī'nī), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. δπλα, arms, armor, + NL. Nemertini, q. v.] Same as Hoplonemertea.

Hoplophoridæ (hop-lō-for'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hoplophorus + -idæ.] A family of fossil armadillos of South America, named from the genus Hoplophorus; the glyptodons: same as Glyptodontidæ, 1. See cut under Glyptodon.

Hoplophorus (hop-lof'ō-rus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. οπλοφόρος, bearing arms, armed, ⟨ δπλα, arms, armor, + -φορος, ⟨ φέρεν = E. bear¹.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. Also written Oplophorus. Milne-Edwards, 1837.—2. The typical genus of Hoplophoridæ. Several species are described from the Hoplophoridæ. Several species are described from the Pleistocene of South America, as H. euphracius, H. ornatus. Lund, 1839.

Hoplopidæ (hop-lop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hop-lopus + -idæ.] A family of mites, typified by the genus Hoplopus. Also Hoplopini. Canestrini and Fanzago, 1877.

hoplopleurid (hop-lō-plö'rid), n. A fish of the family Hoplopleuridæ.

Hoplopleuridæ (hop-lō-plö'ri-dō), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. δπλα, arms, armor, + πλευρό, rib, + -idæ.]
A family of extinct Cretaeeous and early Ter-A family of extinct Cretaeeous and early Tertiary fishes, with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular scutes with intermediate scale-like smaller ones, and the head long and with produced jaws. It includes the genera Derectis, Leptotrachelus, Saurorhamphus, etc. Derectidæ is a synonym.

Hoplopterus (hop-lop'te-rus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ôπλα, arms, armor, + πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing; the spur-winged plovers. H. spinosus is an example. C. L. Bonaparte, 1831.

Hoplopus (hop'lō-pus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ôπλα, arms, armor, + πούς (ποό-) = E. foot.] In entom.: (a) A genus of scarabæoid beetles: synonymous with Anomala. Samonelle, 1819. (b) A genus of wasps, of the family Odyncridæ, with

Agenus of wasps, of the family Odyneridæ, with about 20 European species. Also, improperly. Oplopus. Wesmael, 1833. (e) In Araehnida, a genus of mites, typical of the family Hoplopidæ, erected for the reception of the Cæeulus eehinges of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. Canestrini and Fanzago, 1877. hop-marjoram (hop'mär*jō-ram), n. A small labiate plant, Origanum Dictamnus, a native of Crete.
Agenus of Mites, typical of the family Hoplopidæ, eehinges of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes. Canestrini and Fanzago, 1877. hop-marjoram (hop'mär*jō-ram), n. A small labiate plant, Origanum Dictamnus, a native of Crete.
All Discussion of the control o

possess eyes. Canestrini and Fanzago, 1877. hop-marjoram (hop'mär'jō-ram), n. A small labiate plant, Origanum Dictamnus, a native of

hop-medick (hop'med'ik), n. Same as hop-tre-

hop-mildew (hop'mil'dū), n. A fungus, Sphærotheea humuli, living upon the hop.
hop-oil (hop'oil), n. An aerid oil obtained by pressure from the flower-heads of the hop, Humber Land

mulus Lupulus. hop-o'-my-thumb (hop'o-mi-thum'), n. hop on my thumb, early mod. E. hoppe upon my thombe (Palsgrave), meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one's thumb.] A tiny dwarf: sometimes applied in derision to a diminutive person.

a diminutive person.

He . . . was always wild ever since he was a hop-o'-my thumb no higher than the window-locker.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 67.

At the next station we drank large quantities of hot milk, flavored with butter, sugar, and cinnamon, and theo pushed on, with another chubby hop-o'-my-thumb as guide and driver.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 58.

hopper¹ (hop'ér), n. [< ME. hopper, hoper, a mill-hopper, a seed-hasket, a basket (not found in lit. sense), < AS. *hoppere, a dancer (a masc. form to hoppestre, a female dancer (see hoppestere), not found, and probably an invention of Somner's), < hoppian, hop: see hop¹.] 1. One who or that which hops who or that which hops.

Here were a hopper to hop for the ring.

J. Heywood, The Four P's.

J. Heywood, The Four P's. Specifically—(a) A cheese-hopper. (b) A butterfly: same as skipper. (c) A grasshopper. (d) A saltatorial homopterons insect; a cercopid, in a broad sense: as, a froghopper; a tree-hopper. (e) A saltatorial beetle; one of the Hatticide. (f) A seal of the second year. (Newfoundland.) (c) A wild awsn. Withats, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 24. 22. pl. A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg; hop-scotch.—3. A trough, usually shaped like an inverted cone, through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill: so ealled because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now had a hopping or shaking motion. It is now stationary, and leads the grain to the shaking-

The feed hopper of the thrashing machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 26.

4. A tray or basket in which a sower earries seed; a seed-basket.

lie heng an hoper on his bac in stude of a scrippe, A busschei of bred-corn he bringeth ther-inne. Piers Plowman (A), vii. 57.

A boat having a compartment with a movable bottom, to receive the mud or gravel from a dredging-machine and convey it to deep water, where, on opening the bottom, the mud or gravel falls out. Also called hopper-barge.—6. Same as hopper-car.

Of the fifty-seven hoppers thrown over Opequan bridge, one-half can be put into suitable order again.

New York Tribune, June 10, 1862.

7. In a double-action pianoforte movement, a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer. It permits the key to escape from the ham-mer siter having impelled it, so that the hammer can immediately fall away from the string. Also called grass-

8. Same as hoppet, 3. hopper² (hop'er), n. [$\langle hop^2, v. i., +-er^1.$] 1. A hop-picker.

Many of these hoppers are Irish, but many come from London.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xi.

2. In brewing, a vat in which the infusion of

hops is prepared to be added to the wort.

hopper-boy (hop'ér-boi), n. A rake moving in
a circle, used in mills to draw the meal over an
opening in the floor, through which it falls.

hopper-cake (hop'ér-kāk), n. [Cf. hockey-cake.]
A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farm-

A seed-cake with plums on it, with which farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

hopper-car (hop'ér-kär), n. On railroads, a car for carrying coal, gravel, etc., in form resembling the hopper of a mill. Also hopper.

hopper-closet (hop'ér-kloz'et), n. A water-closet hering a pur standing obeve a trop and

closet having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing.

hopper-hippedt (hop'er-hipt), a. Lame in the

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1159. [That is, literally, 'Further I saw burnt the dancing ships, the hunter strangled by the wild bears. 'The true explanation appears on comparing the original bellatrices carrine (Statius, Thebaid, vii. 57), lit. 'warlike ships,' bellatrices being misread as "ballatrices, tem. of LL bollator, a dancer (Sp. Pg. bailador, a dancer: see bayadere), \(\) ballare, dance: see ball2. [\) hoppet (hop'et), \(v. i. \) [\(\lambda \) ME. "hoppeten, \(\lambda \) S. hoppetan, hop: see hop1, \(v. \)] To hop. [Prov. Eng.]

Eng.]

hoppet (hop'et), n. [A variation of hopperl, n., after hoppet, r.] 1. A hand-basket.—2. In mining, the dish used by miners to measure ore in.—3. In glass-making, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter: sometimes could be hopper from its result of the content.

and water for the use of the cutter; sometimes called a hopper, from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill.—4. An infant in arms. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

hop-picker (hop'pik"er), n. 1. One who picks hops.—2. A contrivance for picking hops; specifically, a combined mill and cleaning-machine for stripping hope from the ripes of the stripping hope from the stri chine for stripping hops from the vines, sorting them, and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems.

and stems.

hop-pillow (hop'pil"ō), n. A pillow stuffed with hops, considered to be a soporific. hopping¹ (hop'ing), n. [Verbal n. of hop¹, v.]

1. The act of one who hops or dances. Specifically—2. A dance; a hop; a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amusement. [Prov. Eng.]

Men made song and hopinges, Ogain the come of this kinges.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 132. (Halliwell.)

Formerly, on the Sunday after the Encenia, or Feast of the Dedication of the Church, it was usual for... the Inhabitants of the Village... to go to Feasting and Sporting, which they continued for two or three Days. In the northern parts, the Sunday's Feasting is almost lost, and they observe only one day for the whole, which among them is called hopping, I suppose from the dancing and other exercises then practised.

Bourne, Antiquitates Vulgares, xxx.

3. A game of prison-bars, in which the players

3. A game of prison-hars, in which the players hop throughout the game. [Prov. Eng.] hopping² (hop'ing), n. [$\langle hop^2 + -ing.$] The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines; hop-picking.

blackbird.
hopping-john (hop'ing-jon), n. A stew of bacon with rice and peas. [Southern U. S.]
hopple (hop'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. hoppled, ppr. hoppling. [See hobble.] To fetter or hamper the legs, as of a horse, to prevent leaping or straying; hobble; hence, to tranmel; entangle.

Superstitionsly hoppled in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions.

Dr. H. More.

A dozen or more oboz drivers were gathered around a cheerful camp-fire in the midst of their wagons, while their liberated but hoppied horses grazed and jumped awkwardly here and there along the road.

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 21.

hopple (hop'l), n. [\(\lambda\) hopple, v.] A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze, to prevent them from leaping or straying: used chiefly in the

hoppo (hop'ō), n. [A corruption of Chin. hupu, board of revenue.] The superintendent of customs at Canton, China: so called by foreigners. hop-pocket (hop'pok"et), n. A coarse sack for containing hops. As a measure a pocket of hops is 1½ hundredweight, and is about 5½ feet in circumference and 7½ feet long. hop-pole (hop'pōl), n. A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop-vine. The arbor-vite, Thuja occidentalis, is most frequently employed in the United States, and the chestnut, Castanea sativa (C. vesca of Gartner), in England. hop-press (hop'pres), n. In brewing, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hoppy (hop'i), a. [$\langle hop^2 + -y^1 \rangle$] Abounding with hops; having the flavor of hops. hop-raising (hop'rā"zing), n. In brewing, the second stage of fermentation.

hop-sacking (hop'sak"ing), n. A coarse bagging made of a combination of hemp and jute. hopscott, n. See hop-scoteh. hop-scotch (hop'skoch'), n. [Appar. < hop1, v., + obj. scotch1, a line scotched or scored. In

this view the form hopscot, formerly in use, is a perversion.] A children's game in which the player, while hopping on one leg, drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced or scotched (scored) on the ground, neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line.

A very common game at every school called hop-scot.

Archæologia, 1X. 18 (1789).

hopser (hop'ser), n. [Irreg. < hop1, v.] A lively country-dance, said to be of English origin. hop-setter (hop'set"er), n. One who plants

hops; an instrument for planting hops.

hopshacklet, n. [Also hobshackle, hapshackle; appar. < hop¹ (with ref. to hobble) + shackle.]

A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or determined. other animal.

They shone and sholder to stand formost, yet in the end they cum behind others and deserue but the hopshakles.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 128.

hop-tree (hop'trē), n. A North American shrub or small tree, Ptelea trifoliata, belonging to the rue family, having trifoliate leaves, and small



Hop-tree (Ptelea trifoliata) a. male flower; b, female flower; c, fruit.

greenish-white flowers in terminal cymes. The fruit is a 2-celled and 2-seeded samara, winged all sround, and somewhat resembling the hop, whence the name. Also called wafer-ash.

hopping-dick (hop'ing-dik), n. A species of thrush common in Jamaica, the Merula leucogenys, which in its lively and familiar manners, as well as its sable plumage, and clear, rich, mellow song, greatly resembles the English blackbird. hop-trefoil (hop'trefoil), n. 1. A leguminous plant, Trifolium procumbeus, or yellow clover, naturalized in the United States from Europe. It is readily distinguished from the other clovers by its brunch of yellow flowers, which wither to the bright brown of a strobile of hops, to which it has some resemblance. It has been used for farm purposes, but is of little value. Also called hop-dover.

2. A farmers' name for Medicago lupulina, a plant closely resembling yellow clover, and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields. It is distinguished from trefoil by its twisted legume. Also called hop-medick.
hop-vine (hop'vīn), n. The climbing stem or bine of the hop-plant, Humulus Lupulus.
hop-yard (hop'yard), n. A field or inclosure where hops are raised.
Hor (hôr), n. [Egypt.] Same as Horus.
horal (hô'ral), a. [< LL. horalis, < hora, hour: see hour.] Relating to an hour; hourly.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. Science, VIII. 179.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. Science, VIII. 179.

Horal variations of aerial bacteria. Science, VIII. 179.
horally! (hō'rāl-i), adv. Hourly.
horarious (hō-rā'ri-us), a. [< ML.*horarius, of
an hour: see horary.] In bot., enduring for
only an hour or two, as the petals of Cistus.
horary (hō'rā-ri), a. [= F. horaire = Sp. Pg.
horario = It. orario, < ML. horarius (mostly as
a noun) (cf. LL. horarium, nent., a dial), < L.
hora, hour: see hour.] 1. Pertaining to an
hour; noting the hours: as, the horary circle.
—2. Continuing or lasting an hour; occurring
once an hour; hourly. once an hour; hourly.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc. See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [\langle L. Horatianus, relating to Horace, \langle Horatius, Horace (\rangle F. Horace, \rangle E. Horace). The poet's full name was Quintus Horatius Flaceus; Horatius was the name of a Roman gens.] Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaceus (Horace, 65-8 B. c.); resembling the poetry or style of Horace. hord¹†, n. An obsolete spelling of hoard¹. hord²†, n. An obsolete spelling of hoard². horde (hōrd), n. [=D. horde=G. horde=Dan. horde = Sw. hord, \langle F. hordc (16th century) = Sp. horda = Pg. horda = It. oraa, a horde, = Bohem. Serv. ordija = Little Russ. orda, an army, = Ar. 'aurdui, a camp, \langle Trrk. ordu, urdu, ordi, orda, a camp, \langle Pers. \text{ ordu}, a camp, an army, the Hindustani language: see Urdu. The initial h is unoriginal, and is due to the French.]

1. A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle. in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle, or for war or plunder.

His [a Tatar's] hord, which consisted of about a thousand housholds of a kindred. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421. Hence-2. Any clan or troop; a gang; a migratory crew; a multitude.

Each valley, each sequestered glen,
Mustered its little horde of men.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

Society is now one polish'd horde,
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the Bores and Bored.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

I . . . clash'd with Pagan hordes, and bore them down. Tennyson, Holy Grall.

Golden Horde, a name given to the possessors of the khanste of Kiptchak, a Mongol realm in eastern Russia and western and central Asia. This realm was founded in the thirteenth century and overthrown in 1480. horde (hörd), v. i.; pret. and pp. horded, ppr. hording. [< horde, n.] To live in hordes; huddle together like the members of a migratory tribe upwally followed by together. Buren.

tribe: usually followed by together. Byron.

hordeaceous (hôr-dē-ā'shius), a. [< L. hordeaceus, of or relating to barley, < hordeum, barley:
see Hordeum.] Barley-like; resembling barley.

Hordeeæ (hôr-dē'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hordeum +
-ew.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural
order Graminew, and typified by the genus Hordeum. deum. The spikelets are one-to many-flowered, sessile on opposite sides of a zigzag-jointed rachis, which is excavated or channeled on one side of each joint, forming a spike; glumes frequently abortive or wanting. Also Hordeen and Hordeinee.

dee and Hordeinee.
hordein, hordeine (hôr'dē-in), n. [< L. hordeum, barley, +-in², -ine².] A pulverulent substance left undissolved on treating barley-starch
with acidulated water. It is not a simple body,
but a mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid.
Watto Dist of Chem.

Watts, Dict. of Chem.
hordeolum (hôr-dē'ō-lum), n.; pl. hordeola
(-lii). [NL., neut., < LL. hordeolus, m., a sty

(so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley), dim. of L. hordeum, barley.] In pathol., a sty or small inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

Hordeum (hôr'dē-um), n. [L., also ordeum, OL. fordeum, barley, = OHG. gerstā, MHG. G. gerste = D. gerst, barley; perhaps connected with L. horrcre, bristle, Skt. \(\psi\) harsh, bristle, said of the hair: see horrent and horrid.] A genue of plants belonging to the natural order said of the hair: see horrent and horrid.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Gramineæ, and the type of the tribe Hordeeæ, characterized by having the spikelets 1-flowered, 3 at each joint, but the 2 lateral usually sterile. The glumes are 6 ln number, forming a kind of involucre, side by side in front of the spikelets, slender and pointed with an swn or of the form of a bristic. The grain is ovold-oblong or narrow, adherent to the palets. About 12 species are known, natives of boroal Enrope, Africa, temperate Asia, and America, including H. sylvaticum, the wood-barley of Europe; H. pratense, the meadow-barley of Europe and North America; H. murinum, the mouse- or wall-barley of Europe; H. martinum, the sea-barley or squirrel-tstil grass of western Europe; and H. jubatum, the American squirrel-tstil grass. The cultivated barley belongs here, but the exact origin of the several forms under cultivation is obscure. See barley!

hore 1, a. An obsolete spelling of hoar. Chaucer.

hore²†, a. An obsolete spelling of hoar. Chaucer. hore²†, n. An obsolete spelling of whore. hore³†, pron. See he¹. horecop†, n. [Early mod. E., < ME. horecoppe, horcop, < hore, whore, + cop (uncertain).] A bastard. Palsgrave.

(Rore, white,).

Palsgrave.
For, syr, he seyde, byt were not feyre
For, syr, he seyde, byt were not feyre
Sir Tryamoure, 1. 223.

His horary shifts
Of shirts and waistcoats.

Of shirts and waistcoats.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1. horehound, n. See hoarhound.

horestrongt, horestrangt, n. Same as har-

Of shirts and waisteoaus.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Their tranquility was of no longer duration then these horary or soon decaying fruits of summer.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Horary astrology, circle, motion, question, etc.

See the nouns.

Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [< L. Horatianus,
Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [< L. Horatianus,
In Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [< L. Horatianus,
In Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [< L. Horatianus,
In Horatian (hō-rā'shan), a. [< L. Horatianus,
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In Ho of South American coleopterous insects, of the family Cantharida, the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size.

Horlidæ (hō-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Horia + -idæ.] A family of heteromerous Coleoptera, named from the genus Horia. Westwood, 1839.

horizon (hō-rī'zon), n. [Formerly with the accent on the first syllable (in ME. orizonte on the last), as from the F.; now pron. as if directly from the L.; = D. horizon = G. horizont = Dan. Sw. horizont, < F. horizon = Pr. orizon = Sp. Pg. horizonte = It. orizonte, < L. horīzon (horīzont-), < Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος), the bounding circle, the horizon, ppr. of ὁρίζεν, bound, limit, < ὁρος, a boundary, limit.] 1. The circle which at sea forms the apparent boundary between sea and sky, and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea-level removed. Called the apdown to the sea-level removed. Called the apparent, sensible, or visible horizon, in distinction from the astronomical horizon (which see,

When the morning sun shall raise his car Above the border of this horizon. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Hence -2. The line that bounds the view; the limit of vision.

Our horizon is never quite at our elbows.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

3. Figuratively, the limit of intellectual perception, of experience, or of knowledge.

The history of one horizon of life is that its own completion but prepares the way for a higher one, furnishing the latter with conditions of a still further development.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 433.

4. In geol., a stratum or group of strata characterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or not found in the underlying or overlying beds, or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils. Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossils in question, and such a distinctly marked division is sometimes called a horizon, as forming a convenient plane of reference for other groups of strats occurring above and below, and not so definitely marked by peculiar fossil contents.

Lepidodendra are especially characteristic trees of this horizon. Dawson, Geoi, Hist. of Planis, App., p. 277.

horizon. Dawson, Geoi. Hist. of Planis, App., p. 277.

5. In zoöl. and anat., a level or horizontal line or surface: as, the horizon of the teeth; the horizon of the diaphragm.—Artificial horizon, a contrivance for enabling an observer to determine the slitted of a star above the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible. It consists of a small hollow trough containing quicksliver or any other fluid the surface of which affords a reflected image of a celestial body. The angle subtended at the eye by the star and its image in a fluid being double the star's allitude, this angle, when measured and halved, gives the altitude of the star.—Astronomical horizon, the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nadir, its plane being perpendicular to gravity at any station.—Celestial horizon. Same as astronomical

cal horizon.—Geographical horizon, a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, having any given station as its pole. The sensible horizon, or horizontal plane tangent to the surface of the earth at a given station, is sometimes distinguished from the rational horizon, or plane parallel to the sensible horizon passing through the center of the earth.—Horizon of an artificial globe, the broad horizontal ring in which the globe is fixed. On this are several concentric circles, which contain the months and days of the year, the corresponding signs and degrees of the ecliptic, and the thirty-two points of the compass.—On the same horizon, in geol., said of fossils or strate which appear to be of the same age.—Physical horizon, the circle of tangeacy with the terrestrial sphere, or goold, of a cone having its vertex at the eye of the observer.—Rational or true horizon. See def. 1.

horizon-glass (hō-rī'zon-glās), n. In astron., the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has

the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant, and has one half silvered. In measuring an altitude of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun. Formerly two horizon-glasses were often used, one the front glass as above described, the other, the backglass, so placed that the observer looked through it to the point of the horizon opposite to that under the sun: this glass had simply a narrow unsilvered strip across its middle.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), a. and n. [= D. horizontal=G. horizontal=Dan. Sw. horisontal=F. Sp. Pg. horizontal=It. orizzontale, < ML. "horizontalis, < L. horizon, horizon: see horizon.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the horizon.

As when the sun new-risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air,
Shorn of his beams. Milton, P. L., i. 595.

2. Parallel to the horizon; at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station; being on a level; not vertical nor inclined: as, a horon a level; not vertical nor incimed: as, a norizontal line or surface; a horizontal position. Specifically—(a) In mech., acting or working, or placed, wholly or with respect to its main parts, to a level plane: as, a horizontal dril; a horizontal horing-machine; a horizontal saw-mill and mortising-machine; a horizontal pump; a horizontal escapement; a horizontal steam-engine. (b) In zobl., being, as the parts, organs, surfaces, marks, etc., of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body: as, horizontal wings (those which, in repose, lie flat over the body, so as to be parallel to the supposed plane).

3. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, horizontal distance.—Horizontal bar, battery, cornice, distance, leaf, mill, parallax, etc. See the nouns.—Horizontal line. (a) In persp., the intersection of the horizontal and perspective planes; an imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its hase or nottom line, and at the assumed level of the eye of the observer. (b) In figured base, a dash under a note indicating that the tones of the last figured chord are to be continued without regard to the tone of the bass.—Horizontal line of Camper, in craniom., the intersection of the horizontal plane of Camper with the median plane of the horizon, or not inclined to it; in persp., a plane parallel to the horizon, passing through the eye and cutting the perspective plane at right angles.—Horizontal plane of Camper, in craniom, the plane passing through the center of the external auditory measus on either side and the inferior masal spine.—Horizontal projection, a projection made on a plane parallel to the horizon.—Horizontal range of a projectile, the distance at which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—Horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.—Horizontal root, steam-engine, etc. See the nouns.

II n. In craniom the line dways from the 3. Measured or contained in a plane of the ho-

II. n. In craniom., the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity.

horizontality (hor i-zon-tal i-ti), n. [\(\lambda\) horizontality (hor i-zon-tal i-ti), n. [\(\lambda\) horizontal.

No vase nor statue breaks the dead horizontality of the arapet.

The American, XIII. 57. parapet. The American, XIII. 57. horizontalization (hor-i-zon'tal-i-zā'shen), n. [\(\) horizontal + -ize + -ation.] In craniom., the act of placing the skull for craniometrical measurement so that the plane taken as the horizontal datum-plane shall be truly horizontal. Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum-plane, but the alveolocondylean plane is usually preferred - that is, a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles. When this plane is made horizontal the skull looks to the horizon. When the skull is fragmentary the horizontalization may become a difficult problem, and the selection of an unusual datum-plane may be rendered necessary.

horizontally (hor-i-zon'tal-i), adv. In a horizontal direction or position; in the direction of the horizon; on a level: as, a line stretched horizontally.

It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as horizontally or equatorially.

Paley, Nat. Theol., viii.

horkey (hôr'ki), n. Same as hockey². horkey-load (hôr'ki-lōd), n. Same as hockey-

Hormaphis (hôr'mā-fis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. δρμος, a cord, chain, necklace, + NL. aphis.] A genus of plant-lice founded by Osten-Sacken in 1861, having the antennal joints deeply incised and

well separated, and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork. The sploous



Female Spinous Gall-louse (Hormaphis spinosus), the fore wings showing abnormal venation. (Much enlarged.)

gall-lonse, H. spinosus, forms on the stems of wych-hazel a gall, which is a deformation of the flower-bud.

Horminum (hôr-mi'num), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), ⟨ Gr. δρμινον, a kind of sage.] A monotypic genus of plants belonging to the natural order Labiatæ and tribe Saturcineæ, the type of Endlicher's subtribe Hormineæ, and of Lindley's tribe Hormineæ. tribe Horminide. It is characterized by having the calyx 2-lipped; the corolls with incurved, ascending tube; the anthera linear, 1-celled, confluent; leaves mostly radical, dentate, the upper reduced to narrow bracts; whorls 6-flowered; flowers violet-purple. The single species, II. 6-flowered; analyse of the mountains of Europe. Bentham makes Horminum a section of the genns Salvia; Moench, a subgenus of Mentha; Tournefort, a synonym for the genns Salvia.

hormogone, hormogon (hôr'mộ-gôn, -gon), n. Same as hormogonium. hormogonia, n. Plural of hormogonium.

hormogonimium (hôr mộ-gō-nim'i-um), n.; pl. hormogonimia (-ä). [NL., ζ Gr. δρμος, a cord. chain, + γόνιμος, productive: see gonimium.] One of the common forms of gonidia of lichens, especially characteristic of the Collemaceæ. It

is small, moniliform, and contained in a syngonimium.

hormogonium (hôr-mō-gō'ni-um), n.; pl. hormogonia (-ä). [NL., ζ Gr. δρμος, a cord, chain, + γόνος, offspring.] In bot., a special reproductive body in the nostocs, having the form of a chain of roundish cells, from which new conebia are formed. Also hormogone, hormogon.

The cells intermediate between two heterocysts escape in the form of a small chain, called a hormogonium, and swim about with a spiral motion through the water. They at length become quiescent and begin to divide both transversely and longitudically. Of the cells thus formed some become heterocysts, and in process of time a new Nostoc is formed.

Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 12.

hormogonous (hôr-mog'ō-nus), a. [As hormo-gon-ium + -ous.] Possessing or resembling a hormogonium.

gon-um + -ous.] Possessing or resembling a hormogonium.

Hormospermeæ (hôr-mō-sper'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. δρμος, a cord, chain, + σπέρμα, a seed, + -ew.] One of the principal divisions of the Florideæ, or red and purple seaweeds, as proposed by Agardh (1851). It includes the orders Squamariaceæ and Sphærococcoideæ, and the suborder Cramieæ (also called Delesserieæ, from the genus Delesseriea), characterized by having the spore-bearing filaments articulated in a monliform manner, and superficial or radiating in the spericarp.

horn (hôrn), n. [⟨ME. horn, ⟨AS. horn = OS. horn (in comp.) = OFries. horn = OD. horn, horen, D. horen = MLG. horen, LG. horn = OHG. MHG. G. horn = Icel. Sw. Dan. horn = Goth. haurn = L. cornu (⟩ ult. E. corn², cornet, etc.) = W. Gael. and Ir. corn (the Old Celtic form is represented by the entry κάρνον, trumpet, in Hesychius), a horn; with formative -n, akin to Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a born (see cerato- and carat), with formative -t; of the same root as AS. heorot, heort, E. hart, and L. cervus, deer: see hart¹ and Cervus. See hornet.] 1. An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goals are familiar examples. upon the head in certain animals, serving as a weapon of offense or defense. See def. 3. The horns of cattle, sheep, and goats are familiar examples. Such horns, technically called cornua cava or hollow horns, are permanent or non-decidious; they always grow upon the head, and are hollow, being formed upon a solid core of trne bons. They are usually in one pair, right and left; sometimes in two pairs, and in some fossil animals even in three. There may also be but one, as in some rhinoceroses, or there may be two placed one behind the other, as in others. True horns are distinguished from antilers by being hollow, permanent, and unbranched (except in the pronghorn antelope). They occur usually in both sexes. See Cavicornia, cornu.

And I stood upon the sand of the sea and saw a beast

And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise np ont of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns. Rev. xiii. 1.

It is said, "God sends a curst cow short horns."
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Shak., Much Ado, fi, 1.

2. An antler of a deer. Antlers are not true horns, but are bony, solid, and deciduons, and are for the most part confined to the male sex. They are technically called cornua solida or cornua decidua (that is, solid or deciduous horns). See autler.

3. Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuti-

cle, as that of which nails, claws, and hoofs con-

sist, differing from hair or other cuticular structures chiefly in density and massiveness. The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage is well illustrated in the pronghorn antelope, in which the transition from a mass of agglutinated hairs covering a bony core of the frontal bone to hard horny substance at the tip is very gradual and readily observed. The thickned skin of the human heel is horn, and similar special thickenings are called corns. Tortoise-shell is another kind of horn, as are also the hard covering of the beak and feet of birds, the scales of reptiles, etc. Horn in this sense is related to bone or cartilage only in that it belongs to the same general group of connective tissues.

Neatly secur'd from being soll'd or torn,

Nestly secur'd from being soil'd or torn, Beneath a pane of thin transincent horn, A book. Couper, Tirocinium, l. 120.

4. Something made of horn, or like or likened to a horn in position, shape, use, or purpose.

The conquering Brute on Corinens brave
This horn of land bestow'd, and mark'd it with his name
Drayton, Polyolbion, 1. 505.

We skirt the western horn of Sabioncello, and another turn leads us through the channel.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 192.

The wood which grides and clangs
Its leafless ribs and from horns.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

Specifically -(a) A feeler; a tentacle; an antenna; so ovlowed it is also, the tuft of feathers upon the head of sundry birds, resembling a horn; a plumicorn, as that of various

owls.

As the snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his shelly cave with paln.

Shak., Venns and Adonis, 1. 1033.

(b) A wind-instrument more or less resembling a horn in
shape and slze, and originally nusde of horn: as, a hunting-horn; a tin horn. In the simpler forms the horn is
used chiefly to give signals, producing single or slightly variable lond tones. The hunting-horn, however, was
early elaborated and made capable of producing a variety
of calls, fanfares, and simple tunes. Wood, ivory, and various metals have been used for making horus.

He's blawn his horn sase sharp and shrill:

He's blawn his horn sae sharp and shrill; Up start the deer on every hill. Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 159).

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell, Now sink in sorrows with a tolling bell. Pope, Dunciad, ii. 228.

Waked at dead of night, I heard a sound As of a silver horn from o'er the hills Blown. Tennyson, Holy Grail.



primary or open tones, modified or closed tones

In addition to these primary or open tones, modified or closed tones are produced by inserting the hand into the bell, so as to alter the pitch of an open tone cirromatically. The pitch of the fundamental tone, and thus of the whole series of open tones, is altered by detachable crooks, which increase the actual length of the tube. From eight to twelve such crooks are made, pitching the lostrument in nearly all the chromatic keys between the second C below middle Cand the second C below middle C and the

They attended the banquet and served the heroes with horns of mead and ale. Mason, Notes on Gray's Poems.

They sit with knife in meat and wine in horn.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(e) A long projection, frequently of silver or gold, worn on the forehead by natives of some Asiatic countries. (7) One of the extremities (cusps) of the moon when waxing and wanteg, and hence of any crescent-shaped object.

I saw a dolphin hang i' the horns of the moon, Shot from a wave. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd flery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx. Millon, P. L., tv. 978. Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn.

The horns, or extremitles of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-unt-trees.

Cook, Voyages, I. l. 7. tufts of cocoa-unt-trees. Cook, voyages, 1. 1. 1. (g) The horn of a cow or other animal, or, now, any similar case or flask, used for holding gunpowder; a powder-horn or powder-flask.

Each man . '. places a ball in the palm of his hand, pouring as much powder from his horn upon it as will cover it.

Audubon, Ornith. Blog., I. 293.

cover it.

Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

(h) pl. A head-dress worn during the first half of the fifteenth century, the general shape of which was that of a pair of horns spreading like those of an ox. These head-dresses consisted of stuffs embroidered and set with jewels, or of nets (compare crespine) by which the hair was entirely or almost entirely concealed, a veil covering the whole. (a) A projecting part of a head-dress, especially of that of women in the fourteenth century. (b) Eccles., either of the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an altar. In Christian churches, that at the left of the priest when facing the altar is the gospel horn; that at his right, the epistle horn.

Bind the sacrifics with cords, even unto the horns of the altar.

Ps. cavili. 27.

(k) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory. All the horns of the wicked also will I cut off; but the horns of the righteens shall be exalted.

Ps. lxxv. 10.

And hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David.

Luke i. 69.

With sevenfold horns mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitini soil.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgies, iv. 409.

(p) Naut., one of the ends of the crosstrees. (q) One of the alternatives of a dilemma. See dilemma, I. (r1) The imaginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.]

[This use, derived through Italian from Greek, is extremely frequent in the plays of Shakspere and his contemporaries.]

If I have horns to make me mad, let the proverb go with me; I'll be horn mad. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. (s) In bot., any process or appendage which is shaped somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the petals in Linaria, or the crest borne by the hoods in Asclepias.

5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a horn. See def. 4 (d). [Colloq.]

The chaplein gave us a pretty stiff horn of liquor apiece.

W. E. Burton, Waggeries.

W. E. Burton, Waggeries.

6. In arch., the Ionic volute.—Alpine horn, a long trumpet used by the Swiss mountsineers for signaling and for musical effects.—Amalthea's horn, the cornneopis, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from Amalthea's horn, the with fruits, and flowers from Amalthea's horn.

Milton, P. R., li. 356.

At the hornt, put out of the protection of the law; proclaimed an outiaw. Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 354, note. [Slang.]—Bass horn, a large deep horn, once used in military bands.—English horn, a tenor obec. See cobe.—French horn, the orchestral horn. See def. 4 (c).—Horn for the thumbt, a kind of horn thimble worn by plekpockets on the thumb to support the edge of the kuife in cutting out purses.

1 have your name, now I remember me, to my book of

horn thimble worn by pickpockets on the thumb to support the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.

I have your name, now I remember me, tn my book of horners; horns for the thumb, yon know how.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. I.

Horn of plenty, or cornucopia, in classical myth., the horn of the goat Amaithea by which the infant Zeus was suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the quality of becoming filled with whatever its possessor might wish for; hence, in representation, a goat's horn as a symbol of plenty or abundance in general.—Horn-of-plenty grass, an Oriental grass, Cornucopiæ cucullatum.—In a horn, tot at all: a humorous expression of doubt or denial: as, he will do it—in a horn (that is, will not do it). Sometimes, in provincial English use, extended to in a horn when the devil is blind. [Colloq. or slang.]—Sax horn. See saxhorn.—To blow the buck's horn:. See buck!.—To come out at the little end of the horn, to come off ill from any encounter or experience; come to grief: used especially of one who completely falls in a boastful or pretentions undertaking. [Colloq.]—To pull or draw in one's horns, to repress one's ardor, or restrain one's pride: in silusion to the snail's habit of withdrawing its feelers when startled.—To put to the horn, in old Scots law, to denounce as a rebel; outlaw for not appearing in the court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who proceeded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed rebel to the king for centempted his authority.—To take the built by the horns.—See built.—Valve-horn, a musical horn with valves for altering the pitch of particular tones.

horn (hôrn), v. t. [< horn, n.] 1. To furnish with horns.—2†. To cause to wear "horns" as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Low.]

Vol. I not repent me of my late disguise.

Mos. If you can horn him, sir, you need not.

he mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [Dow.]

Vol. I not repent me of my late disguise.

Mos. It you can horn him, sir, you need not.

B. Jonson, Velpone, Il. 2.

The moon embraces her shepherd;

And the queen of love her warrior;

While the first does horn

The stars of the morn,

And the second the heavenly farrier.

Tom o' Bedlam.

F. cornage, n. [\(\chi\) horn + -age, after the equiv. F. cornage, \(\chi\) L. cornu (= E. horn) + -age.] A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plow on land which his jurisdiction. Cotagues under design. grave, under droict.

horn-band (hôrn'band), n. A band of trumpethorn-band (hôrn'band), n. A band of trumpetCrs.—Russian horn-band, a band of musicians each
one of whem plays upon a horn a single note only of the
scale. The horns vary in length from 12 feet to 9 inches,
according to the pitch of the note, and to play the chromatic scale through a compass of 3 octaves requires 37
players. This method of performing music was invented,
with a sultable system of notation, by J. A. Marcsch, a
Bohenian domiciled in Russia, who gave his first performance before the imperial court in 1755. His method
has been preserved in Russia down to the present time.
It samits of the performance with precision of somewhat
complicated music, including runs, trilla, and other embellishments, but the artistic value of the result is necessarily small.
horn-bar (hôrn'bar), n. The cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring
stays.

stavs

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), n. The garfish: same as

house of his servant David.

Luke i. 69.

| horn-eel, 2. |
| horn-eel, and horn-beech and rowood, hich is sometimes used in m

With thee, where Easna's horn-beam grove Its follage o'er me interwove, Aloog the lonely path I've stray'd. J. Scott, Ode to Leisure.

horn-beast; (hôrn' best), n. An animal with horns; a horned beast.

Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but horn-beasts. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

horn-beech (hôrn'bēch), n. Same as hornbeam. hornbill (hôrn'bil), n. A large non-passerine bird of the family Bucerotide: so called from



Rhinoceros Hornbill (Buceros rhinocer

the horny casque, in some cases of enormous size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itself very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the hornhills have been associated with the toucans; they must be classed, however, with the kingfishers and hoopoes, notwithstanding the slightness of their superficial resemblance to these birds. There are two groups of hornhills, the tree-hornbills and ground-hornbills. The latter, which constitute the genns Bucorvus, have the casque quite hollow and in some cases open in front. One of the largest of the tree-hornbills is the rhinoccroshornbill, Buceros rhinoceros, having a bill nearly a foot in length, and surmonnted by a horn nearly as large. It inhabits Sumatra. The concave-ossqued hornbill of Asia is B. bicornis. A Philippine species is B. hydrocorax. African hornbills are chiefly of the genera Tockus, as T. erythrorhynchus, and Bycanistes, as R. buccinator; the ground-hornbills are also exclusively African. All these singular birds are for the most the curious habit of imprisoning the female in the hole in which she lays her eggs, by stopping up the entrance, leaving room only to pass in food to her during her confinement. the horny casque, in some cases of enormous

hornbill-cuckoo (hôrn'bil-kuk"ö), n. An ani.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns, to horn, = E. horn, + blende, > E. blende: see the see the see to blende. The see the see the see that they shall be exactly at right augles with the line of the keel.

3. To give the shape of a horn to.—4. To treat hornblende (hôrn'blend), n. [(G. hornblende, to a horn, = E. horn, + blende, > E. blende: see the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle of 124½. Psrallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms, when the second of the seed the s blende.] A common mineral, crystallizing in the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle to flexible. Parallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has perfect cleavage. It occurs usually in massive forms, varying in structure from compact to columnar and fibrous, with the fibers parallel or curved, and also, but less often, lamcilar. In composition it varies widely, from the white tremolite, a silicate of calcium and magnesium, to the green actinolite, which contains also more or less iron, and to the dark-green, brown, and black varieties, pargasite and common hornblende, which contains also more also present in some varieties, and less commonly sodium and potassium. Asbestos, mountsin-cork, and mountain-leather are inclinded here, and nephrite or jade is a tough, compact variety. Hornblende is a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende solist, some kinds of trachyte, sndesite, etc. The name amphibole is often used as the general term to inclinde all the varieties. The hornblende or amphibole group of minerals inclindes also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and the monoclinic artivedsonite, crocifolite, glaucophane, etc. In goology, hornblende or hornblendic is often prefixed to names of rocks to indicate the accidental presence in greater or less quastity of that mineral, in addition to the other ingredients which the rock usually contains. Hornblende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other minerals, especially of angite.—Hornblende andesite. See andesite.—Hornblende basalt, a very basic rock of holocrystalline texture, somewhat porphyritic, containing a comparatively small amount of feldspar and scattered crystals of hornblende. It is a characteristic rock of the Rhöngebirge in Bavarla, etc.—Hornblende gabbro, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende.—Hornblende state or hornblende echaracterist cook of the Rhöngebirge in Bavarla, etc.—Hornblende schist.—Labrador hornblende. See hypersthene.

Labrador hornblende; ch

blende.—Hornblendic granite. Same as hornblende granite. See granite, 1.

horn-blower (hôrn'blo"er), n. [< ME. *horn-blowerc, c arlier hornblawerc, < AS. hornblawerc, < horn, horn, + blawerc, blower.] One who blows a horn; a trumpeter.

The Horn-blower [st Ripon] winds a horn every morning at nine o'clock, before the mayor's door and at the town cross.

Municip. Corp. Reports, 1835, p. 1710.

hornbook (hôrn'bùk), n. 1. A leaf or page, usually one containing the alphabet, the nine digits, and the Lord's Prayer, covered with trans-

parent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle: formerly used in teaching children to read.

aches boys the horn-book.

To Master John the English Msid
A Horn-book gives of Ginger-bread;
And that the Child may learn the better,
As he can name, he cats the Letter.

Prior, Alma, II. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. He teaches boys the horn-book.

Hence—2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a primer.

horn-bug (hôrn'bug), n. A very common North American beetle, Passalus cornutus, of the family Lucanida, of large size, elongate form, and shining black color with pitch-black legs, the elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of punctures, and the head armed with a stout curved horn. Its whitish larvs, found in decaying



Horn-bug (Passalus cornutus), natural size. a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle; d, under side of three thoracie joints of larva, showing legs; e, metathoracic leg of larva.

stumps and logs, has the third pair of legs radimentary, but the two anterior pairs are well developed. Riley, 4th Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139.

horn-card (hôrn'kārd), n. A transparent plate of horn graduated for use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone.

horn-coot (hôrn'köt), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. [Local, Eng.]

horn-core (hôrn'kôr), n. The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a horn is supported and molded. It is true bone, of which the horny substance forms only a sheath.

The horns of the Bovldæ consist of permanent, conical, usually curved, hony processes, into which air-cells continued from the frontal shuuses often extend, called horn-cores, ensheathed in a case of true horn.

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

horn-cuirass (hôrn'kwē-ras"), n. A coat of tenee made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See scale-armor. horn-distemper (hôrn'dis-tem"per), n. A disease of cattle affecting the internal substance or core of the horn.

or core of the horn.

horn-drum (hôrn'drum), n. A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sections, used for raising water. E. H. Knight.

horned (hôrnd), a. [\(\circ\) ME. horned (with restored vowel), \(\circ\) AS. hyrned (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. gi-hurnet, MHG. ge-hürnet, G. ge-hörnt = Dan. hornet; = L. cornutus, \(\circ\) E. cornute, q. v.); as horn + -ed². Turnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as horned nature, use, position, or appearance: as, horned cattle; a horned lizard; the horned moon.

In that Desert ben many wyide men, that ben hidouse to loken on: for thei ben horned.

Mandeville, Traveis, p. 274.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to outroar
The horned herd! Shak., A, and C., iii. 11.

The dim and horned moon hung lew. Shelley, Alastor. The dim and herald moon hung low. Shelley, Alastor. Specifically—(a) In ernith., having feathers on the head projecting like heros: as the horned owl; a horned grebe.
(b) In entom., having one or more large hern-like projections. See cut under horn-buy. (cf) Mitered. Hallwell. (d) In her., having horns: an epithet used when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the creature.—Horned beetle, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, acreamer, etc. See the neuns.—Horned ayllogiam. See syllogiam and dilemma, I.—Horned toad, viper, etc. See the neuns.—Horned wavey, in her. See wavey.
hornedness (hôrnd'nes or hôr'ned-nes), n. The state of being horned.

state of being horned.

The antient Druids had their superstitleus Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The Hornedness of the New Moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.

bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.

horn-eel (hôrn'ēl), n. 1. The larger sand-lance.

[Prov. Eng.]—2. The garfish, Belone vulgaris:
so called from its elongated body and produced
jaws. [Prov. Irish.]

hornel (hôr'nel), n. [Reduced form of horneel.] The horn-eel. [Prov. Eng.]

hornent (hôr'nen), a. [ME. hornen (with restored yowel). \(\text{AS. burnen} (-\text{OHG. burnin}) \)
of the family Asilidar: a we

hornent (hôr'nen), a. [ME. hornen (with restored vowel), < AS. hyrnen (= OHG. hurnin, MHG. hürnen, hornin, G. hörnern), of horn, < horn, horn: see horn and -en².] Of horn.

horner (hôr'ner), n. [< ME. hornere, hornare (= MD. MLG. horener), a trumpeter; < horn + -er1.] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.—2. One who works or deals in horner (hôr'ner), n.

Even the horns of cattle are prohibited to be exported; and the two insignificant trades of the horner and combaker enjoy, in this respect, a monopoly against the graziers.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 8.

3t. One who horns or cuckolds. [Low.]—4. In old Scots law, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed; an outlaw. [Rare or obsolete in all uses.] horneresst, n. A female horn-maker. Pals-

Horner's method of approximation. See approximation.

horner's muscle. See muscle.

horner (hôr'net), n. [< ME. *hornet (with restored vowel; not found), < AS. hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnete, hyrnete, hyrnete (with mutated vowel), earliest instance hurnitu (in a gloss, "crabro, waefs [wasp] vel hurnitu"), = MLG. hornet, hornetse = OHG. hornuz, hornaz, MHG. hornuz, horniz, G. horniss; G. dial. dim. hornissel = MD. hornsel, hornel, hyrnete, hyrnete horsel, hursel (Kilian), D. horzel, a hornet; appar. AS. OHG., etc., horn, with the same formative that appears in another deriv. from the mative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. heor-ot, heor-t, E. hart = OHG. hiruz, G. hirsch (see hart¹ and horn), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antenme, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. horener, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. 'horn-beron, erabrones,' hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps) 'trumpeters,' = AS. horn-bora, tr. L. cornicen, a trum-

peter. The connection with horn is further shown by OFries. horen-bie, a hornet (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' horen-toren, a wasp (Kilian), LG. hornke, a hornet: cf. hornken, a little horn; cf. G. dial. horneeh, and E. dial. horniele, a hor-The connection with horn is further cf. G. dial. horneeh, and E. dial. horniele, a hornet. But this connection may have originated in popular etymology; and the word may be really cognate with L. crabro (for *crasro (?); cf. L. tenebræ as related to Skt. tamisrā: see dim), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. srūsha, a wasp, srūshenĭ, a hornet; Bohem. srch. srsheū, srshaū = Pol. szerszeū = Russ. shershene, etc., a hornet; OPruss. sirsilis, hornet, = Lith. shirshlīs, shirshū, a wasp; cf. Bohem. srshetī, buzz. Observe that wasp also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the

insect of the wasp family, of the genus Vespa, much larger and stronger than wasps of other species, and capable of inflicting a more severe and painful sting.



painful sting.

Hornets congregate in a cellular nest formed of a substance resembling coarse paper, eiaborated from leaves and particles of wood. The nest is sometimes pendent, and sometimes piaced in a heliow tree. The European hornet, V. crabro, and the American hornet, or yellow-jacket, V. maculata, are similar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidable wssp, especially one whose sting is exceptionally painfui.

He's like a hornet now, he hums and buzzes

lie's like a hornet now, he hums and buzzes gie of intertwisted anakes of inordinate thickness.

Nothing but blood and horror.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 4. hornkecket, n. The garfish, Belone vulgaris.

Who seem a swarm of Hornets buzzing out
Among their Foes, and humming round shout,
To spet their spight against their Enemies,
With possonie Darts, in noses, brows, and eyes,
Sylvester, ir. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Figuratively, a person who annoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.

More than one sultan, hoping to rid themselves of the anneyance, fitted out expeditions against the island with the dealgn of crushing the hornets in their nest. Prescott.

To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears, to stir up enemics against one's self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.

hornet-clearwing (hôr'net-klēr"wing), n. A hornet-moth, as Sesia apiformis or S. bembeciformis

ornent (hôr'nen), a. [ME. hornen (with retord vowel), \langle AS. hyrnen (= OHG. hurnin, of the family Asilidæ; a robber-fly.

MHG. hürnen, hornin, G. hörnern), of horn, \langle hornet fly (hôr'net-fli), n. A dipterous insect of the family Asilidæ; a robber-fly.

hornet fly (hôr'net-fli), n. A dipterous insect of the family Asilidæ; a robber-fly.

hornet moth (hôr'net-môth), n. A moth of the family Sesiidæ and genus Sesia or Ægeria: as, the lunar hornet-moth, Sesia bembeeiformis.

borner (hôr'ner), n. [\lamble ME. hornere, hornare moth (hôrn'finch), n. The stormy petrel, horn-fish (hôrn'fish), n. [\lamble ME. (not found), \lamble AS. hornfise (= Icel. hornfiskr = Sw. Dan. horner-fish), parfish, \lamble horn, horn. \harden fish. \lamble horn.

As. morajes (= 1cei. normiest = 5w. Dan. normiesk), garfish, < horn, horn, + fise, fish.] 1. The garfish, Belone vulgaris: so called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A species of Syngnathidæ; a pipe-fish: so named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.— 3. The sand-pike or sauger, Stizostedium canadense, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to ita color.

hornfoot (hôrn'fut), a. Having a hoof; hoofed.

horn-footed (hôrn'fùt'ed), a. [ME. not found; AS. horn-foted, horn-footed.] Hoofed. [Rare.]

Jingle of bits, Shouts, arrows, tramp of the hornfooted horse That grind the glebe to powder! Tennyson, Tiresias.

or powder-nask, especially one made of norn. See horn, 4 (d) and (g). horngeld (hôrn'geld), n. Same as cornage. Hornie, n. See Horny. hornify (hôr'ni-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. hornified, ppr. hornifying. [\(\lambda \text{orn} + \text{-i-fy} : \text{aee-fy.} \]

1. To make horny or of the consistence of hornifications.

They account . . . from the horning [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a creacent.

J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 168.

2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disappropriate and forms above the series of the se proval, as of some obnoxious person. [Local, U. S.]

A few moments after the ceremony a gun was heard outside—the signal for the horning, without which in that region no wedding weuld be thought complete.

Examiner and Chronicle.

Public proclamation by the blowing of a S. I this proclaims of the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as sletters of horning. [Scotch.]—Letters of horning, in Scots law, a process issued under the signet, after a debt has been judicially established, directing a messenger to charge the debter to pay within a specified time, under pain of being declared rebel, with a warrant also to seize movables, etc.

hornish† (hôr'nish), a. [< horn + -ish¹.] Somewhat like horn; horny.

Temperance, as If it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the fiesh.

Sir M. Sandys, Essays (1634), p. 21.

hornist (hôr'nist), n. [\langle horn + -ist.] A horn-

hornito (hôr-nē'tō), n. [Sp., dim. of horno, an oven, kiln, furnace: see horno.] In geol., a low oven-shaped mound, common in the volcanic districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other Vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and according to Humboldt are not emptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fields and sides of the larger volcanos. Also called horno.

In every direction [in the lava desert in Iceland] there are innumerable hornitos, seemingly formed originally of a variety of strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes, the outer surface suggestive of a tangle of intertwisted snakes of inordinate thickness.

Nature, XXX. 564.

Palsgrave.
horn-lead (hôrn'led), n. Lead chlorid: so called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny

appearance in fusing. See phosgenite. hornless (hôrn'les), a. [< horn + -less.] Having no horns.

The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceedingly small, and many of them, males as well as females, are hornless.

Heaps of ruin, hornless unicorns...

And shatter'd taibots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell from.

Tennyson, Hely Grail.

hornlessness (hôrn'les-nes), n. The state of being destitute of horns.

Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of hornlessness has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.

hornlet (hôrn'let), n. [< horn + -let.] A little horn or projection.

Wings . . . embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning. Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants, No. 60. horn-machine (hôrn'ma-shēn'), n. A machine for sewing on shoe-soles: so called because the

shoe is placed on a horn.

horn-mad (hôrn'mad), a. Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. See horn, 4 (r). Mad with rage at Keep him from women, he thinks h'as lost his mistress; And talk of ne silk stuffs, 'twill run him horn-mad. Fletcher, Filgrim, iii. 7.

horn-madness (hôrn'mad"nes), n. The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.

Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere hornmadness: have a care. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 832.

horn-mail (hôrn'māl), n. Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See scale-armor. This armor has been used by Oriental nations, and was introduced by the Emperor Henry V. of Germany as the defensive dress of a body of his troops. Horn has been found a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare tilting-target.

horn-mercury (hôrn' mèr' kū-ri), n. Mercurous chlorid, or calomel: so called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See calomel. Also horn-quicksitver.

A wronght-iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vui-canite, or horn-mullet (hôrn'mul'et), n. The stone-roller or black sucker, Hypentelium or Catostomus ni-aricans. [Chesaneake Bay.]

or black sucker, Hypentelium or Catostomus ni-gricans. [Chesapeake Bay.] horno (hôr'nō), n. [Sp., an oven, kiln, furnace, < L. furnus, fornus, an oven, furnace: see fur-nace.] Same as hornito. horn-of-plenty (hôrn'ov-plen'ti), n. A Euro-pean plant, Fedia Cornucopiæ.

garfish, Belonc vulgaris.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), n. [< ME. hornpype, hornepipe; < horn + pipe.] 1. A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales, perhaps the precursor of the English horn.

To awake
The nimble horn-pipe, and the timburine,
And mix our songs and dances in the wood.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, 1. 2.

2. An English country-dance of varied and hilarious character, usually performed by one person, and very popular among sailors.

nd very popular analysis.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He set up his forlorn pipes,
The gonty oaks began to move,
And flounder into hornwipes.

Tennyson, Amphlon.

3. Music for such a dance or in its style. horn-pith (hôrn'pith), n. The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn.

Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric acid are formed in glue factories, by treating with muristic or sulphuric acid and water bones and horn-piths.

C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 349.

horn-pock, horn-pox (hôrn'pok, -poks), n. A light form of smallpox or of chicken-pox: a name loosely applied.

horn-poppy (hôrn'pop"i), n. Same as horned poppy (which see, under poppy).

horn-pout (hôrn'pout), n. Same as horned pout (which see, under pout).

You have pleasapter memories of color after poud.

You have pleasanter memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn pouts—that queer hat among the fishes. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 241.

horn-pox, n. See horn-pock. horn-press (hôrn'pres), n. A special form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams

of tin cans and boxes. of the cans and boxes.

horn-presser (hôrn'pres"ér), n. A horn-maker.

The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by hest into shape by means of molds, etc.

horn-quicksilver (hôrn'kwik"sil-vèr), n. Same

as horn-mercury.

horn-shavings (hôrn'shā"vingz), n. pl. Scrap-

ings or raspings of the antlers of deer.

horn-shoot (horn'shot), v. i. To incline or diverge: said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of a wall. Halliwell.

[North. Eng.]

horn-silver (horn'sil"ver), n. Silver chlorid: so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See cerargyrite.

appearance. See erargyrite.
hornsman (hôrnz'man), n.; pl. hornsmen (-men).
[\(\lambda \text{horn}' s\), poss. of horn, + -man.] The horned adder or plumed viper, Clotho cornuta.
horn-snake (hôrn'snāk), n. The wampumsnake, Farancia abacura. See Farancia. [Local, U. S.]

and the same instant a blaze of lightning discovered the malmed form and black and red markings of a "bastard hornsnake." G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 733.

hornstone (hôrn'stōn), n. A very compact silicious rock, differing but little from flint. It is usually of a dark color, and occurs in nodular masses and bands. The term is rarely need, and no distinct line of division can be drawn between flint, hornstone, and chert. Hornstone is used in pottery-mannfacture to make the grinding-blocks of finit-mills.

horn-swivel (hôrn'swiv'l), n. A hook-swivel made of horn.
horntail (hôrn'tāl), n. A terehrant hymenopterous insect of the family Uroceridæ; a tailed wasp: so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male. It is related to the saw-fly. See Sircx and Urocerus.

horn-thumb' (hôrn'thum), n. 1. A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb, used by pick-pockets as a protection in cutting out purses.

IlloIII, Indade hordened or calloused by labor.
Soft and tender ss any woman was that horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends, p. 8.
The prejudice sgainst the horny-handed toiler exista.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 87.
horny-had (hôr 'ni-hed), n. The American river-chub, Hybopsis biguitatus or kentuckiensis, a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States. Also called jerker.
horny-hoolet (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. Also hornie-hoolet, horny-olet, (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. Also hornie-hoolet, horny-olet, (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. Also hornie-hoolet, horny-olet, (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. Also hornie-hoolet, horny-olet, (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. Also hornie-hoolet, horny-olet, the first hand hardened or calloused by labor.

Identify in the sam, hands hardened or calloused by labor.

Soft and tender ss any woman was that horny-handed toller exists.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 87.
horny-holet (hôr'ni-hö'let), n. The long-eared owl, Asi

I mean a child of the horn-thumb, a babe of booty, boy, a cutpurse.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

I cut this from a new-married wife,
By the help of a horn-thumb and a knife.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Hence—2. A pickpocket.
horn-tip (hôrn'tip), n. A button or knob placed
on the end of the horn of an animal, as a guard
or for ornament.

hornweed (hôrn'wēd), n. Same as hornplant.
hornwood; a. [Early mod. E. hornewood; <
horn + wood?. Cf. horn-mad.] Same as hornmad. Stanihurst.
hornwork (hôrn'werk), n. In fort., a work with
one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis,

for the purpose occupying rising ground, barring a de-file, covering a bridge-head, strengthening any weak sali-ent, or protect-



Plan of Parts of a Fortification.

ing buildings, the including of which in the ori-ginal enceinte would have extended it to an inconvenient degree. The front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain, and usually defended, as in an independent fortress itself, by tensil, ravelin, and covered way. The flanks are protected by ditches, and run straight upon the ravelin, bastion, or curtain of the main defense, so that the ditch may be swept by the latter.

As the turne came about, I watched on a horne worke eere our quarters.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 6, 1641.

Where once they form'd their troops, Brigados, Their hornworks, rampires, pallizados.

Cotton, Scarronides, p. 6. neere our quarters.

hornplant (hôrn'plant), n. A seaweed, Ecklonia buccinalis: probably so called from the leathery frond. Also called hornweed.

horn-plate (hôrn'plat), n. One of the guideplates in the pedestal of a car-truck, serving to hold the axle-box, and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs; an axle-guard.

horn-player (hôrn'pla"er), n. A performer upon the horn.

horn-pock, horn-pox (hôrn'pok, -poks), n. A performer upon the horn.

2. Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like horn; callous: as, horny hands.

orn; callous: as, norny hands.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist. Dryden.

Unwonted tears throng to the horny eyes.

Shelley, Promethens Unbound, ii. 1.

The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in teces of any bigness, because of the horny intervening idges.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 437.

ridges. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 437. Specifically—(a) In entom., chitinons: used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior organs of an insect. (b) In bot., hard and close in texture, but not brittle, as the sibumen of many plants. (c) In sponges, fibrons; ceratodons, as an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or a glass-sponge.

3. Having a horn or horns; having corns, callosities, or processes like horns.—Horny sponge.

See sponge.

II. n. [cap.] The devil, as usually represented with horns: generally with the prefix old (Scotch auld). Also spelled Hornie. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Oh thon I whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootle.
Burns, Address to the De'il. horny-fisted (hôr'ni-fis"ted), a. Same as horny-

horny-handed (hôr'ni-han'ded), a. Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor.

from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface.

constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface. horographer (hō-rog'ra-fèr), n. [As horography + -cr¹.] Same as horologiographer. horography (hō-rog'ra-fi), n. [= F. horographie, ⟨ Gr. ωρογραφία, in pl. ωρογραφία, annals, ζ ωρογράφος, writing history hy seasons or years, an annalist, ⟨ ωρα, season, period, hour, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An account of the hours.—2. The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours, as clocks, watches, or dials; dialing. horologe (hor'ō-lōj), n. [⟨ ME. horologe, orologe, horloge, forlege, orlige, etc., ⟨ OF. horologe, horloge, F. horloge = It. orologio = (with loss of first syllable) Pr. reloge, relotge = Sp. relox, reloj = Pg. relogio, a clock or dial, ⟨ L. horologium, ⟨ Gr. ωρολόγιον σκιοθηρικόν, a sun-dial, ωρολόγιον υδραθλικον, a water-clock, clepsydra), ⟨ ωρολόγος, lit. 'telling the hour' (applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried a horologe), ⟨ ωρα, hour, + λέγειν, speak, tell. Cf. horology.] 1. A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a clock; a time-piece of any kind. piece of any kind.

I, whom then seest with horyloge in hande, Am named tyme. Sir T. More, Pageant, Int. to Utopia (trans.), p. lxvlii. Repeated smoke-clouds, whereon, as on a culinary horologe, I might read the hour of the dsy. For it was the smoke of cookery.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 129.** On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the hor-loge. Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 6.

2t. One who tells the hour; a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours.

The kok that or loge ts of thorpis lyte.

Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, 1. 350.

horologer (hō-rol'ō-jėr), n. [< horologe or horology + -cr¹.] 1. One versed in horology; a writer on horology.—2. A maker or vender of clocks and watches.

Master George Heriot . . . paused at the shop-door of . . . the ancient horologer, and having caused Tunstall, who was in attendance, to adjust his watch by the real time, he desired to speak with his master.

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

neous.

Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood, And saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing.

Reach me the weapons of the shooting god, Apollo's gift, the shafts and horny bow.

J. Hughes, Orestes, 1. 2.

Resembling horn; hard or otherwise like orn; callous: as, horny hands.

Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast, Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.

Unwonted tesrs throng to the horny eyes.

Shelley, Promethens Unbound, ii. 1.

The inside [of the walnut] can hardly be extracted in leces of any bigness, because of the horny intervening eees of any bigness, because of the horny intervening to the hornological (hor-ō-lō'ji-dal), a. [⟨ horologic + -al.] Same as horologic.

[As horologicarapher (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fer), n. [As horologiography + -er¹.] A describer or a maker of clocks or dials. Also horographer.

horologica, n. Plural of horotoguon and size of the horologica, horologic (hor-ō-loj'ik), a. [⟨ L. horologicus, ⟨ Gr. ωρολογικός, telling the hour, ⟨ ωρολόγος: see horology.—2. In bot., opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horologic (hor-ō-loj'ik), a. [⟨ L. horologicus, ⟨ Gr. ωρολογικός, telling the hour, ⟨ ωρολόγος: see horology.—2. In bot., opening and closing at certain hours: said of flowers.

horological (hor-ō-loj-i-kal), a. [⟨ horologic + -al.] Same as horologic.

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horological (hor-ō-loj-i-kal), a. [⟨ horologic + -al.] Same as horologic.

horological (hor-ō

giography.
horologiography (hor-ō-lō-ji-og'ra-fi), n. [ζ Gr. ὁρολόγιον, a horologe, + γραφία, ζ γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. An account of instruments that mark the hour of the day.—2. The art of constructing timepieces, as clocks, watches, and dials; horography. horologion (hor-ō-lō'ji-on), n.; pl. horologia (-ä). Same as horology, 2.

The Horologion . . . contains the daily hours of prayer, so far as respects their immovesble portions.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 848.

horologist (hō-rol'ō-jist), n. [As horology + ist.] One versed in horology; a maker of time-

As the horologist, with Interjected finger, arrests the beating of the clock.

R. L. Stevenson, Markheim. horologium (hor-ō-lō'ji-um), n.; pl. horologia (-ä). [L., < Gr. ωρολόγιον, an instrument for telling the hour, in ML. and MGr. a clock: see horologe.] 1. A clock.

It may be inferred from various allusions to horologia, and to their striking spontsneously, in the 12th century, that genuine clocks existed then, though there is no surviving description of any one until the 13th century, when it appears that a horologium was sent by the sultan of Egypt in 1232 to the Emperor Frederick II.

Eneyc. Brit., VI. 13.

2. Same as horology, 2.—3. [cap.] A southern constellation of twelve stars, inserted by Lacaille east of Eridauus. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.—Horologium Floræ, or Flora's clock. (a) A horologe composed of different growing flowers, in which the hour is supposed to be shown by the successive opening and closing of certain developed buds. Thus, in England, the flower of the chloory opens from 4 to 5 A. M.; of the dandellon, from 5 to 6; of the pimpernel, after 8; and of the tiger-lily, from 11 to 12. (b) In bot., a table of the hours at which the flowers of certain plants open and close in a given locality.

the horologue of the child. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 212.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), n.; pl. horologies (-jiz).

[ζ L. horologium, ζ Gr. μορλόγον, a horologe: see horologe. In def. 3 used as if ζ Gr. *μορλογία, ζ ωρολόγος, telling the hour: see horologe and -ology.] 1†. A contrivance for measuring time; a timepiece.

He betaketh himselfe to the refreshing σ the horoscopie of the child. Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 212.

horoscopic (hor-ō-skop'ik), a. [ζ L. horoscopie cus, ζ horoscopium, horoscope: see horoscope.] Relating to horoscopy.

Noroscopical (hor-ō-skop'i-kal), a. [ζ horoscopie cus, ζ horoscopie cus, ζ horoscopie cus, ζ horoscopie horoscopie.]

Same as horoscopie.

He betaketh himselfe to the refreshing of his bodie, which is noted and set downe by the Greek letters of the disfi (wherewith the Romane horologies were marked, as ours be with their unmerall letters), whereby the time is described.

Holinshed, Descrip of England, vii.

2. In the Gr. Ch., an office-book containing the 2. In the Gr. Ch., an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours, from matins (mesonycticon) to complin (apodeipnon) inclusive, as well as antiphons, hymns, etc., from the menology and other books, some short occasional offices, and several canons of odes. Generally the calendar is prefixed. In its complete form the book is called The Great Horology. On the whole, the horology corresponds to the Western breviary, with considerable differences, however, both of contents and arrangement. Also called horologion or herologium.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing regulating test.

3. The science of measuring time, or the principles and art of constructing, regulating, testing, etc., machines for indicating divisions of time, as clocks and watches.

horometer (hō-rom'e-ter), n. [= F. horomètre = Pg. horometro, ⟨ Gr. ωρα, an hour, + μέτρου, measure.] An instrument for measuring time. horometrical (hor-ō-met'ri-kal), a. [As horometry + -ie-al.] Belonging to horometry. horometry (hō-rom'e-tri), n. [= F. horometrical etc. horometrical t. orometria; as horometer + -y³.] The art of determining the exact error of a timepiece by observation; also, more generally, the art of keeping time, or of knowing the time of day.

Horometrie is an art mathematicali which demonstrable and art of horrere, tremble with fright: see horcett, horrido.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horometric (hor'ent), a. [⟨ L. horren(t-)s, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of horrere, tremble with fright: see horcett, horrido.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

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C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor'ent), a. [⟨ L. horren(t-)s, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of horrere, tremble with fright:

Alterndous earthquakes.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston.

horrent (hor'ent), a. [⟨ L. horren(t-)s, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of horrere, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √ harsh, bristle. Cf. Hordeum.] 1. Stauding erect, as bristles; covered with bristling points; bristling.

A globe of flery seraphim inclosed, With bright imblazonry and horrent arms.

Millon, Plance (L. horren(t-)s, horrent (hor'ent), a. [⟨ L. horren(t-)s, bristly, shaggy, rough, ppr. of horrere, bristle, shake, shiver, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √ harsh, bristle, Skiever, tremble with cold or with fear, be terrified, dread: cf. Skt. √ harsh, bristle,

Horometrie is an art mathematicali which demonstrateth how at all times appointed the precise usual denomination of time may be known for any place assigned.

Dee, Preface to Euclid (1580).

It is, I confess, no easie wouder how the horometry of antiquity discovered not this artifice (of wheels).

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

horopter (hō-rop'tér), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.\delta\rhooc}, a \operatorname{boundary} (\operatorname{see} horizou), + \delta\pi\eta\rho$, one who looks, $\langle \delta\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, see: see optic.] The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the eyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ.

The horopter, being the only line or surface of single vision, has to be transferred to a remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to effect the combination of homonymous images, and to a nearer position by the faward or convergent movement in order to combine heteronymous images.

J. H. Hyslop, Mind, XIII. 505.

horopteric (hor-op-ter'ik), a. [< horo-ic.] Of or pertaining to the horopter. [< horopter +

Objects lying in a horizontal circle passing through the point of sight and the centers of the eyes are usually supposed to be seen single. . . . This circle has been called the horopteric circle of Müller. Le Conte, Sight, p. 99.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), n. [< F. horoscope = Sp.

horoscope (hor'ō-sköp), n. [\langle F. horoscope = Sp. Pg. horoscopo = It. oroscopo = L. horoscopium, \langle Gr. ώροσκοπέον, also ώροσκόπεον, a nativity, horoscope (also a horologe), \langle ώροσκόπος, one who observes the hour of a birth, also a horoscope, \langle ώρα, hour, + σκοπεῖν, view: see hour and scope, skeptic.] 1. In astrol.: (a) That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity.

May stormiess stars control thy horoscope.

Lowell, Bou Voyage.

(b) The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven, with the positions of the planets, used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope Be lodged with fortitudes and fortunates, To make you hlessed in your designs. T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, vii. 147.

"There lay," said Sir Edward, "on his table his horo-scope and nativity calculated, with some writing under it." Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

2. A kind of plauisphere, invented by John of Padua.—3. A table of the length of the days and nights at different places.—To cast a horoscope, to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the time of a nativity or at the noment of asking a horary question, and thence to creet a figure of the heavens, with a view to considering the influences of the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a person.

The court astrologers, according to custom, cast the horoscope of the infant, but were seized with fear and trembling as they regarded it. Irving, Granada, p. 15.

same as noroscoper.
horoscopy (hō-ros'kō-pi), n. [⟨ Gr. ἀροσκοπία, casting a nativity, ⟨ άροσκόπος, one who observes the hour of birth, a horoscope: see horoscope.]
The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets.
2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's high.

Horrendous earthquakes.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Hist. Boston. horridness (hor'id-nes), n. The quality of bearent (hor'ent), a. [\(\) L. horren(t-)s, bristly, ing horrid, abominable, or shocking.

Milton, P. L., ii. 513.

2. Horrible; abhorring. Bailey.
horribile dictu (ho-rib'i-lē dik'tū). [L.: horribile, neut. of horribils, horrible; dictu, abl. supine of dicere, say, tell: see diction.] Horrible to relate; dreadful to say.
horrible (hor'i-bl), a. [< ME. horrible, horreble, orrible < OF. horrible, orible = Pr. horrible, orrible = Sp. horrible, fearful, dreadful, < horrere, be terrified, fear, dread: see horrent.]

1. Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible: as, a horrible sight; horrible cruelty; a horrible story. ful; terrible: as, a marrial elty; a horrible story.

All aboute fiym all full of horryble peple and blacke whiche had speres and swerdes.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round.

Milton, P. L., i. 61.

2. Hideous; shocking; extremely repulsive: as, horrible deformity; a horrible smell.

But surely we see yt his [Solomon's] continual wealth made him fat, first into such wanton folie, on multiplying wiues to an horrible number, contrary to the commandment of God.

Sir T. More, Cunfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 38.

Rom. of the Rose, 1, 7187. horribly (hor'i-bli), adv. [< ME. horribly; < horrible + -ly².] 1. In a horrible manner; to a horrible degree; dreadfully: as, he was horribly mutilated; horribly afraid.

To speak my secret sentiments, most reverent Fum, the fadies here are horribly ngly.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iii.

Wous affections.

A wonderful desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the holy spot, and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear, horriplation and lears.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 388.

Horrisonant (ho-ris'ō-nant), a. [< horrison-ous + -ant, after sonant.] Same as horrisonous.

[Rare.]

2. Exceedingly; intolerably: as, I am horribly tired. [Colloq.]

I will be horribly in love with her.

Shak., Much Ado, if. 3.

horrid (hor'id), a. [= Sp. hórrido = Pg. horrido = It. orrido, \land L. horridus, rough, bristly, shaggy, rude, savage, horrid, \land horrerc, bristle: see horrent.] 1†. Rough; rugged; bristling.

His haughtic Helmet, horrid all with gold, Both glorious brightnesse and great terrour bredd. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 31.

Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn!

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, i. 20.

2. Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; shocking: as, a horrid spectacle.

Give colour to my paic cheek with thy blood,
That we the horrider may seem to those
Which chaoce to flud us. Shak, (tymbeline, iv. 2.

I myself will be
The priest, and boldly do those horrid rites
You shake to think on. Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 4.
What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale,
And of the horrid foulness that he wrought?

Tennyson, Merliu and Vivien.

Terry had or offensive: a hominable: avecars.

3. Very bad or offensive; abominable; execrable.

My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath isid the constable by the heels to answer it next Sessions: which is a horrid shame. Pepys, Diary, Oct. 23, 1668.

shame.

About the middle of November we began to work on our Ship's bottom, which we found very nuch eaten with the Worm: For this is a horrid place for Worms.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 362.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say.

Pope, R. of the L., iv. 108.

horoscopy, and esteemed a part of judicial astrology.

Hobbes, of Man, xi.

Horra goose. See goose.

horrendous (ho-ren'dus), a. [= OF. horrende = It. orrendo, < L. horrendus, fearful, terrible, ger. of horrere, tremble with fright: see horrent, horrid.] Fearful; frightful.

Horrendous earthquakes.

Horra goose with the properties of
Hs did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or protect them, but delivered them up into the hands of that justice which the horridness of the fact did undoubtedly demerit.

Ludlov, Memoirs, III. 333.

demerit.

Ludbov, Memoirs, III. 333.

horrific (ho-rif'ik), a. [= F. horrifique = Sp. horrifico, < L. horrificus, that causes terror, < horrere, be terrified, fear (see horrent, horrid), + facere, cause, make.] Causius horrere. ing horror.

ng horror.

Let . . . nothing ghastly or horrific be supposed.

Is. Taylor.

I have a vivid memory of a tendency in the Sienese painters to the more horrific facts of Scripture and legend.

Howells, The Century, XXX. 671.

horrification (hor'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [$\langle horrify \rangle$ (see fy) + ation.] The act of horrifying; anything that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of some German horrifications. Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii.

horrify (hor'i-fi), r. t.; pret. and pp. horrified, ppr. horrifying. [\langle L. horrificare, make rough or terrible, cause terror, \langle horrificus, causing terror: see horrific.] To cause to feel horror; strike or impress with horror.

I was horrified at the notion. T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. horripilate (ho-rip'i-lāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. horripilated, ppr. horripilating. [Formed from horripilation.] To produce horripilation in; cause to shrink or creep, as flesh. [Recent and rare.]

Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh horripilated by a Thought!

L. Hearn, The Porcelain God.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 38.

The Devil had afflicted Job with horrible diseases, and might therefore afflict others. Leeky, Rationalism, I. 92.

=Syn. Execrable, Abominable, etc. (see nefarious); frightful, tearful, horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), n. The state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness; shocking repulsiveness.

horribletet, n. [ME., also orriblite, < OF. horribletet, orriblete, etc., < horrible. See horrible and -ty.] Something horrible: see horrible and -ty.] Something horrible.

Full many an other orribite May men in that booke see.

Rom. of the Rose, 1. 7187. or goose-fiesh. It is accompanied by a kind of creeping sensation in the skin, and may be produced by cold, peculiar and sudden emotions, such as fear, or certain nervous affections.

[Rare.]

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrisonant terms.

Southey, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

horrisonous (ho-ris'ō-nus), a. [< L. horrisonus, that makes a horrid sound, < horrere, be terrible,

that makes a horrid sound, thorrere, be terrible, horrid, + sonus, a sound, sonare, make a sound.] Sounding dreadfully; uttering or emitting a terrible sound. [Rare.]
horror (hor'or), n. [Formerly also horrour; = F. horreur = Sp. Pg. horror = It. orrore, < L. horror, a bristling, a shaking, trembling as with cold or fear, terror, < horrere, bristle, shake, be terrified: see horrent and horrid.] 1†. A bristling or ruffling, as of the surface of water; a rippling.

rippling.

Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves.

Chapman.

2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompanied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

Hen lo! a spectre rosc, whose index-hand Held forth the virtne of the dreadful wand. . . . O'er every veln a shuddering horror runs; Eton and Winton shake through all their sons.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 143.

A sudden horror chill Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein. Addison, Æneid, iii.

3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of being turn'd to naught,
A trembling horror in our souls we find.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Horrour is that very strong and painful emotion which is excited by the view or contemplation of something peculiarly atrocions in the conduct of another; by some vice which exceeds the usual extravagance of vice; enormities that surpass the bounds of common depravity.

T. Cogan, The Passions, I. ii. § 3.

I met her grav eves glazed.

I met her gray eyes glazed With sudden horror most unspeakable. William Morris, Earthly Paradiae, I. 809.

4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in horror; to have a horror of falsehood.

Sympathising with an English reader's pious horror for unpronounceable Asiatic names, I will try to avoid them as much as possible.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 471.

That which excites horror or terror; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the horrors of war; a place of horrors.

Ye have encreased the fault of your vile rebellion with the horrow of bloudshed. Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myaelf the lambent easy light Gild the brown horror, and dispel the night. Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.

Intervals of a groping twilight alternated with spells of utter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying horror of the sky.

R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

The novel bristles with nonsense and unnecessary hor-rs. Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 146.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 146.

The horrors. (a) Extreme depression; the blnes. [Colloq.]

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable.

Miss Ferrier, Marriage, ill.

(b) Delirinm tremens. [Colloq.]

He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has the horrors.

Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xl.

horror-stricken, strik"n, -struk), a. horror-struck (hor'or-strick with horror; horrified.

horry (hor'i), a. See hory.

horsy (nor 1), a. See norg.
horst, n. An obsolete spelling of horsel, in Middie English both singular and plural.
hors concours (ôr kôn-kör'). [F., out of competition: hors, out; concours, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in on or philition. in an exhibition.

in an exhibition hors de combat (ôr de kon-bä'). [F., out of the fight: hors, prep., out, beyond, \(\) L. foris, out of doors, without (see forisfamiliate, forfeit); de, \(\) L. de, of; combat, fight: see combat.] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.

hors-d'œuvre (ôr'devr'), n. [F., lit.out of work: hors, out; de, of (see hors de combat); œuvre, work (see ure).] In gastronomy, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, and the like.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined, Judicious drank, and greatly daring dined.

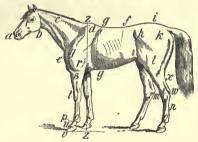
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 317.

horse¹ (hôrs), n. [〈 ME. hors (pl. hors and horses), 〈 AS. hors (pl. hors) = OS. hors, hros (hross-) = OFries. hors, hars = D. ros = OHG. hros, ros, MHG. ros (ross-), G. ross (〉 It. rozza = Pr. rossa = F. rosse, a jade) = Icel. hross, hors = Sw. Dan. dial. hors, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with AS. horse = MHG. roseh, swift, referring both to a root shown in L. currere (for *cursere*), run: see current*. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by Skt. açva = Gr. iππος = L. equus = AS. coh, etc.: see Equus. The ordithat represented by Skt. $aqaa = Gr. ln\pi oq = 1$. equus = AS. coh, etc.: see Equus. The ordinary Teut. terms outside of E. are D. paard, G. pferd (see palfrey); Sw. häst, Dan. hest (see henchman); the Rom. words are F. cheval, Sp. caballo, etc. (see cheval, $caple^1$, cavalry, etc.).]

1. A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family Equida and genus Equus; E. caballus. It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, comparatively large rounded hoofs, shapely head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind

leg below the hock, in addition to one on the fore leg above the so-called "knee," and a peculiar voice called a "neigh." These are the principal distinctive characters of the existing horses, of whatever variety, in comparison with the asses and zebras, which are commonly placed in the same genus (Equus). The horse has no distinctive coloration, but is never conspicuously striped in any regular pattern, and seldom shows even the dorsal and shoulder atripe characteristic of the ass, though there is often an indication of this marking in horses which have reverted to a feral state and tend to assume a dnu color. The horse is nuw known only as a domesticated and artificially bred sulmal, though in both North and South America, in Australia, and in some parts of Asia the descendants of domesticated ancestors run wild in troops. The native country of the horse and the period of its subjection to man are unknown. Animals congeneric with the present horse, if not conspecific, have left their remains with those of the mammoth and other extinct animals in the bonecaves of both the old and new worlds, but the genus Equus appears not to have been fully established before the close of the Plicoene. The evolution of the modern forma has been traced back through the whole Tertiary period, by the discovery of such genera as Hipparion and Plichippus of the Plicoene, Anchitherium, Michippus, and Messhippus of the Miccene, and Orohippus and Echippus of the Eceene. In the course of this evolutionary series is observed a very gradual and nubroken geologic pedigree, going back to a small animal, not larger than a fox, with several separate toes on each foot. The size has steadily increased, and other progressive modifications, especially of the limbs, have resulted in the existing horse in all its numberless artificial breeds, races, and strains, combining in various degreea the qualities of size, strength,



Horse.

a, muzzle; b, gullet; c, crest; d, withers; e, chest; f, loins; gg, girth; h, hip or illum; i, croup; k, haunch or quarters; l, thigh; m, hock; n, shank or cannon; o, fetlock; b, pastern; q, shoulder-bone or scapula; r, elbow; s, fore thigh, or arm; l, knee; u, coronet; v, hoof; w, point of hock; x, hamstring; zz, heigh;

speed, and bottom. Two breeds—namely, the large, powerful, black breed of Flanders, and the Arabian—have contributed more than all others to develop the present varieties. The former laid the foundation of size, atrength, and vigor for draft-horses and for those formerly used in war; while, when malled armor was laid aside, and the horse began to be used for the chase, the latter conferred the speed and endurance which distinguish the hunter. The ladies' palfrey is targely derived from the Spanish genet, a small, beautiful, fleet variety of the Moorish barh. The race-horse has less of Flemish and more of Arabian blood. Other leading varieties are the Suffolk Punch and Clydeadale, both chiefly of Flemish blood, and best for draft and agriculture; and several varieties of ponica, as Galloway, Shetland, etc. Carriage, riding, and other horses combine the above breeds in varying degrees, as speed, endurance, strength, or size, etc., may be required. Horses are said to have "blood" or "breeding" in proportion as they have a greater or less strain of Arab blood. The wild horse of Tatary is called a tarpan, that of northern Africa a komrath, and that of America a mustang, the last being descended from imported Spanish parents. The male of the horse is a station; when gelded, a gelding; the female is a mare; the young, a foal—If a male, a colt, if a female, a filly. The colt and filly become "of age" when the "corner-nippers" (outer incisors) attain functional development. The age of the horse may be determined by the marka on the front teeth, which change with the wearing down of the crowns by use. When the mark disappears, as it generally does on the eighth or ninth year, the horse is "ged." The period of gestation is eleven months, and foals are generally dropped in the spring. Horses vary greatly in size, some standing more than twice as high as others. Very small horses are called ponies, as those bred in Shetland.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sones for to make hem redy and sette hem on two swifts horse.

A-noon he made tweyne of his sones for to make hem redy and sette hem on two awifte horse.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 525.

Hast thon given the horse strength? hast thon clothed his neck with thunder?

Job xxxix. 19.

The horse that guide the golden eye of heaven, And blow the morning from their nostrils. Marlowe.

In the earliest period, the Horse seems to have been the favourite animal for sacrifice; there is no doubt that before the introduction of Christianity its flesh was universally eaten.

Grimm, Tent. Mythol. (trans.), I. 47.

2. pl. In zoöl., the horse family, or Equide; the species of the genus Equus and related genera. These include all the existing asses of the restricted genus Asinus, and the quagga, danw, and zebra, of the restricted genus Hippotignis, together with all the extinct forms of the Tertiary period which, however different from the modern horse, are connected closely by intermediate links. See Equidae.

intermediate links. See Lepiuae.

3. The male of the horse kind, in distinction from the female or mare; a stallion or gelding.

Lo, the unback'd breeder, full of fear, Jealous of catching, swiftly doth foraske him, With her the horse, and left Adonia there.

Shak., Venua and Adonis, 1. 322.

No cow-boy ever rides anything but horses, because marea give great trouble where all the animals have to be herded together. T. Roosevell, The Century, XXXV. 656.

4. A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of horse.

Our nineteen legions thou shalt hold by land, And our twelve thousand horse. Shak., A. and C., iii. 7.

The horse was the first that marched o'er,
The foot soon followed a'ter.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 254).

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse; Pageanta on pageanta in long order drawn. Pope, Imit, of Horacs, II. i. 315.

5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of easel.

horse. Compare etymology of easel.

A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is accured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 299.

Specifically—(a) A vaniting-block in a gymnasium. (b) A wooden frame on which soldiers are made to ride as a punishment: sometimes called a timber mare. (c) A saw-horse. (d) A clothea-horse. (e) A curriers' board, used in dressing hides. (f) In printing, a sloping board, with its support, placed on the bank closs to the tympan of a hand-press, on which is laid the paper to be printed. (g) A support for the cables of a suspension-bridge. (h) A board on which the workman sits in grinding the bevels and edges of tools in their manufacture. Also horsing.

6. In mining, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

each side.

The miner takea his chance of lnck. He is generally content if he manages to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a little for the day when a horse or cut makes its appearance in the vein confident that sooner or later he may strike a rich atretch of ore.

Quoted in Moury's Arizona and Sonora, p. 123.

7. In metal., same as bear, 7.—8. An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifically—(a) A clamp for holding screwa for filing. (b) A hook-shaped tool used in msking raised or hammered work. (c) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten the contact of the pieces which the pin holds together.

Thanne is there a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which that is cleped the hors, that streyneth alle thise parties to hepe.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, 1. 14.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, 1. 14.

(d) Naut.: (1t) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay, on the forward or after aide of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.

A horse... is used in sailing craft generally, for sheets to travel upon. Quattrough, Boat Sailer's Mannai, p. 34.

(4) The iron bar between the posts of a fife-rail to which the leading-blocks are fastened.

9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]—10. Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.—11;. A term of opprobrium. Compare ass1, similarly used.

ly used.

Your mayor (a very horse, and a traitor to our city)...
must quarrel with the boys at their recreationa.

British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 635).
[Horse, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, horse-chestnut, horse-crab, horse-mackerel, horse-play, etc.]—Barbary horse.
Same as barb3, 1.—Dark horse, (a) In horse-racing, a horse whose performances or capsbilities are not generally known, or concerning whose chances of success in a pending race little or no information is to be had.

The first favourite was never heard of the second fa-

The first favourite was never heard of, the second favourite was never seen after the distance post, all the tento-onera were in the race, and a dark horse which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph.

Disraeti, Young Duke, it. 5.

Hence—(b) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity is at first concealed, as for reasons of strategy; one who is unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate, or for nomination in a convention; much used in American politics.

Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college.

Cambridge Sketches.

Polk was what, in the political slang of to-day, is called "a dark horse"; but as to the test question, he could have been implicitly trusted.

H. von Holel, John C. Calhoun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See entire.—Flemish horse, a short foot-rope on a topsall-yard, outside the foot-rope proper, nsed in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.—Green horse, in sporting. See the extract.

A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premiums or money, either double or single.

Rules Nat. Trotting Assoc., p. 51.

Horned horse, the gnu, Catoblepas or Connochates gnu. See cut under gnu.—Horse and foot, or horse, foot,

a. a. Flemish Horse

and dragoons. (a) The cavalry and infantry — that is, the whole army: as, they were routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. Hence —(b) As used adverbially, indiscriminately; without favor.

She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot.

Walpole, Letters (1740), I. S7.

I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently over-threw him horse and foot. Grim the Collier, iv.

Horse night-cap. See night-cap.—Iron horse, s locomotive engine.—Master of the horse. See master.—Salt horse. See salthorse.—The age of a horse. See age.—To change a horse. See change.—To change a horse, see change.—To chant a horse, see chant.—To flog a dead horse, to try to revive interest in a worn-out topic.—To hitch horses. See hitch.—To horse. (at) On horseback; mounted.

When the gomes of greec were alle to horse, Arsied wei redi, of romayns to rekkene the numbre, Trenii twenti thousand, a tired atta best. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1947.

(b) Take horse; mount: used shsolutely, as a signal or command.

To horse, to horse! urga doubts to them that fear.
Shak., Rich II., ii. 1.

"To horse,"

Said fda; "home! to horse!"

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to assume a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentation; prance or show off.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To nick a horse's tail. See nick.—To pay for a dead horse, to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as if for a horse that has died hefore being paid for.—To pull the dead horse, to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.]—To put the eart before the horse. See cart.—To take horse. (a) To mount for a ride on horseback.

They summon'd up their meiny, straight took horse, Commanded me to follow. Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

(b) To be covered, as a mare. (c) In mining, to divide into branches for a distance; said of a veh.—Winged horse. See Pegasus.

horse! (hôrs), v.; pret. and pp. horsed, ppr. horsing. [< ME. horsen, set on horseback; < horse, n.] I. trans. 1. To provide with a horse; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

| Shak, Lest, II. 4 |
| large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is Canavalia gladiata, having large legumes.
| horse-beech (hôrs'hēeh), n. Same as hurst-beech.
| horse-beech (hôrs'blob), n. The marsh-maringold, Caltha palustris. [Seoteh.]
| ply horses for, as a body of cavalry, etc.

| The yellow horse-blob's early flower.

The duke was horsede sgayne, He prikked faste in the playne. MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 134. (Halliwell.)

The Crimme Tartar . . . came out of his owne countrey, . . . accompanied with a great number of his noblitle well horsed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 469.

I can see nothing but people better horsed than myself, that out-ride me. Beau. and Ft., Philaster, iv. 3. Our Maron [a gulde or conductor] of Turin, who horsed our company from Lyona to Turin.

Coryat, Cruditiea, I. 92.

2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalla, bulks, windows,
Are amother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; ali agreeing
In earnestness to see him. Shak., Cor., il. 1.

3. To cover: said of the male. -4. To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]

Not his [the orator's] will, but the principle on which he is horsed, . . . thunders in the ear of the crowd.

Emercon, Art.

5. To mount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.] or interfering. horse-bot (hors' bot), n. The larva of the horse bot-fly, Gasteroflogging. [Eng.]

translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to horse a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.]

—To horse a bill, to try to get pay for work not yet done.
[Printers' slang.]—To horse on, to drive on; push, as a
person or work. [Slang, Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To get on horseback; mount
or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was horsing, horsing in haste.

Archie of Ca'field (Chiid's Ballads, Vi. 90).

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all horsed away to Cambridge.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 19, 1661.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.]—3. In calking, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a horsing-iron and a mallet: often with up. horse²t, a. An obsolete form of hoarse. Chaucer.

horse-aloes (hôrs'al"oz), n. See fetid aloes, under aloes

horse-ant (hôrs'ant), n. The common red ant, Formica rufa.

horse-arm (hôrs'arm), n. In mining, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached. horse-armor (hôrs'armor), n. Armor for the horse-ion of the horse horse in horse to be a common of the horse whim to which horses are attached. horse-armor (hôrs'armor), n. Armor for the horse-adder (hôrs'kaj"ér), n. A knavish deal-mortestion of a horse in horse adder (hôrs'kaj"ér), n. A knavish deal-mortestion of a horse in horse and service horse-arm (hors'arm), n. In mining, the part of the horse-whim to which horses are attached. horse-armor (hôrs'är'mor), n. Armor for the protection of a horse in battle. See bard2. horse-artillery (hôrs'är-til"e-ri), n. See artil-

lery.— Horse-artillery gun. See gunl.
horseback (hôrs'bak), n. [< ME. horseback,
horsbak (= Ieel. hrossbak); < horse! + back!.] 1. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase on horseback, often abbreviated to horschack, and used adverbially.

That every brother schal be in his livere for that zere on hors-bac at certeyn place, be ours and time assigned.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 447.

I . . . saw them salute on horseback. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. I.

To mount or ride the high horse, to be or get on one's high horse, to asamme a lofty tone or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from pedantry or ostentistion; prsnce or show off.

Rooster forsooth must ride the high horse now he is married and lives at Chanticlere. Thackeray, Newcomes, Ivii. Now dismounted from her high horse and slitting confidentially down close to her visitor.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvi.

He mounted the classic high horse, and modeled himself on Demosthenes and Cleero.

C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 24.

It rarely happens that what is cailed a popular success [in literature] is achieved by such delicate means, with olittle forcing of the tone or mounting of the high horse.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 208.

To ulck a horse's tail. See nick.—To pay for a dead horse, to pay for something that has been lost or consumed or from which one has received or will receive no benefit, as if for a horse is that has died before being paid for.—To pull the dead horse, to work for wages already paid. [Trade slang.]—To put the eart before the horse.

(a) To mount or ride the high horse or manner; act or speak loftily, as from offended dignity, or from mean the high horse now he is married and shorse for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock w

ed from its being supposed to cause a kind of

palsy in horses.

horse-bean (hôrs'bēn), n. A sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is Canavalia gladiata, having large legumes.

horse-beech (hôrs' hēch), n. Same as hurst-beech

The yellow horse-blob's early flower.

Clare, Village Minstrel, L. 49.

horse-block (hôrs'blok), n. 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.

A horse-block with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.

2. A square frame of strong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheel-

horse-boat (hôrs'bōt), n. A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by

horses working in a treadmill.

horse-boot (hôrs'böt), n. A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching

horse-coursing

Having bene once brought up an idle horse-boy, he will never after fall to laboure, but is onely made fitt for the halter.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

horse-bramble (hôrs'bram'bl), n. A brier; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]
horse-breadt (hôrs'bred), n. [< ME. horsbrede; < horse1 + bread1.] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.

That no hoateller make horse bread in his hostry nor without, but bakers shall make it.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

Save this piece of dry horse-bread, chave byt no byt this lyvelonge daie.

Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke, far worse then *Horse-breade*.

Webbe, Traveis (ed. Arber), p. 20.

You thread bare, horse-bread-eating rascals!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

er in horses.

A combination of a Yorkshire horse-codger and a White-chapel buily might furnish some psychological parallel. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 380.

horse-cane (hôrs'kān), n. A tall coarse Amer-

horse-cane (hôrs'kān), n. A tall coarse American composite plant, Ambrosia trifida, the great ragweed. See ragweed.
horse-capper (hôrs'kap'ér), n. A swindler who sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.] horse-car (hôrs'kär), n. 1. A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses.—2. A street-car drawn by horses. [U. S.] horse-cassia (hôrs'kash'iä), n. A leguminous tree, Cassia marginata, bearing long pods which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.
horse-chanter (hôrs'chán'tèr), n. See chan-

horse-chanter (hôrs'chản"tèr), n. See chan-ter1, 3.

horse-charget, n. [ME. horsecharche; < horse¹ + charge.] A horse-load.
horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches'nut), n. [So called,

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches'nut), n. [So caned, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. Horse occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] 1. A distributed apparal acted tree of the genus. dicotyledonous-leafed tree of the genus Escuhas. E. Hippocastanum, a large and highly ornamental tree, a native originally of Asia, was introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. The native American species of the same genus are commonly called buckeye. The fruit of the horse-chestnut reaembles the chestnut, but is coarse and bitter. See Asculus and buckeye.

2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut .- 3. In entom., a geometrid moth, Pachycnemia hip-

horse-clipper (hôrs'klip"er), n. A cloth used to gover a horse-clipth (hôrs'klip"er).

A cloth used to gover a horse a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut under clipping-shears.

cover a horse, or as a part of its trappings.

The furniture and the horse-cloaths will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and whera you please.

Steele, Lying Lover, it. 1.

horse-collar (hôrs'kol"är), n. A collar, commonly made of leather stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under

As an horse-colt he shalbe dryue.

Wyclif, Ecclus. xxiii. 30.

horse-coper, horse-couper (hôrs'kō"pèr, -kou"-pèr), n. A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]

We were told there were not less than an hundred jock-eys or horse-kopers, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, 11. 397.

Some turned horse-coopers, some pedlers. Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.

horse-courser (hôrs'kōr'ser), n. [< horse1 + courser2. In def. 2 associated with courser1.]

1. A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like ao many horse-coursers at a fair.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Ian, iii.

Hee musters together all the Hackneymen and Horse-coursers in and about Colman-streets.

Dekker, Seven Desdly Sins, p. 20.

reflogging. [Eng.]

The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up and scourged.

Fore, Martyrs, p. 81.

A naughty boy ready horsed for discipline.

Swift

6. Naut., to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to horse a ship's crew.—7. To make out or learn by means of a ship's described on the latest and lates

E. Love. What yet unheard of course to live doth your imagination flatter you with? your ordinary means are

devoured.

Y. Love. Course! why, horse-coursing, I think.

Beau. and Fl., Scornfui Lady, i. 1.

horse-crab (hôrs'krab), n. Same as horseshoc-

horse-crevalle (hôrs'kre-val'e), n. A carangoid fish, Carank hippos, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistiuction to the

pompano, there known as crevalle.

horse-cucumber (hôrs'kū'kum-ber), n. A large green cucumber. Mortimer.

horse-daisy (hôrs'dā'zi), n. Same as oxeye daisy (which see, under daisy).

horse-dealer (hôrs'de"ler), n. and sells horses.

horse-doctor (hôrs'dok"tor), n. One who treats horsefoot-snipe (hôrs'fut-snip), n. A name apthe diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.] horse-drench (hôrs'drench), n. 1. A dose of

2. A horn or other instrument by which medi-

cine is administered to a horse.

horse-elder (hôrs'el'der), n. [An accom. form of horseheal, simulating elder².] Same as horse-

horse-emmet (hôrs'em"et), n. Same as horse-

nnt.

horse-eye (hôrs'ī), n. One of the small socalled sea-beans, Mucuna urens, often found
floating in the ocean or washed up on shore in
tropical America, and used in jewelry.—Horseeye bean. (a) Same as horse-eye. (b) The fruit of another legumicous piant, Dotichos Lablab, a native of the
East Iodies.

horse-faced (hôrs'fast), a. Having a long coarse

face; ugly.

horse-fair (hôrs'făr), n. A fair or market at
which chiefly horses are sold.

horse-fettler (hôrs'fet"lêr), n. In mining, a

workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.

horse-finch (hôrs'finch), n. The chaffinch. [Lo-

horse-fish (hôrs'fish), n. 1. A fish of the family Carangidæ, Vomer setipinnis, having a much-compressed oblong bod, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called moonfish, dollar-fish, and blunt-nosed shiner.—

2. A carangoid fish, Selene vomer, closely resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under horsehead.—3. The sau-

ger, Slizostedion canadense. [Western U. S.]-4. A sea-horse, as Hippocampus hudsonius. horseflea-weed (hôrs'flē-wed), n. Same s

horse-flesh (hôrs'flesh), n. and a. I. n. 1. The horse-flesh (hors'flesh), n. and a. I. n. 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have generally regarded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-esting has always existed among some rude races, and has been advocated by many gastronomers in Europe. In Paria horse-flesh has long heen surreptitiously dealt in as a cheap article of diet, and its sale, under atrict official supervision, was authorized in 1866. The necessary use of it there during the stege of 1870-1 brought it into more general favor, which has been maintained. It is also eaten to some exteat in other countries.

2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [Colloq. or slang.]

He is a cogger of dice. a chanter of horse-flesh.

He is a cogger of dice, a chanter of horse-flesh.

Thackeray, Legend of the Rhine.

3. A species of Bahama mahogany: probably

so named from its color.

II. a. Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peculiar reddish-bronze color.—Horse-flesh manogany. Same as sabicu.—Horse-flesh ore, the mineral bornite: so called by Cornish minera because of its color on the fresh fracture.

horse-flower (hôrs'flou"er), n. [Cf. equiv. Flem. peerd-bloeme, horse-flower.] A species of cowwheat, Melampyrum sylvaticum.
horse-fly (hors'fli), n. [< ME. horsflezc, etc.; < horsel + fly2.] 1. A hexachatous dipterous insect, as Tabanus bovinus and other species of the family Tabanidae, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattle. Also called breeze, breeze-fly, and gadfly. See cuts under breezel and gadfly.—2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family Hippoboscidae; a forest-fly or tickfly. Also called horse-tick.—3. A dichætous dipterous insect of the family meset of the family Estridae; a true

bot-fly, as the horse-bot, Gasterophilus equi. See cut under bot-fly.

horsefly-weed (hôrs'flī-wēd), n. A leguminous plant, Baptisia tinctoria, the wild indigo or rattlebush. Also horseflea-weed.

horsefoot (hôrs'fut), n. [< ME. horsfot; < horse1 + foot.] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiens for that tulke had tene at hor hert; Kayron cuyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue; Harlet hym fro horsfet, had hym awsy. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 5833.

2. A plant, Tussilago Farfara: same as coltsfoot.—3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, Limulus polyphenus.

One who buys horsefoot-crab (hôrs' fút-krab), n. Same as horseshoe-crab.

plied both to the knot, Tringa canutus, and to the turnstone, Strepsilas interpres, along the At-lantic coast of the United States, from their

norse-drench (hôrs'drench), n. 1. A dose of physic for a horse.

The most sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiricutick, and . . . of no better repute than a horse-drench.

Shak, Cor., it. 1.

Shak, Cor., it. 1. war-horse) bards or armor.

horse-gear (hôrs'gēr), n. 1. Same as horse-

The cruel curb-bit and heavy stock-aaddie, with its high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spanish-American horse-gear.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machin-

2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [Eng.]
horse-gentian (hôrs'jen"shian), n. See gentian.
horse-gin (hôrs'jin), n. A gin driven by a horse
for raising great weights. See gin4.
horse-ginseng (hôrs'jin"seng), n. Same as
horse-gentian (which see, under gentian).
horse-godmother (hôrs'god"muth-èr), n. A
large masculine woman, eoarsely fat. [Prov.
Eng.] large Eng.]

In woman, anget sweetness let me see;
No galloping horse-godmothers for me.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar's Ode upon Ode (In Continuation).

How do, my dear? Come to see the old man, hay? 'Gad
you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old horsegodmother, your mother. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

horse-gogs (hôrs'gogz), n. A kind of wild plum, a variety of Prunus domestica.
horse-gowan (hôrs'gou"an), n. One of several plants, as Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, Matri-

caria Chamomilla, and Taraxacum oficinalis.

horse-gram (hôrs gram), n. A leguminous plant,
Dolichos biftorus, a native of tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated
in southern India as a food-plaut.

horse-guards (hôrs'gardz), n. pl. 1. A body of eavalry for guards. See guard.—2. [cap.] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the departments under the commander-in-chief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.— 3. [cap.] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in dis-tinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for

horsehair (hôrs'hãr), n. and a. [〈ME. horsher (= Icel. hrosshār); 〈horse¹ + hair¹.] I. n. The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of haircloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions,

This holi man seint Edmund werede stronge here [see hair1, n.]...
Of hard horsher ymaked. St. Edm. Conf., l. 158.

II. a. Made of horsehair; covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, horschair covering; a horsehair mattress

horsehair-lichen (hôrs'hãr-li'ken), n. Same as horsetail-lichen.

Near the surface, especially on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or horse-flesh ore was found.

Ure, Dict., IV. 283.

10rse-flower (hôrs'flou'er), n. [Cf. equiv. Flem. peerd-bloeme, horse-flower.] A species of cowheat, Mclampyrum sylvaticum.

Norse-flower (hôrs'flou'er), n. [Cf. equiv. Flem. peerd-bloeme, horse-flower.] A species of cowheat, Mclampyrum sylvaticum.

Let Morse-flower (hôrs'flou'er), n. [Cf. equiv. Flem. peerd-bloeme, horse-flower.] A species of cowheat, Mclampyrum sylvaticum.

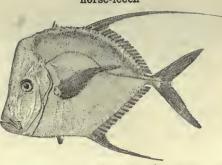
Let Morse-flower (hôrs'flou'er), n. A hair-werm (hôrs'hãr-werm), n. A fish of the genus Selene or the genus Vomer; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as Selene vomer or Vomer setipinnis.

See cut in next column.—2. A fish of the fam-werm (hôrs'hãr-werm), n. A hair-werm (hôrs'hãr-werm), n. A hair-werm (hôrs'hãr-werm), n. A fish of the genus Selene vomer or Vomer; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as Selene vomer or Vomer setipinnis. ily Hippocampidæ; a sea-horse.—3. A east of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of Trigoniidæ.—4. The surf-scoter, a duck, Œde-

Trigonidae.—4. The surf-scoter, a duck, Ademia perspicillata, more fully called horsehead coot. [Maine, U. S.]

horseheal, horseheel (hôrs'hēl), n. [< ME. horsehele, < AS. hors-helene, hors-elene, elecampane, < hors, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the L. name inula, taken as himula, a colt), + elene, < L. helenium, elecampane: see Helenium. In later use the second element was supposed to

horse-leech



Horsehead (Selene vomer). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

nave something to do with heell or heall. Another perversion appears in horse-elder.] A coarse composite plant, Inula Helenium, the elecampane. See cut under elecampane. horse-herd† (hôrs'hèrd), n. [< ME. horsherde, < AS. horshyrde, a horse-keeper, a groom, < hors, horse, + hyrde, a keeper: see horsel and herd2.] A keeper of horses: a groom. have something to do with heel1 or heal1.

A keeper of horses; a groom.

"Canst thou tell me," said Child Rowland to the horse-herd, "where the king of Elfland's castle is?" Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 247).

horse-hoe (hôrs'hō), n. See hoel.
horse-holder (hôrs'hōl"dèr), n. Stocks or
a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses
while sheeing, or for supporting sick or disabled horses.

abled horses.

horsehoof (hôrs'höf), n. Same as coltsfoot.

horse-hook (hôrs'hūk), n. An iron hook attached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and forming an attachment for a rope hy which the vehicle can be drawn. Car-Builder's Dict.

horse-iron (hôrs'ī'ern), n. Same as horsing-

horse-jag (hôrs'jag), n. Same as horse-plum, 1. horse-jockey (hôrs'jok"i), n. 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form isolati shortened form jockey.

My brother lives with horse-jockeys and trainers, and he wildest bloods of the town.

Thackeray, Virginians, lvi.

2t. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky deal-

er; a knavish horse trader.
horse-jug (hôrs'jug), n. Same as horse-plum, 1.
horsekeeper+ (hôrs'kē"pėr), n. [< ME. horskepere; < horse¹ + keeper.] One who keeps or

takes care of horses. And he called unto his horssekeeper,
"Make ready you my steede,"
Childe Maurice (Child's Balisds, II. 816).

horse-knacker (hôrs'nak"èr), n. One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.

horse-knave; (hôrs'nāv), n. [< ME. horse, horse-knave; < horse1 + knave.] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltria forth with me,

And am but as here horse-knave. Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112. (Halliwell.)

knop.
horse-knop (hôrs'nop), n. The flower-head of Centaurea nigra, knap- or knopweed.
horse-lark (hôrs'lärk), n. The common cornbunting of Europe, Emberiza miliaria. See cut under bunting 4. [Cornwall, Eng.]
st. Edm. Conf., 1. 158. horse-latitudes (hôrs'lat'i-tūdz), n. pl. Naut., a part of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics. notorious for tedious calms. "They were so and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics, notorious for tedious calms. "They were so called from the circumstance that vessels formerly bound from New England to the West Indies, with a deck-load of horses, were often so delayed in this calm belt of Cancer, that, for the want of water for their animals, they were compelled to throw a portion of them overboard." Marry, The Physical Geography of the Sea (8th ed.), p. 276.

horse-laugh (hors 'läf), n. [< horse + laugh: such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A horse-laugh, if you please, at honesty.

Popc, Epil. to Satires, i. 38.

On my conscience, I believe she could spread a horse-laugh through the pews of a tabernacle.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

Thrusting half-a-crown into each of his pockets, and a hand and wrist after it, he burst into a horse-laugh.

Dickens.

In horse-leech (hôrs'lēch), n. 1. A large leech, as Hæmopsis sanguisorba or Aulastoma gulo.-

A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or farrier.—3. An iuveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.

and beast.

Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

horse-masher (hôrs'mash"er), n. Same as horse-smatch.

The horseleach hath two daughters, crying, Give, give.
Prov. xxx. 15.

We'll all join, and hang upon him like so many horse-eches.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

horseleek (hôrs'lēk), n. A plant, the bullock's-

horse-litter (hôrs'lit"er), n. A kind of wheelless carriago or palanquin hung on poles be-tween two horses, going one behind the other. The king [Edward I.], now weak and slck, followed in a horse-litter.

Dickens, Child's Hist, Eng., xvi.

horse-load (hôrs'lōd), n. [< ME. horselode; < horse! + load.] A load for a horse; hence, a large quantity or number.

Tonnes and barelles tht cometh in carte sholds custome a peny; an horselode, an halpeny.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their horse-load of citations and fathers at your door. Milton, Church-Government.

horse-loaft (hôrs'lōf), n. [< ME. horselof; < horsel + loaf. Cf. horse-bread.] A large loaf composed of heans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.

Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbis of the same, make butt ij. horselofys to a peny, and of clene beanys.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a horseloof; Something to hearten me. Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

horse-lockt, n. Ahobble; afetlock. See fetlock, 3.

horse-lot (hôrs'lot), n. A lot or pasture for

horsely (hôrs'li), a. and adv. [< ME. horsly; < horse¹ + -ly.] Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good

horse. [Oosolete of rare.]

Therwith so horsely, and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Poileys courser were.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 186.

horse-mackerel (hôrs'mak*er-el), n. One of
several fishes more or less nearly related to the several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (a) The common tunny. [U. S.] (b) The scad or cavally, Caranx vulgaris. [Eng. and New Zealand.] (c) The jurel, Caranx pisquetus. [North Carolina, U. S.] (d) The bluefish, Ponatomus saltatrix. [Rhode Island, U. S.] (c) The black candle-fish, Anoplopona fimbria. See Anoplopomidæ, and cut under candle-fish. [Puget Sound.] (f) The Californian hake or merluccio, Merlucius productus. [Sequely, California, U. S.] (g) The tenpounder, Elops saurus. See cut nnder Elops. [Fort Macon, North Carolina, U. S.]
horseman (hôrs'man), n.; pl. horsemen (-men). [\(\) ME. horsman; \(\) horse! \(+ \) man. \] 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

or horses.

Horsemen, my skill in horsemanship advance; Townsfolk, my strength. Sir P. Sidney, Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 479).

He knew her, as a horseman knows his horse.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. A soldier who serves on horseback.

Most valiant and hardy, With horsemen and footmen March'd towards the town. Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII, 126).

3. A book-name of a scienoid fish of the genus Eques.—4: One of sundry tattlers or sandpipers, scolopacine birds of the genus *Totanus*; a gambet; a chevalier.—5. A kind of domestic pigeon.—Green-legged horseman, a bird, Totanus glottis; the greenshank. See cut under greenshank.—Horseman's hammer. Same as martel-de-fer.—Red-legged horseman, a bird, Totanus calidris; the red-

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), n. [\(\lambda\) horseman horse-piece (hôrs'pes), n. A large or coarse + -ship.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See manège. equestrian skill. See manège.

To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

horse-marine (hôrs'ma-rēn'), n. One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; cies of Equisetum, the horsetail or scouringimaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; thence, a person out of his element and unfit rush.

for his place, as such a soldier would be on hard ship: also humorously employed in a literate of the soldiers. A pistol of large callber, formerly carried in holsters by dracently carried in holsters

This old sea-dog organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore. Adm. Porter, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 225.

horse-marshalt (hôrs'mar"shal), n. A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskild mediciners, and horsemarshels, slays both man and beast. Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.

horsemaster (hôrs'mås"ter), n. A manager of horses; a rider.

of all classes in the kingdom, that from which the town volunteers spring is perhaps the least fitted by nature, habit, and training to yield us good horsenasters.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 160.

horse-match (hôrs'mach), n. See horse-smatch. horse-meal (hôrs'mēl), n. Food without drink.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; horse-meals indeed are enough to choak human creatures.

C. Johnston, Chrysal, I. 220.

horse-meat (hôrs'mēt), n. Food for horses;

horse-mill (hôrs'mil), n. A mill turned by a

horse-millinert (hôrs'mil'i-ner), n. One who

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight, For the horse-milliner his head with poses dight. Chatterton, Rowley's Balade of Charitle.

One comes in foreign trashery of tinkling chain and spur,

A walking haberdashery
Of feathers, lace, and fur;
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,
Horse-milliner of modern days.

Scott, Bridal of Triermaln, it.

Ckt, n. Ahobble; afetlock. See fetlock, 5.

Horse-locks nor chains

Shall hold her from me.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

t (hôrs'lot), n. A lot or pasture for (hôrs'lot), n. A lot or pasture for (hôrs'li), a. and adv. [< ME. horsly; < horse, horse, horse, + minte, mint.] 1. A wild mint of Europe, Mentha arvensis (proh. taken from E.); < horse, horse, + minte, mint.] 1. A wild mint of Europe, Mentha sylvestris.—2. An American plant, Monarda punctata, common from New York southward.—Round-leafed horsemint, Mentha rotundifolia, a native of Europe, but now naturalized in the United States.—Sweet horsemint, Cunila Mariana, the common dittany.

Chaucer, Squire's Tale, 1. 186.

horse-mushroom (hôrs'mush'röm), n. Same as hedge-mushroom.

horse-mussel (hôrs'mus'l), n. A large mussel of the genus Modiola, especially M. modiolus, common to the shores of northern Europe and

America, having a smooth blackish shell. horse-nail (hôrs nāl), n. A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.

horse-nest (hôrs'nest), n. Same as mare

Soom grammatical pullet . . . would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an horse neet, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I does knowe better then hee. Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil, Tothe Reader.

horse-net (hôrs'uet), n. A net to protect a horse from flies

horse-nettle (hôrs'net"), n. A pernicious American weed, Solanum Carolinense, of the nightshade family, common in the Southern States.

horse-parsley (hôrs'pärs'li), n. A coarse um-helliferous plant, Smyrnium Olustrum: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage

p- or celery. It is a native of Europe.
a horse-path (hôrs'path), n. A path for horses;
ic specifically, a bridle-path, or the tow-path along a canal.

horse-pick (hôrs'pik), n. A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.

The fat [of the sea elephant]... is cut into horse-pieces, about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

Cutting out cattle, next to managing a stampeded herd at night, is that part of the cowboy's work needing the boldest and most skifful horsemanship.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 16.

Cutting out cattle, next to managing a stampeded herd horse-pile (hôrs'pil), n. A large pile or lot of horse-rack(hôrs'-at night, is that part of the cowboy's work needing the boldest and most skifful horsemanship.

Cod placed in what is called a horse-pile to drain, at which horses.

Cod placed in what is called a horse-pile to drain. Cod placed in what is called a horse-pile to drain.

Perley.

goons and other horsemen.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), n. Coarse or rude play.

Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse. Sim. Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house. Middleton, Mayor of Queensborough, v. 1.

The humour of the underplot constantly verges on horse-play, and is certainly neither delicate nor profound. Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 541.

By personal raids upon the gallery when not acting, Mr. Phelps succeeded in stopping the horse-play and coarseness of audiences. Westminster Rev., CXXV. 581.

horse-plum (hôrs'plum), n. 1. Λ small red plum which is regarded as a variety of Prunus domestica. Also called horse-jag, horse-jag, [Eng.]—2. The wild plum, Prunus Americana. The fruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree is frequently cultivated either for its fruit or as a stock on which to graft the varieties of the domestic plum. [U.S.]

horse-pond (hôrs'pond), n., A pond for watering horses.

horsepond (hôrs'pond), v. t. [< horse-pond, n.]
To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]

If she had ordered me to be horseponded, I do protest to you I would not have demurred,

Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 10.

provender.

Who gives you your maintenance, I prsy you? who allows you your horse-meat and man's-meat?

B. Jonson, Epicome, iii. 1.

horse-mill (hôrs'mil), n. A mill turned by a horse or horses.

horse-milliner; (hôrs'mil'i-ner), n. One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses.

[An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,

The trammels of his palfrey pleased dight.

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his sight,

The trammels of his palfrey pleased his palfrey pleased his works. Several values have been assigned to this unit, but the one which prevails at the present time in England and America is Watt's horse power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per second. This is 7,460 megaergs per second. The real power of a horse is about three quarters of a horse-power. Abbreviated H. P.

3. A machine for converting the weight or discount of the present of the prese

reet pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmills or circular sweeps. The latter consist essentially of a long sweep to the end of which the horse is harnessed, a simple form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the sweep to a pulley, with generally an increase of velocity, and a beit or shafting for conveying the power of the machine to the work, as a mill, threshing machine, press, pump, elevator, fire-engine, or other machine, to be driven.—Indicated horse-power, the work, expressed in horse-power, performed per minute by steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the computation of which the mean effective pressure per square inch of piston is taken from an indicator disgram. See indicator. Also called true, actual, real, or dynamic horse-power, hurse-power calculated from the area of the piston, sometimes not more than one tenth of the real horse-power. Though the cemmercial horse-power is assy to calculate the true horse-power by the principles of thermodynamics when the volume or weight and pressure of the steam, air, or gas used for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.

horsepow (hôrs' poks), n. A pustular disease of horses, which, communicated to cows, produces cowpox. rect pull of a horse into power useful in mov-

cowpox.

M. Blachez related the particulars of an outbreak of casual horse-pox among the she-asses used for giving suck to the inmates of a nursery.

N. Y. Med. Jour., X1. 548.

horse-purslane (hôrs'pers'lān), n. A plant, Trianthema monogyna, a native of Jamaica. horse-race (hôrs'rās), n. A race by horses; a match of horses in running.

Horse-races are desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means gal-lop quite out of their fortunes. Eurton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

horse-racer (hôrs'rā"ser), n. 1. One who keeps horses for the pur-

pose of racing. The first Lord Go-dolphin was a horse-racer as well as gam-bler.

Athenæum, Sept. 22, [1888, p. 381.

2. One who rides in races; a jockey.

horse-racing (hôrs'rā'sing), n.
The practice or sport of running horses.

rak), n. A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.

He'a a-atandin' out yander by the horse-rack. J. C. Harris, Harper's [Mag., LXXVI. 707.

horse-radish (hôrs'rad'ish), n. cultivated cruciferous plant,



orse-radish (Cochlearia Armoracia). 1, thizome, with two leaves; 2, part of the inforescence, with flowers and fruit; leaf from the stem; a, flower; b, fruit, pened to show the seeds.

Cochlearia Armoracia, originally a native of middle Europe and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See Cochlearia¹. horseradish-tree (hôrs'rad'ish-trē), n. A tree,

norseradish-tree (hors rad ish-tre), n. A tree, Moringa pterygosperma, common in many parts of India, and cultivated there, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is caten as a vegetable or pickled. It has plunate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod-like capsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The fresh root has a pungent odor and warm taste, much like that of the horseradish.

horse-railroad (hôrs'rāl"rod), n. A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a tramway in Great Britain.

horse-rake (hôrs'rāk), n. A large rake drawn by a horse. See rake.

horse-rider (hôrs 'rī "der), n. A circus-rider.

The horse-riders never mind what they say, air; they're famous for it.

Dickens, Hard Timea, v.

horse-riding (hôrs'rī/ding), n. A circus. [Eng.] Sleary's horse-riding. Dickens, Hard Times, iii.

A calk or ice-creep-

horse-rough (hôrs'ruf), n. A cer which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.

horse-run (hôrs'run), n. A contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of excavations for ca-nals, docks, etc.

horse-runningt, n. A horse-race. Davies.

The Forest of Galerne, . . . very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne horse-running, wherein the herse that entrunneth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 723.

horse-sense (hôrs'sens'), n. A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.

He was a plain man; his sympathies were with the people; he had what is roughly known as horse-sense, and he was homely. C. D. Warner, Backleg Studies, p. 133.

Happily, the latent horse-sense of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate the nuisance.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 377.

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 377.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), n. [< ME. horseho (for hors-scho, var. horsissho, horsis sho—Prompt. Parv.); < horse-1 + shoe.] 1. A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Its parts are the toe, the two heels, the quarters between the toe and the heels, the calks, or projections from the lower part of each heel, the city, a kind of claw, usually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hoof and assisting in keeping the shoe in place, and the fullering, or crease in the lower face, in which the nail-holes, usually eight, are punched. The horseshoe, in its most primitive form, is of great satisfuity. An old and very popular supersition, almost universally prevalent smong peasantry, sscribes to the horseshoe (especially to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barring the passage of witchea. For this purpose the shoe is uailed to the door or the threshold.

To be thrown into the Thames, and cooled, glowing hot, lu that aurge, like a horse-shoe.

Shak., M. W. of W., iti. 5.

Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber-door. Scott, Redganutlet, ch. xi.

Nalling of horse-shoes [to thresholds] seems to have been practised as well to keep witches in as to keep them out.

Hone's Year-Book, p. 953.

2. Anything shaped like a horseshee. Specifically—(a) A loop-like bend in a river. (b) In fort,, a small round or oval work with a parapet. (c) A movable support in a lathe, for regulating the gearing and speed of the screw which works the slide.

3. In zoöl.: (a) A horseshoe-crab.

I den't want my wreck to be washed up on one of the beaches in company with devil'a aprous, bisdder-weeda, dead horse-shoes, etc. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 171.

dead horse-shoes, etc.

(b) A bivalve mollusk, Lutraria clliptica. Also ealled clump.—4. pl. The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching.—Horseshoe arch. See arch!, 2.—Horseshoe clamp, magnet, etc. See the nouns.

horseshoe (hôrs'shö), v. t.; pret. and pp. horseshoed, ppr. horseshoeing. [
horseshoe
with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe

horseshoe.

Stuciair Lithgow, horse-shoeing smith, Warks up this close wi's' his pith. Blacksmith's sign in Scotland.

2. In arch., to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.

There is at Takt-i-Gro a Sassanian arch of nearly the same age and equally classical ludesign, which is, like this one, horseshoe-dot to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter, horseshoe-anyil (hôrs'shō-an'vil), n. A form of anyil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the sockethole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hôrs'shō-bat), n. An old-world bat of the family Rhinolophida; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two Rusopean species, Rhinolophida; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped. The name applies especially to two Rusopean species, Rhinolophida; any rhinolophida philophylika ferrom-equinum and R. hipposideros, beth of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophida; and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophida. Another horseshoe-bat the Indian and Chinese Phyllorhina armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhinina, the other subfamily subfanolophina ferrom-equinum and R. hipposideros, beth of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophina ferrom-equinum and R. hipposideros, beth of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophina ferrom-equinum and R. hipposideros, beth of which occur in England, and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophina ferrom-equinum and R. hipposideros, beth of which seemed the phyllorhina armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhinina, the other subfamily Rhinolophina, a more or less horseshoe-hat (hors' shō-hat), n. A mero-stome of the family Liminolophina, armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhina armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhinina, the other subfamily Rhinolophina, armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhinina, the other subfamily Rhinolophina, ar permit the adjustment of the hoof in the socket-hole for convenience in working.

horseshoe-bat (hors'shö-bat), n. An old-world bat of the family Rhinolophidæ; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horse-shoe-shaped. The name applies eapecially to twe European species, Rhinolophius ferrum-equinum and R. hipposideros, both of which eccur in England, and there represent the subfamily Rhinolophinæ. Another horseshoe-bat la the Indian and Chinese Phyllorhina armigera, which is a representative of the Phyllorhininæ, the other subfamily of the rhinolophida. The term is loosely extended to some other phyllostomine or lesf-nosed bats.

horseshoe-crah (hörs's blö-krab), n. A moro-

head-mold shot. horseshoeing (hôrs'-shö"ing), n. The act or business of shoeing

too opon: opposed to

horses; farriery.
horseshoe-kidney
(hôrs'shö-kid"ni), n.

anat., a congenital ab-normal conformation in

which the two kidneys potyphemus). are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-machine (hôrs'shō-ma-shēn'), no A machine in which bar-iron is cut and some and so

into horseshoes. horseshoer (hôrs'shö"er), n. One who shoes

horses.

horseshoe-vetch (hôrs'shö-vech), n. A leguminous plant of the genus Hippocropis, H. comosa, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also horse-vetch. horse-shovel (hôrs'shuv"l), n. A road-scraper. horse-smatch (hôrs'smach), n. A bird, Saxicola ænanthe; the stonechat or wheatear. Also horse-match, horse-masher, horse-musher. [Prov. Eng 1]

Horse-violet (hôrs'vī"ō-let), n. The dog-violet, Viola canina.

Horse-way (hôrs'wā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. horse-wey, < As. horse-way (hôrs'swā), n. [< ME. Eng.]

horse-soldier (hôrs'sōl"jer), n. A cavalry sol-

Not having his horse-soldiers with him, . . . he [Julius Caeaar] ran great risk of being totally defeated.

Dickens, Child's Hiat, Eng., l.

horse-sorrel (hôrs'sor"el), n. A coarse species of sorrel, Rumex Hydrolapathum: same as waterdock.

horse-sponge (hôrs'spunj), n. The commercial bath-sponge, Spongia equina, found in the Mediterranean.

horse-stinger (hôrs'sting"er), n. The dragonfly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.

horse-sugar (hôrs'shug"är), n. A tree or shrub:

same as sweetleaf.

horsetail (hôrs'tāl), n. 1. A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.

Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's horse-tail till they kiss their hauds.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Then, by the rule that made the horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 63.

2. A hippurite.—3. In anat., the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called cauda equina. See cauda.—4. A plant of the genus Equisetum. See cut under Equisetacca.

Following the sound of the water in the runnel, a rare spectacle awaits you where the Equisetum, the vulgar horsetail of the daylight, new stands transfigured, a marvel of nature's bijoutry. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 153. Horsetail standard, a modern Turkish military atandard consisting of a horsetail aurmounted by a creacent. It appears to have originated from "the people bearing the

The forest-fly er horse-tick, Hippoboaca.
A. S. Packard, Study of Inaects, p. 417.

horsetongue (hôrs'tung), n. A plant of the genus Ruscus: same as butcher's broom (which see,

under broom¹).
horse-trainer (hôrs 'trā "nėr), n. One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who

trains horses for racing. horse-tree (hôrs'trē), n. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. Halliwell.

horse-vetch (hôrs'vech), n. Same as horseshoe-

horse-violet (hôrs'vī/o-let), n. The dog-violet,

Also with owt the Citya ya an horse wey vuder neth a mownteyn, by the apace of a myle.

Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 66.

Glo. Kuew'at thou the way to Dover?

Edg. Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path.

Shak., Lear, Iv. 1.

horseweed (hôrs'wēd), n. A composite plant, Erigeron Canadensc, a troublesome American



Horseweed (Erigeron Canadense). a, ray-Sower; b, disk-flower.

weed. This is one of the few American weeds that have become extensively naturalized in other parts of the world. They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse and trumpet weeds in the fence-row.

The Century, XXXVI. 80.

horsewell-grass (hôrs'wel-gras), n. A small Hortalia (hôr-ta'li-\(\text{i}\)), n. [NL.; also Hortulia.] marsh-plant, Veronica Buecabunga: probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities.

horsewhalet (hôrs'hw\(\text{al}\)), n. [Not found in ME.; in mod. E. an adaptation of AS. horshwal (= Icel. hrosshvalr), \langle horse, horse, + hwel, whale. Cf. walrus, which contains the same elements reversed.] The walrus or morse.

The principall purpose of his trauelle this way was to encrease the knowledge and discouerie of these coasts and countreyes, for the more commoditie of fishing of horse-whates, which haue in their teeth bones of great price and exceliencie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 5.

horse-whim (hôrs'hwim), n. In mining, a machine worked by a horse for raising ore or water from a mine.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), n. A whip for driving or controlling horses.

horsewhip (hôrs'hwip), v. t.; pret. and pp. horsewhipped (also horsewhipt), ppr. horsewhipping. To chastise with a horsewhip.

I told him to consider himself horsewhipped, and he said he would make a point of doing so.

T. Hook, Jack Brag.

His cousins . . . wearied him beyond measure. One was blue, and a geologist; one was a horsewoman.

Thackeray, Pendenois.

horsewomanship (hôrs'wum'an-ship), n. · [< horsewoman + -ship.] Skill as a horsewoman.

horse-worm (hôrs'wèrm), n. A worm that infests horses; the larva of an œstrus or a botfly, Gasterophilus equi.
horse-wrangler (hôrs'rang"glèr), n. A herder having charge of a saddle-band, or string of ponies, among stockmen. [Western U. S.]

There are two herders, always known as horse-wranglers—one for the day and one for the night.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 851.

See horsy. horsey, a. horsfordite (hôrs'ford-īt), n. [After Prof. E. N. Horsford, an American chemist.] A silver antimonide, occurring in silver-white masses in

Asia Minor.

horsify (hôr'si-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. horsified, ppr. horsifying. 1. [\(\lambda \text{horse}^1 + \text{-i-fy}. \] To transform into a horse.

In the same duchy [Brunswick] a witch in tormentis unce revealed a sentence that would horsify a man in a minute.

F. L. Oswald, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 474. 2. [\(\frac{horsy}{horsy} + -fy.\)] To render horsy. [Rare in both uses.]

horsiness (hôr'si-nes), n. The state or quality

(b) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; a disposition to devote one's time and thoughts to horse-breeding or horse-racing, etc.

horsing (hôr'sing), n. [ME. horsing; verbal n. of horse!, v.] 1†. Supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.

The chaunceler answeres for hor clothyng,
For zomen, faukeners, and hor horsyng.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

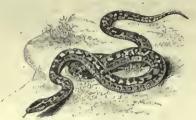
2. Same as horse¹, 5 (h). horsing-block (hôr'sing-blok), n. A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks, as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in ca-

horsing-iron (hôr'sing-ī'ern), n. A large calking-iron with a long handle, held by one man and driven by another. Also called horse-iron. horsiyt, a. A Middle English form of horsely. horst-beech (hôrst'bēch), n. Same as hurst-beech

horsy (hôr'si), a. [Also written horsey; < horse1 + -y1.] 1. Pertaining or relating to or concerned with horses: as, horsy talk.—2. Characteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a horsy acteristic of or peculiar to the horse: as, a horsy smell.—3. Fond of or interested in horses; especially, devoted to or interested in horse-racing or horse-breeding: as, horsy company.

Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is horsy. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

Mr. Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man, whose tastes were horsey. The Century, XXVIII. 550.



Fetish-snake (Hortalia natalensis).

taining such as H. natalensis (Python sebæ), the

fetish-snake. J. E. Gray, 1831.

hortation (hôr-tā'shon), n. [< L. hortatio(n-), < hortari, urge strongly, incite, encourage, contr. of horitari, freq. of hori, urge, incite. Cf. dehort, exhort.] The act of exhorting, or giving advice and encouragement; exhortation.

horse-winkle (hôrs'wing'kl), n. The common periwinkle, Littorina littorea.

horsewoman (hôrs'wūm'an), n.; pl. horsewomen(-wim'en). A woman who rides on horseback.

His coustos... wearied him beyond measure. One was a horsewoman.

His coustos... wearied him beyond measure. One was a horsewoman.

courage; an exhortation.

For soldiers, I find the generals, commonly, in their hortatices, put men in mind of their wives and children.

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life.

horsewoman + -ship.] Ship to horsewoman + -ship to horsew a hortatory address; a hortatory style.

I also send you here another hortatory letter, written in Latin, to the brethren who are embracing Christ with the cross. Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Lettera (Parker Soc., [1853), II, 207.

He animated his souldiera with many hortutoric orations.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 202.

[After Prof. E. hortensial (hôr-ten'shal), a. [< L. hortensius, emist.] A silver hortensis, of or for a garden, < hortus, a garden: r-white masses in see hortus sieeus.] Fit for a garden.

Such [weedy piants] as are sative and hortensial.

Evelyn, Sylva, Int., § 3.

horticultist (hôr'ti-kul-tist), n. [< L. hortus, a garden, + eultus, eultivation, + -ist.] A horticulturist. [Rare.]

See, what various crops.
In quick succession, crown the garden d fields
On Thames prolifick bank. On culture's hand
Alone do these horticultists rely?

Dodsley, Agriculture, ii.

of being horsy. (a) Some quality suggestive of a horse, as a horsy smell.

It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness, Before I dare to giannee upon your Grace.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

(b) Special interest in horses, especially in horse-racing; ture + -al.] Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

dens.

horticulture (hôr'ti-kul-tūr), n. [= F. horticulture, < L. hortus, a garden, + cultura, cultivation, culture, < colere, cultivate, till. Cf. agriculture.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. The ordinary productions of horticulture are generally classed under the three heads of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, which on a large scale are cultivated separately, but in small gardens are usually more or less combined.—Electrical horticulture, a process of horticulture recommended by Dr. Slemens, by which fruits, flowers, etc., are kept under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the daytime, to promote their rapid growth. Greer, Dict. Elect., p. 72.

horticulturest (hôr-ti-kul'tūr-ist), n. [< horti-eulture + -ist.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who

from the same source.] I. a. Belonging to a garden; relating to gardening: as, a hortulan calendar.

This hortulan calendar is yours, mindful of the honour once conferred on it, when you were pleased to suspend your nobler raptures, and think it worthy your transcribing.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Ep. Ded. to A. Cowley.

II. n. A bird; same as ortolan.

Hortulanus (hôr-tū-lā'nus), n. [NL.: see hortulan and ortolan.] A genus of fringilline birds.

The word is variously used: (a) By Vieillot (1807) for sundry American finches, now called Pipūo and Spiza. (b) By W. E. Leech (1816) for snow-huntings, now called Piectrophanes.

hortus signing (hâr/tre silvas).

Picetrophanes.
hortus siccus (hôr'tus sik'us'). [L. (the phrase appears to be NL.), lit. a dry garden: L. hortus, a garden, = Gr. χόρτος, a yard, = AS. geard, E. yard², of which garth¹ and gard-en are other forms: see yard², garth¹, garden; L. siccus, dry, > ult. E. sack³, q. v.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for botarical purposes. tanical purposes; a herbarium.

A choice of old authors should be a florilegium, and not a botanist's hortus siccus, to which grasses are as important as the single shy blossom of a summer.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 298.

hortyard, n. [A sophisticated form of orchard, earlier *ortyard, simulating L. hortus, a garden: see hortus siecus and orchard.] An orchard.

Of all ornaments of house and home, a pleasant garden and horty-card, with a lively spring, is above all domesticall delight, and meetest for the melancholy beart and braype, Bright, Treatise of Melancholy (1613), p. 320.

The hortyard entering, admires the fair And pleasant fruits. Sandys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Analys, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (ed. 1638), p. 290.

Horus (hō'rus), n. [LL. Horus, ⟨ Gr. 'Ωρος, ⟨ Egypt. Hor.] In Egypt. myth., a divinity of dual relations. He was Horus the elder, a brother of Osiris, and Horus the child, the offspring of Osiris and Isis. By the Greeks of the decadence Horus the child was identified with Harpocrates, and his worship was siso carried on in Rome. Like Ra, Horus was represented in art as hawk-headed. Also called Hor.

horyt, a. [E. dial. horry; ⟨ ME. hory, hoory, hori, once pl. horowe, foul, unclean, ⟨ AS. horig, once horhig, foul, unclean (= MHG. horwie, horwig, horig, horg, muddy, filthy), ⟨ horu = OFries. hore OS. horu, dirt, filth, = OHG. horo (horow-horaw-), mud, filth; ef. AS. horh, horg, a clammy, humor, phlegm, rheum. Hoary, 4, moldy, is prob. the same word, mixed with hoary, gray: see hoary.] Impure; unclean; dirty; foul.

Envyous folke with tunges horowe.

Envyous foike with tunges horowe.

Chaucer, Compisint of Mars, i. 206.

Any unclene, whos touchynge is hoory.

Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 5 (Oxf.).

Wyclif, Lev. xxii. 5 (Orf.) hosanna (hō-zan'ā), interj. and n. [Formerly also osanna; ζ LL. osanna (var. ozanna, ossanna, ossanna, ossanna, ossanna, idea (var. ωσανά, ωσανά), repr. Heb. hōshrāh nnā, lit. save, I pray (or we pray), ζ hōshrā', save, a stem of yāsha', be large (cf. Jesus, from the same stem), + nā, a particle denoting entreaty.] An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an salamation or ascription of preise to God An exclamation praying God for deliverance, or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. This exclamation originated from the Hebrew words rendered "Save now" in Ps. cxviii. 25, a psalm forming part of the Halfel used at the Passover. The form hovanna is recorded in Mat. xxi. 9, 15, and in the parallel psssages (Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), as used by the multitude in acclamation to Christ entering Jerusalem in triumph on the Sunday before his crucifixion, with the sadditions "to the son of David" and "in the highest." It has been in itiurgical use from very early times. If appears in the Clementine Liturgy, in the response to the Sancta Sanctis, and in the liturgical directions of the book called The Treaching of the Twelve Aposties. In both the Western and the principal Eastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus. The English Prayer-Book of 1549 retained the hosanna (osanna) in the first "hosanna in excelsis," but altered the second to "Glory be to thee, O Lord, in the highest." (See Benedictus.

Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh

Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: *Hosanna* in the highest. Mark xi. 10.

horticulturist (hôr-ti-kul'tūr-ist), n. [horticulture One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; especially, one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a profession.

hortonolite (hôr'ton-ō-līt), n. [Named after Silas P. Horton.] "A member of the chrysolite group, intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite, found in Orange county, New York.
horts (hôrts), n. [Var. of hurt².] The blueberry or bilberry, Vaccinium Myrtillus. [Prov. Eng.]
hortulant (hôr'tū-lan), a. and n. [= OF. hortolain, ortolain, hortolan = Sp. hortelano = Pg. hortulant, of or belonging to a garden, < L. hortulanus, of or belonging to a garden, < hortulus, dim. of hortus, a garden. Cf. ortolan, and Corn. hos are from E.] 1. Originally, a

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn by men. The hose of the middle ages generally covered the person from the walst to the toes; they were secured to the upper garment by points or some similar device. At times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of different material and color from that of the other side. In the sixteenth century the leg-coverings were divided into two parts, and the word hose was applied rather to the breeches, the covering of the lower part of tha leg and foot being called the stocking or nether-stock.

Departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Doublet and hose ought to show Itself courageous to petticoat.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

And he had on yet all this while a paire of hosen of Deere-skinoes with the haire on.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Towards the close of the [sixteenth] century the hose of that period also became "breeches"; and so, in process of time, the old and long-used word "hose" came to be retained only as an equivalent for "stockinga."

Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

2. In present use (as either singular or plural), covering for the feet and lower part of the legs; stockings. Short stockings, not reaching to the knee, are distinctively called half-hose or socks, or, rarely, ankle-hose.

The belted plaid and tartan hose Did ne'er more graceful limbs disclose, Scott, L. of the L., it. 25.

The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was hose; and the better to show the gay colors of these, he wore low-cut shoes of the finest call-skin, turned up at the toes.

The Century, XXXV. 950.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point, as water for the service of to a required point, as water for the service of a fire-engine, for watering a garden, etc. Hose of the larger kinds for such ness, to which the term is usually restricted, is made chiefly of leather, gutta-perchs, cotton, or india-rubber. Smaller tubing, as for gas in a drop-light, for acoustic instruments, etc., to which the name may also be applied, is made of many different materials and in various ways.

It was now towards sunset on Saturday, and the inhabitants were washing the fronts of the houses with the hose.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 148.

4. The hollow part of a spade, or other tool of a like kind, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.—5†. In printing, formerly, upright iron rods, which connected the spindle of the old hand-press with its platen, and regulated its movement. Moxon.—6. The sheaf of corn. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. The outer covering of straw or corn. Davies.

The honey-dews . . . close and glew up the tender hose the ear. Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1750), II. 1. 2.

Ankle-hose. See def. 2.—Hose of mail. See chausses, hose (hoz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hosed, ppr. hosing. [< ME. hosen; < hose, n.] 1; To clothe with hose; clothe.

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynate the wulle can neuer cose a manne cleans. Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 124.

2. To play upon with a hose; drench with water from a hose. [Recent.]

In the morning we go on deck at an early hour. Tom and the Doctor help to man the pumps. . . . Then we are most of us hosed.

Athenæum, No. 3199, p. 207.

hose-bridge (hōz'brij), n. A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire-engine, which may be laid across the track during a fire. Also called hose-jumper, hose-protector, and hose-shield.

hose-carriage (hōz'kar"āj), n. A truck or carriage with a reel or rests on which the hose for

a fire-engine is carried. Also hose-cart.
hose-carrier (hōz'kar'i-èr), n. A gripper or
hand-tool for lifting hose when full of water;

a pair of hose-hooks. hose-cart (hōz'kärt), n. Same as hose-carriage. hose-clamp (hōz'klamp), n. A flexible band with a screw for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together.

hose-company (hôz'kum'pa-ni), n. A body of

firemen to attend and man a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling (hōz'kup"ling), n. A joint-piece,
or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by
which sections of hose can be joined together

which sections of hose can be joined together end to end.—Half-hose coupling. See coupling.

hose-hook (hōz'hūk), n. 1. A hook for lifting the hose of a fire-engine.—2\(\text{tp}\), l. In printing, the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing-press was suspended.

hose-in-hose (hōz'in-hōz'), n. A gardeners' name for certain flowers in which the cerolla appears to be double. This state of things is brought the interval of the coupling of the printing press was suspended.

Amer. Jour. Phuou., VIII. ev. hospitableness (hos'pi-ta-bl-nes), n. The quality of being hospitable; hospitable; hospitable ity of being hospitable; hospitable mess, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxl.

hospitably (hos'pi-ta-bli), adv. In a hospitable manner; with generous and cordial entertainment. appears to be double. This state of things is brought about usually by the calyx becoming petaloid, as in Rhododendron (Azalea) amena of the gardens, but also by actual duplication of the corolla, as in Primula vulgaris, or by the presence of an inner series of petal-like stamens, which by their cohesion form a second pseudo-croolla within the first, as in Datura fastuosa, Gloxinia, etc.

garment covering the legs and the waist, worn hose-jumper (hōz'jum'per), n. Same as hose-

hoseman (hōz'man), n.; pl. hosemen (-men). One of the men who manage the hose of a fire-engine, and direct the stream.

hosent, n. An old plural of hose.

hose-protector (hoz'prō-tek'tor), n. Same as hose-bridge.
hosert, n. A Middle English variant of hosier.

hosert, n. A Middle English variant of nosier. hose-reel (hōz'rēl), n. 1. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyancs.—2. A hose-carriage. [Rare.] hose-shield (hōz'shēld), n. Same as hose-

bridge.

hoshen (hō'shen), n. [Sc., also hoeshins (ingeniously accom. to shins), altered with additional pl. suffix from ME. hosen, pl. of hose, q. v.] Same as hogger.

hosier (hō'zhèr), n. [< ME. hosier, hosyer, hoseare, hosiare, hosegree (also hoser); < hosel + -ierl, as in grazier, brazierl, etc.] One who deals in hose (stockings and socks), or in goods knitted or woven like hose, such as undergarments ierseys, cardigans, and the like. Forests, ierseys, cardigans, and the like. ments, jerseys, cardigans, and the like. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready-made.

hosiery (hō'zhèr-i), n. [< hosier + -y, or < hose + -i-ery: see hosier and -ery.] 1. Specifically, hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings

hose of all kinds for the foot and leg; stockings and socks collectively; by extension, the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals; the stock of a hosier.—2. A factory where stockings, undergarments, etc., are woven by machinery.—3. The business of a hosier.—Baibriggan hosiery, a fine cotton hosiery, of which the threads are unusually hard, having very little nap or woolly surface: so called from the town of Balbriggan in the county of Dublin, Ireland, where it is made.

hosiomartyr (hō"si-ō-mär'tèr), n. [< Gr. \$\delta coc, \text{holy}, + \mu \text{aprvp}, \text{martyr}.] In the calendar of the Greek Church, a martyr who was a monk or a nun.

or a nun.

hospice (hos'pis), n. [$\langle F. hospice = Sp. Pg. hospicio = It. ospizio, \langle L. hospitium, hospitality, a lodging, an inn, <math>\langle hospes (hospit), a host, a guest: see host^2.$] A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers; especially, such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers. Originally they were probably for pilgrims on the journey to Rome. The best-known hospice is that of the Great St. Bernard.

be sp. hospitable (hos'pi-ta-bl), a. [OF. hospita-ble Sp. hospedable = It. ospitabile, ML. as if *hospitabilis, \(\) hospitare, receive as a guest: see hospitate, host², v., and cf. hospital. 1. Kind and cordial toward strangers or guests; freely offording shelter and food, extrapling a convergence. affording shelter and food; extending a generous welcome to visitors.

We were received with open arms by all our old friends; and when they do open their arms, there are no people so kind and so hospitable as the Scotch.

Lady Holland, Sidney Smith, viii.

A king
Whom all men rate as kind and hospitable.
Tennyson, Princess, I.

Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment; indicating or devoted to hospitality: as, hospitable manners; a hospitable table.

His hospitable gate
The richer and the poor stood open to receive.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd, Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd; At last an hospitable house they found. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the hospitable fireside of his ancestors. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 247.

3. Figuratively, generous in mind; free in receiving and entertaining that which is presented to the mind: as, hospitable to new ideas.

It [the religion of the Greeks] was hospitable to novel-tles and was composite in character.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 86.

The former liveth as piously and hospitably as the other.
Swift.

hospitaget (hos'pi-tāj), n. [= Pg. hospedagem, < ML. hospitagium, accom. form of hospitaticum,

a right of exacting entertainment, hospitality, \[
 \lambda hospitare, receive as a guest: see hospitate
 \]
 and host².
 \[
 \]
 Hospitality.

Of vile ungentlenesse, or hospitages breach.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 6.

The electricity would descend by the stream of water and enter the bodies of the hosemen managing the apparatus.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XI. 2.
hosent, n. An old plural of hose.
hose-protector (hōz'prō-tek"tor), n. Same as hose-protector (hōz'prō-tek"tor), n. Same as hose-reel (hōz'rēl), n. 1. A reel or drum on which hose is wound when not in use or for conveyancs.—2. A hose-carriage. [Rare.]
hose-sheld (hōz'shēld), n. Same as hose-bridge.
hoshen (hō'shen), n. [Sc., also hoeshins (ingeniously accom. to shins), altered with additional pl. suffix from ME. hosen, pl. of hose, q. v.] Same as hogger.
hosier (hō'zhèr), n. [\lambda ME. hosen, pl. of hose, hoseer, hos

I am to be a guest to this hospital maid [Venice] a good hile yet.

Howell, Letters, I. i. 35.

II. n. 1t. A place of shelter or entertainment; an inn.

Whenas they spide a goodly castle, plaste
Foreby a river in a plessaunt dale;
Which choosing for that evenings hospitale,
They thither marcht. Spenser, F. Q., 11. ix. 10.

2. An institution or establishment for dispensing hospitality or caring for the needy; an asying hospitality or caring for the needy; an asylum for shelter or maintenance. This old sense still appears in the term foundling hospital, and in the names of some institutions in Grest Britain founded for either the care or education, or both, of persons needing help: ss, Greenwich Hospital for retired seamen, a national institution; Christ's Hospital for the free education of boys, founded by the corporation of London, chartered in 1553, and often called the Blue-Coat school, from the uniform of its pupils.

When the large Amount was deed the known behave.

Whan the kynge Amauut was deed, the kynge Bohors cleped hya companye, and seide that gladly wolde he ther make an hospitoll where-ynne a man myght euer after serue oure lorde god for the soule of hym as longe as the worlde dured.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

The Foundling Hospital of London was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1739. Encyc. Brit., IX. 483,

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or insti-tution for the care of the sick or wounded, or of such as require medical or surgical treatment. Hospitals are either public or private, free or paying, or both combined, and general or special with respect to the kinds of disease or classes of persons admitted. In ancient Greece the asnotuaries of Asculapius includ-ed establishments closely akin to medieval and modern hospitals.

A Roman lady named Fabiola, in the fourth century, founded at Rome, as an act of penance, the first public hospital, and the charity planted by that woman's hand overspread the world.

Lecky, European Morals, II. 85.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever hospitals were generally called "houses of recovery."

Encyc. Brit., XII, 302.

At the end of the last and beginning of this century, fever hospitals were generally called "houses of recovery."

Encyc. Brit., XII. 302.

Convalescent hospital. See convalescent.— Cottage hospital, a small and inexpensive establishment, simply organized, and designed to provide hospital accommodation and care in a small and isolated community. The first cottage hospital in England was established at Cranleigh in 1859, and was merely an ordinary cottage.— Cottage-hospital system a system of which the aim is to provide small and isolated communities with inexpensive, serviceable, and easily managed hospitals.— General hospital, a hospital to which cases of all kinds were formerly admitted. Under later provisions and regulations, however, certain classes of disease may be excluded from a general hospital, such as smallpox, venereal disease, dementia, etc.—Hospital gangrene. See gangrene.— Hospital Saturday. See Hospital Standay.— Hospital steward. (2) A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army who compounds prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property. Hospital stewards are graded as first, second, and third class, and are permanently attached to the medical corps. (b) In the navy, the designation formerly given to the spothecary.—Hospital Sunday, a Sunday set apart annually in all the churches, chapela, etc., for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hospitals. In London the first Hospital Sunday was observed in June, 1873, in response to an invitation sent out to the churches from the Manaion House, and since that time the collection has always been made in June. In New York Hospitals, falls on the last Sunday in the year. The money so collected is distributed among the hospitals in proportion to the number of free patients, without regard to sect or reced. On the preceding Saturday, known as Hospital Saturday, similar collections are made in the synagogues, and also lu man

for syphilitic cases, and seems to have given the name to hospitals of that class.—Magdalen hospital, a house or establishment into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation; a female reformatory. Also called Magdalen asylum.—Marine hospital, a hospital set as sesport or elsewhere for the relief of sick seamen. In the United States a marine hospital for merchant seamen, under the charge of the supervising surgeon-general, an officer of the Tressury Department, has been established at nearly every large seaport and at several stations on the lakes and rivers.—Maternity hospital, a hospital for the reception of women shout to give birth to children.—Naval hospital, in the United States, a hospital for the reception of women shout to give birth to children.—Naval hospital, in the United States, a hospital for the reception and treatment of cases in certain special diseases, or in special emergencies, as smallpox, ophthalmic, and hylng-in hospitals, hospitals for incurables, etc.

hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see hospitalarius: see hospitalaryt, n. [< ML. hospitalarius: see
hospitaler (hos'pi-tal-èr), n. [Also written hospitaller; < ME. hospitaler, hospitaler, hospitaler, hospitaler = Sp. hospitaler = Pr. hospitaler, cspitaler = Sp. hospitaler = Pg. hospitalero, < ML. hospitalarius, < hospitale, a hospital: see hospital and -crl.] One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals; specifically, a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen, monks knights etc. who bound them. laymen, monks, knights, etc., who bound themselves to observe certain monastic rules, generally the rule of Augustine, and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals. The principal order was the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded for pligrims at Jerusalem sbout A. D. 1048. They are best known as the Knights Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John (In full, Knights Hospitalers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem), and in history as Knights of Rhodes or of Malta. (See below). The Teutonic Knights developed in a similar way. Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos, Hospital Brethren of the Holy Spiril, etc.

Toward the Souths, a 200 Paas, is the gret Hospitalie of Seynt John; of the whiche the Hospitleres hadde here foundacionn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. S1.

Amalric, leaving Cyprus under the administration of the Hospitallers, transferred his court to Acre. Stubbs, Medievsi and Modern Hist., p. 171.

the Hospitallers, transferred his court to Acre. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, a body of military monks, which took its origh from an earlier community, not military in character, under whose auspices a hospital and a church had been founded in Jerusalem. Its military organization was perfected in the twelfth century. After the retaking of Jerusalem by the Moslems, these knights defended Acre in vain, took shelter in Cyprus, and in the fourteenth century occupied the island of Rhodes. In 1522 the island of Rhodes was seized by the Turks, and the knights, after some wanderings, were given possession of the island of Malta, the government of which island they administered until it was occupied by Napoleon Bonsparte in 1798. The badge of the order was the cross of eight points, without any central disk, and consisting in fact of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points, the well-known Maltess cross. This is modified in modern times, with slight differences for the different nations in which branches of the order have survived. At different times the order has been called officially Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta. It maintains to the present day a certain independent existence; but until 1879 there was no grand master, and the order was governed by a conneil residing at Rome. The appointment of a new grand master in 1879 may denote some change in the constitution of the order. That branch of the order called the bailiwick of Brandenburg was revived and recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussis in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē'vèr), n. 1. Ty-phus fever — 2. Pyemic.

Prussis in 1852.

hospital-fever (hos'pi-tal-fē'ver), n. 1. Typhus fever.—2. Pyemia.
hospitalism (hos'pi-tal-izm), n. [\(\lambda \) hospital +
-ism.] The hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals, especially the liability under such conditions to erysipelas, septicemia, etc. The term was introduced by Sir J. Simpson of Edinburgh in 1869.

The sick require protection against the evils which they themselves create, and which collectively are known as hospitalism. The Nation, Dec. 16, 1875, p. 388, note.

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), n.; pl. hospitalities (-tiz). [< F. hospitalité = Pr. hospitalitat = Sp. hospitalidad = Pg. hospitalidade = It. ospitalità, < L. hospitalita(t-)s, hospitality, < hospitalis, hospitale: see hospital, a.] The act or practice of one who is hospitale; reception and entertainment of strongers or ception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward, or with liberality and

Julius Cæsar made his abode here, who kept very hon-onrable hospitality in this Citle. Coryal, Crudities, I. 126.

I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of hospitality the governor taught . . . by distributing about to all the Arabs of the good fare they had brought, even before he had served himself.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 48.

Lifting the ceremonious three-cornered hat, and offering the fugacions hospitalities of the snuff-box.

Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

hospitious! (hos-pish'us), a. [< L. hospitium, hospitality (see hospice), + E. -ous.] Hospita-

We glory in th' hospitious rites our grandsires did com-mend. Chapman, Iliad, vi.

mend.
Ouse, having Ouleney past, . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's hospitious town she in her course divide.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii. 24.

hospitium (hos-pish'i-um), n.; pl. hospitia (-a). [L.: see hospice.] 1. An inn or a place for the reception of strangers; a hospice.—2. In Eng. law, an inn of court,

law, an inn of court.

hospodar (hos'pō-dār), n. [< Rum. hospodar, Upper Sorbian hospodar, Lower Sorbian gospodar, Pol. hospodar (borrowed), prop. gospodarz, Serv. gospodar, Russ. gospodare, OBulg. gospodare, etc., lord, master, < OBulg. Russ. gospode, Bulg. gospod, Serv. gospod, etc., lord, the Lord, God, = L. hospes (hospit-), host: see host2.] A title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, and still used as a title (gospafar) of Poland. of Poland, and still used as a title (gosudar) of the Czar of Russia.

the Czar of Russia.

host¹ (hōst), n. [⟨ ME. host, ost, ⟨ OF. host = Pr. ost = Sp. hoste, hueste = Pg. hoste = It. oste, a host, an army, ⟨ L. hostis, OL. fostis, a stranger, foreigner, enemy, pl. hostes, the enemy, hence in ML. sing. hostis, an army; = OBulg. Russ., etc., goste, a guest, visitor, stranger, = AS. gæst, E. guest, etc.: see guest¹. Hence host² (s. goutrosted, expressible, etc.) host1 (host), n. (a contracted compound), and possibly host³, q. v.] 1. An army; a multitude of men organized for war.

In that See was Pharao drowned and alie his Heost that he ladde.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 57.

A host so great as covered all the field.

He strove with the heathen host ln vain, And fell with the flower of his people slain. *Lryant*, Rizpah. 2. Any great number or multitude.

Evening approached: but, oh! what hosts of foes Were never to behold that evening close!

Addison, The Campaign.

Arm'd himself in panoply complete Of heav'nly temper, [he] furnishes with arms... The sacramental host of God's elect! Cowper, Task, ii. 349.

Host of heaven, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, and stars.

Lest thou, . . . when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them.

The golden sun,
The planets, all the infinite host of heaven.

Bryant, Thanstopsis.

Bryant, Thanstopsis.

Eryant, Thanslopsis.

Lord of hosts, a little of Jehovah, found more than 260 times in the Old Testament; sometimes also Lord God of hosts, or God of hosts. The term hosts in this phrase includes all the myriads of angels who people the celestial spheres, and includes the celestial spheres themselves. It is probably given with reference to the fidolatrons worship of Jehovah, and as a means of asserting His universal supremacy.

host 1 (host), v. i. [< host1, n. Cf. hosting, n.]

To assemble or move as an army. [Rare.]

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people, and advanced forward with them towards his enimies, an hosting pace.

Holinshed.

With scanty force, where should be lift the steel, While hosting foes immessurably wheel?

J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi.

J. Barlow, Vision of Columbus, vi. host² (hōst), n. [< ME. host, ost, hoste, oste. < OF. hoste, F. hôte = Pr. hoste, oste = Sp. It. oste, a host, innkeeper, < L. hospes (hospit-), fem. hospita, an entertainer, a host, also a sojourner, visitor, guest; hence, a foreigner, a stranger; prob. contr. of orig. *hostipes (*hostipit-), lit. 'guest-master,' one who receives guests or strangers (= OBulg. Russ., etc., gospode, lord, master, the Lord: see hospodar), < hostis,

a stranger (see host1), + -pes (-pit-), connected with potis, powerful, orig. lord, = Gr. -πότης in δεσπότης, lord, master (see despot), = Skt. pati, master, governor, lord: see potent, posse. From this L. hospes are derived also E. hospitable, this L. hospics are derived also E. hospitable, hospital, hospitate, hostel, hostler, ostler, hostelry, hotel, spittle², etc.] 1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for pay; an entertainer; specifically, the landlord of a public house or inn: the correlative of guest¹.

Oreet chlere made oure host us everichon.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 1. 747.

Homer never enterlained either guests or hosts with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped.

Sir P. Sidney.

London hath receiv'd,
Like a kind host, the danphin and his powers.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Shak., K. John, v. 1.

2. An animal or a plant in relation to a parasite habitually dwelling in or upon it. The correlative term, in either case, is guest. See commensal, guest¹, inquiline, parasite, hyperparasite.

(a) In botany the term is used chiefly with reference to parasitic fungi, such as Uredinee, Ustilaginee, Erysphee, etc. Some species of fungi are confined to a single host, some are found on a number of related plants, while others pass through the different stages of their development on very unlike hosts, as, for example, the heterectons rusts. The term is also applied to the plants upon which the dodder (Cuccuta), the mistletoe (Viscum, Phoradendron), and others are parasitic.

That curious phenomenon included under the term beta

That curious phenomenon included under the term heterocism, which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one host, and the development of another generation upon a different host.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 162.

(b) In zoology the term is a very general and comprehensive one, since almost all animals are infeated, or liable to infeatation, by parasites of some kind; and some parasites are themselves hosts of others.

themselves nosts of others.

Almost every group of birds becomes the host of some pecific or varietal form [of parasites] with distinct adaptions.

Nature, XXX. 621.

3. In mineral., a mineral which incloses another. 4. One who is entertained by another as his guest; a guest.

Than he made his hoste the besie chere that he myght, and made hem richely be serued at eac in a feire chambre, Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 684.

5†. [With sense of L. hospitium: see hospice.] An inn; a lodging.

Make redy to me an coste or hous for to dwelle inne.
Wyelif, Phil. 22 (Oxf.). This mayden that was feire com to Bredigan, where as the kynge solourned, and was at hoste with a riche burgeys.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

Your goods, that lay at host, sir, in the Centaur. Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

To reckon without (or formerly before) one's host, to count up the cost of one's entertainment without consulting the host or isndlord (whose reckoning is likely to be higher, or at least more careful); hence, not to consider all the circumstances; to reach a conclusion on insufficient data, or without taking Into account some important fact or facts. or facts.

But thei reckened before their host, and so payed more then their shotte came to.

Hall, Henry VI., f. 49. (Halliwell.)

The old English proverb telleth us that "they that reckon without their host are to reckon twice"; and so it fared with this infatuated people.

Heylin, Hist. Reformation, I. 93.

host²† (hōst), v. [〈OF. hoster, oster, 〈 L. hospitare, lodge, 〈 hospes (hospit-), a host, a guest: see host², n. Cf. hospitate.] I. intrans. To lodge, as at an inn; receive entertainment; be a guest. [Rare.]

They say that God talks with him face to face, Hoasts at his house. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 11., The Vocation.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we host. Shak., C. of E., i. 2.

II. trans. To give entertainment to; receive as a guest.

Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

And caused hym to be hosted with a worshypfull man of that citie called Chremes.

Sir T. Elyel, The Governour, il. 12.

host³ (hōst), n. [< ME. host, hoste, hoost, oost, also hostie, < OF. hostie, F. hostie = Pr. Sp. Pg. hostia = It. ostia, a sacrifice or thing sacrificed, < L. hostia, OL. fostia, an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (in ML. applied to the consecrated bread), prob. < hostie (OL.), strike; cf. hasta, a spear: see hastate, and gad¹, goad¹.]

1†. An offering; a sacrifice.

Ann. said Isage: Fether heer I see

Anon, said Isaac; Father, heer I see Knife, fire and faggot, ready Instantly: But wher's your *Hoste?* Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

2. In the Western Ch.: (a) The sacramental victim in the eucharist; Christ offered under the

species of bread and wine, or under either spespecies of bread and wine, or timer successive separately. According to the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, not only is Christ as both God and Man in the sacrament of the encharist and in every part of it, but the substances of bread and wine case to exist after consecration. The outward acts of adoration are therefore not directed to bread and wine, but only to Christ; and the sacrament is accordingly to be worshiped with latris, the worship due to God only.

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded, And then anon the great cathedral beli. It was the elevation of the Host. Longfellov, Spanish Student, i. 3.

(b) One of the pieces of bread used for conseeration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, eration in the mass or eucharist; an altar-bread, oblate, or wafer. It is unleavened, small, thin, flat, circular, and generally stamped with a cross, IHS., the figure of the crucified Christ, or the Agnus Dei. The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread and of the sacrament under the form of bread. See altar-bread, obtate.

After the consecration (in the Mozarabic missal) the host breken into nine fragments, which are so arranged on the paten as to form a cross.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 105.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, 1. 105.

Adoration of the Host, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the act of reverence or worship shown to the sacrament of the eucharist as Christ's bedy and bloed; latria or divine worship rendered to Christ under the sacramental species, especially that of bread. The Host is adored immediately after consecration and at other times, as when taken by a priest to a sick person.—Blood of the Host. See bloody bread, under bloody.—Elevation of the Host. See elevation.

host³, v. t. [< host³, n.] To administer the sacrament to. Nares.

He fell sick and like to die, wherenpon he was shriven dd wenid have been hosted, and he durst not fer fear of sting. Scogan's Jests, p. 27. and wen

Scogan's Jests, p. 27.
host4 (hōst), n. Same as hoast. [Scotch.]
hostagel (hos'tāj), n. [< ME. hostage, ostage,
< OF. hostage, ostage, mod. F. ôtage = Pr. ostatge
= Sp. hostaje = It. ostaggio, also statico (ML.
reflex hostagium, hostatieum), (ML. *obsidaticus,
a hostage, < LL. obsidatus, the condition of a
hostage, < L. obses (obsid-), OL. opses, a hostage, ostage, p. hodge, lit one who remains henostage, (1. obses (obsid-), Oh. obses, a host-age, a surety, pledge, lit. one who remains be-hind (with the enemy), \langle obsidere, sit, stay, re-main, abide, \langle ob, at, on, about (see ob-), + se-dere = E. sit. The initial h is unoriginal, and is due to simulation of L. hostis, enemy: see host1.] 1. A person given or held as a pledge of or security for the performance of certain stipulations, as those of a treaty, or the satisfaction of certain demands.

He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

But the king had alienated them by his mistrust, and had confined the lerd Strange, sen of lerd Stanley, as a hostage for his father's fidelity. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 362.

2. A thing given as a pledge. [Rare.] And hostage from the future took
In trained thought and lere of book.
Whittier, Snew-Bound.

hostage1t, v. t. [\(\text{hostage1}, n. \)] To give as a

Nor is it likely new they would have so hostaged their men, suffer the building of a Fort, and their women and children amongst them, had they intended any villainy. Queted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 90.

hostage²t, n. [< ME. hostage, ostage, < OF. hostage, ostage, houstage, lodging, < hoster, oster, lodge: see host², v.] An inn; a lodging.

He's on to the hostage gone, Asking there for charitte.

Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 234).

hostage-houset, n. An inn; a hostel.

No news has I this day to thes, But fifteen lords in the hostage-house Watting Wallacs for to see. Hullie Wallace (thild's Ballada, VI. 233).

hostageri, n. [< hostage1 + -er1.] A hostage. The same season ther wer styll in England hostagers, the erie Dolphyn of Aunergne, therle of Porseen, the lorde of Mallurer, and dyuers other.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chren., I. ccxlvi.

hostayt, v. i. [< ME. hostayen, < OF. *hosteier, hostoier, ostoier (= Pr. osteiar = It. osteggiarc), make a hostile incursion, < host, ost, a host: see host¹.] To make a hostile incursion or foray. "Bee Estyre," sais the emperour, "I ettylle myselfene, To hostaye in Almayne with armede knyghtez." Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 555.

More Arthure (E. E. I. S.), I. 859.

Note Arthure (E. E. I. S.), I. 859.

OF. hostel, ostel, hostel, hostel, hostell,

OF. hostel, ostel, houstel, hostell, etc., F. hótel

(>E. hotel, q. v.) = Pr. hostal, ostal = Sp. hostal

= It. ostale, also ostello, (ML. hospitale, a large
house, a palace, an inn: see hospital, which is
the fuller form of the same word, hotel and spittle's being other forms.] 1. A house of entertainment; an inn.

Now up the hede, for al is wel; Seynt Julyan, lo, bon hostel! Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1022.

And thus our lonely lover rode away, And pausing at a hostel in a marsh, There fever seized upon him. Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. In English universities, a house for students which does not share like a college in the government of the university. There are still several hostels in Cambridge.

There are also in Oxford certeine hostels or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges, if it were not that there is more ilibertie in them than is to be seen in the other.

Holinshed, Descrip, of England, iii.

The incenvenience and discomfort of this system, together with its meral dangers, led to the establishment of what were afterwards known as Hostels, due apparently to the voluntary action of the students themselves, "who with the connivance of the University," according to Dr. Cains, "rented any empty houses from the townspeople they could obtain possession of, which they termed Hostels or literary Inna." Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 404.

There arose at Paris hostels or houses act apart for the various nations, where ledging and some sert of protection and apperintendence might be obtained at a moderate cost.

Laurie, Universities, xill.

3t. Lodging.

Fer his love shall ye have hostell at youre volunte.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 606.

The x. artycle. And that no man take hostel [vsr. ostage, Index, p. 2] within ye wallis of London nor in Portsouth by atrengthe nor by lyueraunce of the Marchal. Charter of London, Rich. II. (Arneld's Chron., p. 17).

hostelt, v. [< ME. hostelen. < OF. hosteler, osteler, < hostel, a hostel: see hostel, n.] I. trans. To harbor; shelter.

And alle that fieble and favnt be that Faith may neuxt

teche,
Hepe shal lede hem forth with iene as his lettre telleth,
And hostel
hem and hele thorw helicherche bileus.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 118.

II. intrans. To take lodging; lodge; put up.

To Emaus castelle can that pas
There hostyld thay alle thre.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 289.

nosteler (hos'tel-er), n. [Also osteler; in mod. nse chiefly in the contr. form hostler, ostler, q. v.; \(\) ME. hosteler, hostiler, osteler, hosteller, hosteller, osteller, osteller, etc., \(\) OF. hosteller, F. hotelier = Pr. hostalier, osteller = OSp. hostalero = It. ostelliere (ML. reflex hostellarius, in def. 3), \(\) ML. hospitalarius, one who entertains guests, a hospitaler, \(\) hospitale, a large building, an inn, a hostel, hospital: see hospitaler, which is a doublet of hosteler, hostler and ostler being reduced forms.] 1†. An innkeeper.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun, And everych hostiler and tappeatere.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

What office then doth the star-gazer bear? Or let him be the heaven's osteler, Or tapater some, or some be chamberlain, To wait upon the guesta they entertain.

Bp. Hall, Satirea, II. vii. 40.

A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cam-2. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge in England. See hostel, 2.—3. [Also hosteller, archaically hostillar; ML. hostellarius.] Eccles., formerly, the monk who entertained the guests in a monastery.—Hosteler external, the monk who relieved those who came to the gates of the monastery.—Hosteler intrinsic, the menk who entertained the guests residing in the monastery.

hostelment, n. See hustlement.
hostelry (hos 'tel-ri), n.; pl. hostelries (-riz). [Formerly also ostelry; < ME. hostelrie, ostelrie, < OF. hostelerie, F. hötellerie (= Pr. ostalaria), < hostel, a hostel; see hostel and -rn.] An inn;

 \[
 \lambda \text{hostel}, \text{ a hostel}: \text{ see hostel and -ry.}
 \]
 An inn; a lodging-house.

I never yet lodged in a hostelrie,
But I paid my lawing before I gaed.

Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

"The Egyptians," we are told by Diodorns, "call their honses hostelries, on account of the short time during which they inhabit them; but the tombs they call eternal dwelling-places."

Fuths of the World, p. 141.

hostess (hōs'tes), n. [Formerly often hostis; < ME. hostes, *hostesse, ostesse, < OF. hostesse, F. hôtesse (= It. ostessa), fem. of hoste, a host: see host2 and -ess.] A female host; a woman who entertains guests; especially, a woman who leaves en interpretations. who keeps an inn.

Who Keeps an Inn.

And therby is the hous of Martha, our Lordes hostes, and the hous of the sayd Mary Magdalene, whiche we vysyted.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 40.

I doubt not but at yender tree I shall catch a Chub; and then we'll return to an honeat cleanly hostess, that I knew right well; rest ourselves there; and dress it for our dinner.

I. Walton, Complete Angier, p. 64.

hostess-ship (hōs'tes-ship), n. [$\langle hostess + -ship.$] The character or business of a hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me The hostess-ship o' the day. Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

hosting

Than departed the knyghtes, and wente to theire hostelles for to alepe and resten. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iti. 463.

And thus enr lonely lover rode away, And pausing at a hostel in a marsh, There fever seized upon him.

There fever seized upon him. enemy. Wharton.

hostiet, n. An obsolete form of host3.
hostile (hos'til or -til), a. and n. [< F. hostile

Sp. Pg. hostil = It. ostile, < L. hostilis, of or
belonging to an enemy, < hostis, an enemy: see
host1.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to an enemy:
as, hostile ground.

With hostile ferces he'll o'erapread the land. Shak., Pericles, 1. 2.

Thus, great in glery, from the din of war Safe he return'd without one hostile sear. Pope, Odyssey, xi.

2. Of inimical character or tendency; having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism; antagonistic: as, a hostile manifesto; hostile criticism.

One strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hos. ite fragments. Lincoln, in Raymend, p. 166.

The Roman commonwealth fell, because it had become to a great extent hostile to freedom.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 334.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecus., p. 334.

=Syn. 2. Averse, Adverse, Inimical, Hostile; unfriendly, warlike. Averse applies to feeling, adverse to action: as, I was very averse to his going; an adverse vote; adverse fortune. Inimical expresses beth feeling and action, generally in private affairs. Hostile also expresses both feeling and action, but applies especially to public affairs; where it applies to private matters, it expresses either atrong or conspicuous action or feeling, or both, or all.

I pleased, and with attractive graces wen The meat averse. Milton, P. L., ii. 763.

The meet averse. Millon, P. L., ii. 763.

In our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat: descent and fall
To us is adverse. Millon, P. L., ii. 77.
We cannot admit that men who get a living by the
pursuits of literature are at all competent to decide the
question whether commerce or banking be inimical to
poetry. Whippile, Ess. and Rev., I. 39.

A higher mode of belief is the best exerciser, because it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instead of hostile, or at best alien.

Lowetl, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

II. n. An enemy; specifically, in the United States, a hostile Indian; an Indian who is engaged in warfare against the whites.

General Howard . . . meved on the hostiles.

The Century, XXVIII. 135.

hostilely (hos'til-li or -tīl-li), adv. In a hostile manner

manner.
hostilement; n. See hustlement.
hostility (hos-til'i-ti), n.; pl. hostilities (-tiz).
[\langle F. hostilit\(\) = Pr. hostilit\(\) = Pg. hostilid\(\) = Pg. hostilid\(\) = Pg. hostilid\(\) = Nostilit\(\) + LL. hostilit\(\) ta(t-)s, enmity, \langle hostilis, hostile: see hostile.]

1. The state of being hostile; inimical feeling;

antagonism. Our ancestors, we suppose, knew their own meaning; and, if we may believe them, their hostility was primarily not to popery, but to tyranny.

Macaulay, Milton.

2. Hostile action; open opposition by war or other means; especially, in the plural, acts of

Take an eath . Take an eath . . .
To honour me as thy king and sovereign;
And neither by treason, nor hostility,
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland. Sir J. Hoyward. One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and ar-

One council fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of hostilities.

Act of hostility. (a) Any act of a diplematic, commercial, or military character which involves or tends to involve two or more nations or parties in war. (b) A hostile act which follows a declaration of war. = Syn. 1. Animosity, Ill-will. Enmity (see animosity); unfriendliness, opposition, violence, aggression. -2. War, fighting.

hostilize (hos'til-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hostilized, ppr. hostilizing. [= Sp. Pg. hostilizar; as hostile + -ize.]

To make hostile; cause to become an enemy. [Rare.]

The powers already hostilized against an impious nation.
Seward, Letters (1794), ili. 376.

hostillart, n. See hosteler.
hosting (hōs'ting), n. [Verbal n. of host¹, v.]
A mustering or assemblage of armed men; a
muster. [Obsolete or archaic.]

This I have often hearde, that when the Lord Deputye hath raysed any generall hostinges, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them, by grannte from the Kinges of England under the Oreste Seale exhibited.

of England under the Greate Seale exhibited.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Strange to us it seem'd,

At first, that angel should with angel war,

And in flerce hosting meet. Millon, P. L., vi. 98.

Do ye na ken, woman, that ye are bound to be liege vassals in all hunting, hosting, watching, and warding?

Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Every springtide came war and hosting, harrying and burning.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eug., p. 169.

hostler, ostler (hos'- or os'ler, os'ler), n. [Contr. of hosteler, osteler: see hosteler.] 1†. Same as hosteler, 1.—2. The person who has the care of horses at au inn; a stable-boy; a groom.

Bid the ostler bring my geiding out of the stable. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., il. 1.

Au Ostler is a thing that scrubbeth unreasonably his reasonably himselfe.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, An Ostler.

Wrinkled ostler, grim and thin,
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

hostleress, ostleress (hos'- or os'ler-es, os'leres), n. [\(\frac{hostler}{hostler}\), ostler, +-ess.] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]

Because she [the empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativitie, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been stabularia, an ostleresse, or a she-stable-groom.

Fuller, Holy War, i. 4.

A plump-arm'd Ostleress and a stabla wench Came running at the cali. Tennyson, Princess, i.

hostless (host'les), a. [< host2 + -less.] Inhospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 3.

hostry (hos'tri), n. [Formerly also ostry; ME. hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie (cf. Sp. hos-teria = It. osteria), a centr. form of hostelry, q. v.] 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn.

Onely these marishes and myric bogs, In which the fearefull ewites do build their bowres, Yeeld me an hostry moogst the croking frogs. Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. A stable for horses.

Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the ostry with a vengeance. Marlowe, Faustus, ii. 3.

host's-mant, n. [ME. hostes man.] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente sy hem bihynde, That was hir hostes-man, and bar a ssk, And what men gaf hem leyde it on his bak. Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, i. 46.

hot1 (hot), a.; compar. hotter, superl. hottest. hot¹ (hot), a.; compar. hotter, superl. hottest. [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly hote (like wrote, boat), early mod. E. also whot, whote; \(\) ME. hot, hote, hoot, \(\) AS. hāt = OS. hēt = OFries. hēt = D. heet = MLG. hēt, LG. het = OHG. MHG. heiz, G. heiss = Icel. heitr = Sw. het = Dan. hed (Goth. *haits, not found), hot; from the root *hit in AS. hit (occurs once, spelled hyt, in Bcownlf) = D. hitte, hette = OHG. hizza, MHG. G. hitze, f., = Icel. hiti, m., heat, hita, f., a heating (the E. heat is ult. from hot); perhaps extended from a root *hi, \(\) OHG. MHG. hei, qehei, heat, and perhaps Goth. hais. a torch. hei, gehei, heat, and perhaps Goth. hais, a torch.

See heat.] 1. Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees hots.

Or maken of these pan or elles hottes or dosser hots.

Chaucer, being denoted by warm.

Lords, I am hot with haste in seeking you.
Shak., K. Johu, iv. 3.

While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45. 2. Having or communicating sensible heat, especially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by warm.

is denoted by warm.

Toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that no man ne may duelle there.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 131.

Master Peercy saith in Guadaluza they found a bath so hote that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 901.

As hot the day was, as when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 119.

3. Having the property of exciting the effect

or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent; peppery: as, a hot blister. ent; peppery: as, a no.

And giager shall be hot i' the mouth too.

Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

It [the fruit] is as great as a Melon; the iuice thereof is like sweet Must; it is so hot of Nature that if a knife sticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

4. Ardent in feeling or temper; fiery; vehement; passionate.

t; passionate.

Catesby . . . fluds the testy gentleman so hol
That he witi iose his head ere give consent.

Shake, Rich. III., iii. 4.

The wars are dainty dreams to young hot spirits.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

The Boleyns were ever a hot and plain-spoken race, more hasty to speak their mind than careful to choose their expressions.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

5. Violent; keen; brisk: as, a hot engagement; a hot pursuit, or a person hot in a pursuit.

Hongur full hote harmyt hom then, And fayntid the folk, fallet the strenkith. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 9377.

Not heavy, as that hound which Lancashire doth breed; Nor as the Northern kind, so light and hot of speed. Drayton, Polyoibion, iii. 88.

He came in a very bad time, for yo Stat was fuli of trouble, and yo plague very hote in London.

Eradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

6. Lustful; lewd.

What hotter hours What notter nours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. Figuratively, heated by constant use, as if

by friction. The New York and Washington wire is kept hot for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associated Press with more details collected in New York.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 679.

8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is hot—1. e. porons, and soaks in the moisture very quickly—it must be prepared with a mixture of lime, one handful; whiting, the same; giue, ½ lb.; soft-soap, ½ lb. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 252.

solt-soap, \$10. Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 252.

Hot and heavy. (a) Furious and severe; brisk and effective: as, the engagement was hot and heavy. (b) Vigorously or violently; with might and main; with quick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]—Hot and hot, in cookery, said of food cooked or served in hot dishes as required, and coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.

The crisp slices came off the gridiron hot and hol.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xxviii.

Dickens, David Copperfield, xxvIII.

Hot at handt. See hand.—Hot blast. See blast.—Hot box. See box2.—Hot cockles. See cockt2.—Hot coppers. See copper.—Hot o' the spur, very hotly earnest upon any point. Nares.

Speed, an you be so hot o' th' spur, my businass Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.

Shirley, Doubtful Heir, v.

Hot wave. See wave.—In hot blood. See blood.—Pip-ing hot. See piping.—To be in hot water, to be in trouble arising from strife or from any embarrassment, as if from being plunged into hot water.

Tom . . . was in everlasting hot water as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, i.

To blow hot and cold. See 'low'i.—To make a place too hot for one, to make a place, through persecution or other means, so unpleasant for a person that he leaves.

When a Papal legate showed his face, they made the town too hot to hold him.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greeca, p. 77.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 77.

=Syn. 1. Burning, fiery, fervid, glowing.—3. Piquant, highly seasoned.—4. Excitable, irascible, hasty, precipitate, choleric.

hot² (hot), n. [< ME. hotte, < OF. (and F.) hotte, a basket for the back, < G. dial. hotte, a wooden vessel, tnb, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. hotze, hotte, hutte, a cradle. E. hod¹ is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.] earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

Twigges . . .
Swich as men to these cages thwyte,
Or maken of these paniers,
Or elles hottes or dossers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1940.

hot4. An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of hit1.

A viper smitten or hot with a reed is astonied.

R. Scott, Witchcraft, sig. S 8.

hot-and-hot (hot'aud-hot'), n. [\(\text{hot and hot}, \) phrase under \(hot'\), a. [\) Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To serve the hot-and-hot.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

hotbed (hot'bed), n. 1. In hort, a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.

In the garden [at Bryant's home] a small conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the cold season of the year, and numerous hotbeds assist the tender plants in spring.

D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 117.

2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind: generally in a bad sense: as, a hotbed of sedi-

Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, Halestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Oregory of Nyasa, a hotbed of debauchery.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 161.

During my experience of Khartoumit was the hotbed of the slave-trade.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xii.

3. In rail-making, the bed on which the redhot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool. hot-blooded (hot blud ed), a. Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; high-spirited; irritable; passionate; amatory.

Now, the hot-blooded gods assist me. . . . You were also, Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

hotbraint, n. An hothead. Davies. An impetuous, fiery person; a As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and hot-brains.

Machin, Dumb Knight, i.

hot-brained (hot'brand), a. Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth Or needy bankrupts. Dryden, Spanish Friar.

or needy bankrupts. Dryden, Spanish Friar.
hotch (hoeh), v. [< F. hocher, shake, wag, jog,
< OD. hutsen, hotsen, D. hotsen, shake, jog, jolt.
Cf. D. freq. hutselen, shake, jog, shake together,
shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket,
> E. hustle, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To shake; jolt;
shake in order to separato, as beans from peas
after they are threshed together.—2. To drive
(cattle).

II. intrans. 1. To shake; move by sndden jerks or starts.—2. To limp.—3. To be restless. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain,
And hotch'd and biew wi' might and main.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.
hot-chisel (hot'chiz"el), n. A chisel for cutting
metal which is first heated: distinguished from cold-chisel.

In the first place, cold and hot chisels are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisels are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other hard substances, the iron of which they are made is more highly tempered.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 151.

N. and Q., 'th ser., VII. 151.

hotchpot (hoch'pot), n. [\lambda ME. hochepot (with irreg. var., by riming variation, hochepoche (\rangle mod. E. hotchpotch, q. v.), \lambda OF. hochepot, a mingled mass, \lambda OD. hutspot, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, \lambda hutsen, also hotsen, shake, jog, jolt, + pot, pot: see hotch and pot. Hence, by later variation, hotchpotch, hodgepodge.] 14. A mixture of various ingredients: a hodgepodge. mixture of various ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.

Ye han cast alie hire wordes in an hochepot [variants hoche potte, hoche poete, hochepot], and encilined youre herte to the moore partie and to the gretter numbre.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 32. Goose in a hoggepot.

The old sway of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth, Lombard, Greek, and German, had thrown rights and wrongs [in Italy] into an inextricable hotchpot. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. In law, the aggregating of shares or properequality of division. Thus, a child who has had a portion of an estate in advance of the others is required to bring what he has received into hotch pot, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distribution of the residue. Collation is the Scotch term.

With usit is denominated bringing those lands into hetch-pot, which term I shall explain in the very words of Little-ton: "It seemeth that this word hotch-pot is in English a pudding; for in a pudding is not commonly put one thing alone, but one thing with other things together." Blackstone, Com., 11, xii.

Blackstone, Com., II. xii.

hotchpotch (hoch 'poch), n. [< ME. hochepoche, a rimed variation of orig. hotchpot, ME.
hochepot: see hotchpot. With final sonants,
hodgepodge.] 1. A cooked dish containing a
medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling
lamb, mutton or beef with meny kinds of very lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vege-

Although their Bellies strout with too much meat, . . . Yet still they howt for innger; and they long For Memphian hotch-potch, Leeks, and Garlick strong.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.

[He] thrusteth them in together, makyng of them an hoche-poche, all contrarye to the wholesome doctryne of Saynt Paule.

Bp. Bale, Apology, foi. 33. Saynt Paule.

Others think they made hotchpotch of Iudalsme and Gentillsme, as Herod had done.

Purchas, Pigrimage, p. 149.

But a careful examination of Captain Burton's translation shows that he has . . . made a hotchpotch of various texts.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 180.

texts.

=Syn. 2. See mixture.
hote¹†, a. An obsolete spelling of hot¹.
hote²†, v. See hight².
hotel (hō-tel'), n. [< F. hōtel, < OF. hostel, an inn, etc., > ME. hostel, E. hostel, q. v.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See inn.—2. A private city articularly, a large town mansion. dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]

This venerable nobleman [the Comte de Florac] . . . has his chamber looking out luto the garden of his hotel. . . The rest of the hotel he gives up to his son, the Vicomte de Florac, and Madame la Princesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvi.

3. A public office or building: as, the *Hôtel* de Villo (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.] = Syn. 1. See tavern.

hotel-car (hō-tel'kär), n. A sleeping-car with a kitchen for cooking, and arrangements for serving meals. Car-Builder's Dict.

hot-flue (hot'flö), n. An apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which calicoes are dried hard; also, a heated chamber in which cloths, paper, starch, etc., are dried. hotfoot (hot'fut), adv. In great haste; with

great speed.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow, for which he made off hot-foot.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rughy, i. 9.

hothead (hot'hed), n. A hot-headed or violent, impetuous person.

The rant of a few hot-heads and the malice of a few ewspaners.

The American, IX. 99.

hot-headed (hot'hed"ed), a. Of ardent passions; vehement; violent; rash; impetuous. hothouse (hot'hous), n. 1†. A house in which to sweat and cup the body; a bath-house.

Let a man sweat once a week in a hot-house, and be well rubbed and froted.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

2t. A brothel.

Ill house too. Shak., M. for M., ii. I.

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical plants, or for the production of native fruits, flowers, etc., out of season. In degree of temperature, strictly, the hothouse stands between the greenhouse and the stove or orchid-house.

4. In manuf., any heated chamber or building; a drying-room; specifically, the warmest drying-room in which green pottery is dried before going to the kiln.

hot-livered (hot'liv "èrd), a. Having a hot temper; fiery-tempered; irascible; excitable.

Milton.

hotly (hot'li), adv. In a hot manuary exclusive.

hotly (hot'li), adv. In a hot manner; ardently;

vehemently; violently.

hot-mouthed (hot'moutht), a. Headstrong;
ungovernable, as a horse irritated by the chafing of its mouth by the bits.

That hot-mouthed beast that bears against the curb.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

hotness (hot'nes), n. The condition or qual- Hottentotic (hot-n-tot'ik), a. [< Hottentot + ity of being hot; heat; violence; vehemence; fury.

hot-pint (hot'pint), n. A kind of New Year's drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle. It was customary to go about to friends' houses with a mug of the liquor and a bun at midnight and after.

Soon as the steeple clock strikes the ominous twelve [on New Year's Eve], . . . hot-pints in clear scoured copper kettles are seen in all directions.

Hone's Every-day Book, II. 21.

pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish be-tween layers of sliced potatoes.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, hot-pot, curry and pillau.

Thackeray.

2. A drink made by mixing warm ale with

hot-press (hot'pres), n. 1. A press in which hottering (hot'er-ing), a. [E. dial. Cf. hatter, papers or fabries are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated met-al plates.—2. A hydraulic press for extract-

hot-press (hot'pres), v. t. To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure, in order

to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to hot-press paper or cloth.

hot-saw (hot'sâ), n. In iron-manuf., a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being filed, reheated, and rerolled. E. H. Knight.

hot-short (hot'shôrt), a. More or less brittle when heated: as, hot-short iron.

The former substance [sulphnr] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (red-short or hot-short).

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

hot-shot (hot'shot), n. A foolish, inconsiderate fellow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] hotskull (hot'skul), n. A hot-headed person; one who is difficult to deal with. [Rare.] I have many of my house, scrnpnlons as yon hotskull, win over.

Bulwer, Rienzl, li. 1.

hot-spirited (hot'spir"i-ted), a. Having a fiery

hotspir (hot'sper), n. and a. [\(\lambda \text{hot}^1 + spur.]
I. n. 1. A person who spurs or pushes on reck-

A hare-brain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. Shak.. 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

II.† a. Violent; impetuous.

hotspurred (hot'sperd), a. Vehement; rash; headstrong.

hottet, n. hot-tempered (hot'tem"perd), a. Having a violent temper.

lent temper.

For so confident and hot-tempered a man, he bore the blow remarksby well.

George Etiot, Mill on the Floss, ill. 1.

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), n. [\langle D. Hottentot, lit. 'hot and tot' (D. en = E. and), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. hateren, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), tateren, stammer, hesitate, spoak imperfectly, also

long fowls for the table.

houdie, n. See howdie.

hough, n. and v. See hock!.

hough2, n. A variant of how2.

hougher, n. See hocker1.

hougher, n. See howdie.

houdie, n. See howdie.

hough, n. and v. See hock!.

hough2, n. A variant of how2.

houghite (huf'fit), n. [Named after Franklin B. Hough of Somerville.] A hydrated oxid of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel, found at Somerville in St. Lawrence county. New York. Also called hydrated oxid of the table. Now she professes a hot-house, which, I think, is a very ill house too.

Shak, M. for M., ii. I.

Hottentot (hot'n-tot), n. [< D. Hottentot, lit. 'hot and tot' (D. en = E. and), a kind of imitative description of stammering, in ref. to the crowth of tender exotic plants, or subtropical tative description of stammering, in ref. to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speech; cf. OD. hateren, stammer (Kilian, Hexam), tateren, stammer, hesitate, spoak imperfectly, also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet (Kilian). See click1, 2. The native name for Hottentot is Quaqua.] A member of a race of South Africa, which differs from the other South African races, being of a dark yellowish-brown complexion, of smaller stature, of more ungainly build, and of inferior mental endowment. Some authorities lafer from the language of the ment. Some authorities lufer from the lauguage of the ment. Some authorities lafer from the language of the Hottentots (especially from its possession of the distinction of gender) that they are related to the Hamiftic peoples of northeastern Africa; but this opinion is a very doubtful one. Linguistic clicks are shared with the Hottentots by the South African tribes nearest them, and are supposed to have been learned by the latter from the former.—Hottentot breadfruit, cherry, fig. etc. See the nouns.—Hottentot's-bread, Hottentot's-tea. See these entries.

-ic.] Pertaining to the Hottentots; characteristic of the Hottentots.

Many other examples of the results of the authropological, or ethnopsychological, or agriclogical, or Hottentotic method might be mentioned.

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 65.

Hottentotism (hot'n-tot-izm), n. [\langle Hottentot + -ism.] That which is peculiar to the Hottentots; something characteristic of the Hot-

tentots. hot-plate (hot'plāt), n. A gas-stove for heating the copper bits employed in soldering.
hot-pot (hot'pot), n. 1. In cookery, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with

Hottentot's-bread (hot'n-tots-bred), n. A spe-

cies of Testudinaria.

Hottentot's-head (hot'n-tots-hed), n. A cycadaceous plant, Stangeria paradoxa, a native of tropical Africa.

Hottentot's-tea (hot'n-tots-tē), n. See Helichrysum.

Raging. Davies.

Haply, but for her I should ha' gone hottering mad.

Dickens, Hard Times, xi.

al plates.—2. A hydraulic press for extracting oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam-heated radiators.

Hottonia (ho-tō'ni-ā), n.** [NL., named after P. Hotton, a Dutch botanist (1649-1709).] A small genus of aquatic perennial plants, of the natural order Primulaceæ, the type of the tribe to produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to be described by the surface of the produce a smooth and glossy surface: as, to be described by the surface of t finely divided submersed leaves, and hollow, almost leafless flower-stems, with whorls of white or pale-pink flowers, with 5 included tamens. The species, H. palustris in Enrope and H. aflata in the United States, are called water-violet or featerful. stamens.

Hottonieæ (hot-ō-nī'ō-ō), n. pl. [NL., < Hottonia + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Primulaceæ, founded by Endlicher, and typified by the genus Hottonia; the Huttoniaceæ of Reichenbach, and the Huttoniace of Lindley. It differs from the other tribes of the Primulaceæ by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by

hot-wall (hot'wâl), n. A wall inclosing hot-air flues, constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their protection while budding and blossoming.

He now looks upon two hundred rood of the hest hot-walts in the north of Eugland, besides two new summer-houses and a green-house.

J. Baülie.

lessly; one who is violent, passionate, heady, hot-well (hot'wel), n. In a condensing steam-or rash.

In a condensing steam-engine, a reservoir for receiving the warm waengine, a reservoir for receiving the warm water which the air-pump draws off from the con-

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a spieen.

Shak, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet hotspurs, and restless innovators.

Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2†. A kind of pea of early growth.

Of such pess as are planted or sown in gardens, the hotspur is the speediest of sny in growth.

Mortimer, Husbaudry.

II + a. Violent: impetuous.

ter which the air-pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud for this purpose it is drawn off from the bot-well by means of the hot-water pump.

Adrican bustard, Oits houbara, or Houbara undulata. Also spelled hubara.—2. [cap.] A genus of bustards, of which the hot-well by means of the hot-water pump.

Moutiner, Husbaudry.

Hot water pump draws off from the condenser. Part of this water is used to feed the boiler, sud of the hot-water pump.

Adrican bustard, Oits houbara, or Houbara undulata.

Also spelled hubara.—2. [cap.] A genus of bustards, of which the houbara is the type, containing also the Indian H. macqueeni. Bonaparte, 1832.

The hot-spurre youth so scorning to be crost.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 35.

Houdan, n. See howdah.

Houdan (hô'dan), n. [< Houdan, a town of the department of Seine-et-Oise.]

A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, charkhill, Thealma and Clearchus, p. 41.

The hot-spurre youth so scorning to be crost.

France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise.]

A breed of the domestic fowl, of French origin, characterized by its long square form, heavy, globular crest, full beard or muff, even-ly mottled black-and-white plumage, and the presence of five toes on each foot. It lays large white ages and is estammed as one of the best white eggs, and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table.

Etching needles called houguettes, partly flattened, and Marble-worker, \$ 99. houk, v.

See howk. houlet, n. A variant of howlet, for owlet. hoult, n. An obsolete form of $holt^1$.

hount, n. An obsolete variant of hound. Chau-

cer.
hounce (houns), n. [Origin obscure; perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of ouch, an ornament: see ouch.] An ornament on the collar of a cart-horse. [Prov. Eng.]
hound (hound), n. [\lambda ME. hound, hund, \lambda AS. hund, a dog (the ordinary word for 'dog,' the word dog being of later introduction),=OS. hund = OFries. hund, hond = D. hond = MLG. hunt, LG. hund = OHG. MHG. hunt, G. hund = Icel. hundr = Sw. Dan, hund = Goth, hunds all with hundr = Sw. Dan. hund = Goth. hunds, all with formative -d, not found in the cognate forms; = L. canis = Gr. κίων (κιν-) = Lith. szunis, also szuo (gen. szuns) = OPruss. sunis = OIr. cū (gen. con) = Gael. cū = W. ci (pl. cun) = Zend çunis = Skt. çuan, a dog; ef. Russ. Pol. suka, Hung. szuka, etc., a bitch. Root unknown.] 1. A dog; specifically, a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase, as in hunting the boar, the deer, the fox, the hare, or the otter. The principal breeds of dogs distinctively classed as hounds (sometimes considered as constituting a species, Canis sagax) are the beagle, bloodhound, buckhound, foxhound, greyhound, harrier, and staghound. (See these words.) Hounds commonly hunt by seent, and are for the most part used in numbers together, called packs, to run down and capture or kill the game. Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or trained for this purpose, as it is the mode of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves. In England hound withounds.

He saw an hydous huond dwell L. $canis = Gr. \kappa \dot{\nu} \omega \nu (\kappa \nu \nu -) = Lith. szunis, also szuo$

He saw an hydous hwond dwell
Withinne that hows that was full fell;
Of that hond grette drede he had.
Visions of Tundale, p. 25.

Sieep! the deer is in his den; Sleep! thy hounds are by thee lylug. Scott, L of the L, L (song). 2. A mean, contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon: as, a low hound; a sly hound.

Thanne shal borel clerkes ben abasched to blame zow or

to greue,
And carpen nouste as thel carpen now and calle sow
doumbe houndes.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 287.

3. Same as houndfish, 1.

The species both of Mustelus and of Rhtuotriacis . . . share the name of hound, . . . doubtless due to their following their prey in packs. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 82.

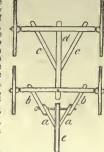
lowing their prey in packs. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 82.

4. The oldwife, or long-tailed duck, Harelda glacialis: so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds. [Newfoundland.]

—5. Naut., a projection at the masthead on either side, serving as a support for the trestletrees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels. Also called hounding.—6. Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery-limbers to connect the splinter-bar and pole with the axle.—7. Either of a pair of side-bars or horizontal

braces for reinforcing various parts of the running-gear of a vehicle.—Gabriel hounds, in English

ning-gear of a vehicle.—Ga
folk-lore, a name given to various aounds heard high in the
air after dark and in the early
morning, resembling the cry of
a pack of hounds; in reality,
the noise made by wild geese
and curlewa, but supposed to
proceed from lost souls with
which the angel Gabriel is
hunting other aouls. The
sound is supposed to forebode
trouble.—Hare and hounds.
See hare!.—Pack of hounds,
a number of hounds bred and
trained together for hunting.
A regularly established pack of
foxhounds is commonly maintained for the joint use and at
the joint expense of the principal huntamen of a district,
under the charge of one of
them called the "master of
the hounda," who aummons
the association to a "meet"
whenever a general hunt is
intended.
hound (hound), v. t. [< he
hound (hound), v. t.



Wagon Running-gears a, a, tongue-hounds; b, b, hounds; c, c, hind hounds; d, coupling-pole, or reach; e, tongue-

hound (hound), v. t. [\(\lambda\) hound, n.] 1. To set on the chase; incite to pursuit.

As he who only lets isose a greyhound out of the alip is said to hound him at the hare.

Abp. Bramhatl.

2. To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds: as, to hound deer.

If the wolves had been hounded by tigera.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. To pursue or harass as if with hounds: as, to hound one on to ruin.

Name one on to run.

I shall be hounded up and down the world;

Now every villain that is wretch enough

To take the price of blood dreams of my throat.

Otway, Caiua Marius, iv. 2.

It is to be hounded off and shouted down.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 68.

4. To follow like a hound; track; trail.

It is no more but by following and as it were hounding nature in her wanderings, to be able to lead her afterwards to the same place again.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

To hound out, to act on; encourage to do injury to others. Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 350 (note).

era. Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 303 (1994), [Slang.]
hounder (houn'der), n. One who pursues game with hounds: as, a deer-hounder.
houndfish (hound'fish), n. [\(\leq \text{ME. houndfisch, hund-fisch, -fyssh; \(\leq \text{hound} + \text{fish}\). Cf. dogfish.]
1. A shark of the genus Scylliorhinus and some continuous and some dogfish. similar species. See dogfish, 1. Also called hound.—2. A species of belonids of the genus Tylosurus, such as the T. joncsi (Bermuda) and T. acus.—3. The bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix, formerly called blue houndfish in Massachusetts. See cut under bluefish .- 4. The Spanish mackerel, Scomberomorus maculatus, formerly called speckled houndfish in Massachusetts.

Of Blew-fish, or Hound-fish, two kinds, speckled Hound-fish and Blue Hound-fish, called Horse-fish.

Josselyn, New England's Rarities Discovered (1673).

hounding (houn'ding), n. [Verbal n. of hound, v.] 1. The method or practice of hunting game with hounds; coursing; specifically, the pursuit of deer with hounds, which drive them toward the hunter.

Hounding is practiced during the winter, when the snow covera the ground. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 56.

2. Naut., same as hound, 5.

hound-plate (hound plat), n. A bracing-plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage jointhecoupling.

hound's-berry (houndz' ber"i) n. [A mistaken equivalent for dogwood.] The common European dogwood, Cornus sanguinia.

hound-shark (hound 'shärk), n. Asmall shark, Galeus canis. common on the coasts of the North Atlantic.

hound's-tongue (houndz'tung) n. [ME. not found; < AS. hundes tunge (= OHG. huntes zunga): hundes, gen. Honnd's-ton of hund, hound; a, corolla



found's-tongue (Cynoglossum officinal a, corolla; b, same, opened; c, fruit.

tunge, tongue. Cf. Cynoglossum.] A familiar and troublesome weed, Cynoglossum officinale, a native of Europe and Russian Asia, but now naturalized in North America. The large nutlets adhere to the fleece of sheep. Also called

hound's-tree (houndz'trē), n. Same as hound's-

houp¹†, v. i. An obsolete spelling of whoop. houp²†, n. An obsolete spelling of hoop³, now hoonoe.

houps, A variant spelling of hopes, hour (our), n. [The initial h has never been sounded in E.; it was inserted in the spelling, in later ME. and OF., in imitation of the L. form; early mod. E. also houre, howre, hower; < ME. houre, earlier without h, our, owr, oure, ure, < AF. ure, OF. ure, ore, hure, hore () also D. uur, hour (uurwerk, clock, watch), = G. uhr = Dan. uhr = Sw. ur, hour, elock, watch), F. heure = Pr. ora, hora = Sp. Pg. hora = It. ora, hour, < L. hora, an hour, in pl. hora, a horologe, clock, poet. time of year, season, < Gr. &pa, a time, period, season, time of day, later, specifically, an hour, the 24th part of a day (in this sense first used by Hipparchus about 150 B. C.); pl. al 'Apau, the Hours; prob. = AS. geár, E. year, q. v. "apat, the Hours; prob. = AS. geár, E. year, q.v. Hence horal. horologe, etc.] 1. A particular time; a fixed or appointed time; a set season: as, the hour of death.

And sone after vpon an our
He burde of Mordred the tretour
That hadde alie this lond on warde,
Arthur (ed. Furnivali), 1, 539.

Jesus saith unto her, Woman, . . . mine hour is not yet
John ii. 4.

I cried, Waken, gude master, For now is the hour and time. Lord John (Child's Bailads, I. 136).

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour. Gray, Elegy.

Their regular hours stupely me — not a fiddle nor a card after eleven!

Sheridan, The Rivals, 1. 1. 2. The time marked or indicated by a time-

piece; the particular time of day: as, what is the hour? at what hour shall we meet? Imo. What hour is it?
Lady. Almost midnight, madam.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

Shak., Cymbeline, fi. 2.

3. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day, or the twelfth part of a natural day or night. This division of time was invented by the Babyloniana. Until modern times the hour was commonly considered as the twelfth part of the interval from suurise to aunaet or from sunact to aunrise. Until some time in the eighteenth century mean time was not used for ordinary purposes. Thus the Italians began the day balf an hour after sunset, and reckoned 24 hours in each day. Until watches came into common use, in the seventeenth century, the time of day was determined ordinarily by the altitude of the sun, as in the following extract from Palladius, where the length of the shadow of a staff 4 feet long placed vertically determines the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise. Abbreviated h.

With October Marche houres feet beth even

we. Abbreviated h.

With October Marche houres feet beth even
The first hath XXV. feet, XV
Feet hath the seconde houre, the thirdde XI,
The fourthe hath VIII, and V up aix austene,
And six hath V. In VI, VII demene,
And so goo forth. X hath feet thrics V.
XI goth with XXV blyve.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

It is sixteen hours or two small days journey with a loaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 113.

I measure many a league an hour.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdesa, lv. 2.

With all the passion of a twelve hours' fast.

Tennyson, Geraint.

4. pl. (a) Set times of prayer; the canonical hours (which see, under canonical). (b) The offices or services prescribed for the canonical offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours, or a book containing them. See book of hours, below.—5. [cap.] In Gr. myth., one of the Horæ or Hours, the goddesses of the seasons and guardians of the gates of heaven. They were held especially to personify the agreeable characteristics of the seasons, were closely associated with the Gracea, and were attached to the train of Aphrodite. In art and poetry they were represented as young and graceful, decked with flowers and jewels.

ful, decked with flowers and jewels.

While universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal apring. Milton, P. L., iv. 267.

At the eleventh hour. See eleventh.—Babylonian
hour. (a) A twelfth part of a civil day. (b) The hour
reckened from aunrise as the beginning of the day.—
Book of hours, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a book of devotien
containing offices for private use especially during the canonleal hours, in addition to those appointed in the hreviary or portiforium: often called simply the hours. Many
medieval books of hours are still preserved in manuacript, or printed, and ornamented with beautiful illuminations, paintings, etc. The most widely used of these

hourly
among the laity as well as among ecclesiastics were the
"Hours of the Bleased Virgin," or "Hours of Our Lady."
—Canonical hours. See canonical.—Eight-hour law,
a law limiting the time of work of certsin classes of working men to eight hours a day. The United States Congress passed an eight-hour law in 1868, applying to persons engaged in government work, and this example was
followed by several States. Laws fixing eight hours as
the general limit of a day's work have been urged in many
of the States, and such a law was passed in California in
1887.—Equinoctial hour, a twenty-fourth part of a
mean solar day, being the length of a temporary hour a
the equinoxes.—Forty hours, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a
continuous exposition of the eucharist for forty hours.
See exposition of the sacrament, under exposition.—Hour
angle. See angle3.—Hours of prayer. Same as canonical hours (which see, under canonical).—In a good
hourt, fortunately.

Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed, be

hourt, fortunately.

Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed, be preised it moche in his herte, and drough hym a littil vp hit to he-holde, and coneyted it right sore, and thought that in goode houre were he born that it myght conquere.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 340.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 340.

Inequal hourt. See inequal.—Little hours, the canonical hours of prime, teree, sext, and none.—Morning hour, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business.—Office hours. See office.—Sidereal hour, the twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day.—Temporary hours [Gr. Δρα. καιρικαί], among the Greeka, hours of varying length resulting from the practice of dividing the natural day and night each into tweive equal parts: so called because of their variation according to the season of the year.—Ten-hour law, a law fixing the length of an ordinary day's work at ten hours. Such a law exists in Massachusetts.—The small hours, the early hours of the morning, designated by small numbers, as one, two, etc.—Three hours, three hours' service, three hours' agony, a service held on Good Friday from noon to 3 P. M. in Roman Catholic and many Anglican churches, in commemoration of Christ's aufferings on the cross, the time answering to that recorded in Mat. xxvii. 45 (Mark xx v. 33, Luke xxiii. 44).—To keep good hours, to be at home in good season; not to be shroad iate, or after the usual hours of retiring to rest.

hour-bell (our'bel), n. A bell that sounds the

hour-bell (our'bel), n. A bell that sounds the

To count the hour-bell and expect no change. Cowper, Task, v. 404.

hour-circle (our'ser'kl), n. In astron.: (a) Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles: so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained. (b) A circle upon an equatorial telescope lying parallel to the plane of the earth's equator, and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours. hour-glass (our glas), n. and a. I. n. 1. An instrument for measuring time, consisting of a instrument for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle, through which a quantity of sand, or sometimes of increury, runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour. At the end of the hour the glass may be reversed, when the sand will run back for another hour. Hour glasses are now seldom used, though formerly very common. Similar instruments intended to mark shorter intervals are named accordingly, as a half-hour or a ten-minute glass. A three-minute glass, to boil eggs by, is called an egg-glass.

I should not see the sandy hour class run.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run, But I abould think of ahallowa and of flats. Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Time, like a preacher in the days of the Puritans, turned the hour-glass on his high pulpit, the church beliry.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

2t. The time measured by an hour-glass; an

hour.

Turning the accomplishment of many years
Shak., Hen. V., Proi.

Turning the accomplishment of many years Into an hour-glass.

II. a. Having the form of an hour-glass.—
Hour-glass contraction. See contraction.
hour-hand (our'hand), n. The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece.
houri (hö'- or hou'ri), n. [< F. houri, repr.
Pers. huri, pl. hūr, < Ar. hūriya, pl. hūr, a nymph of Paradise, lit. black-eyed, < ahwar, fem. hawrā, black-eyed.] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise. In the Koran the houris are represented as beautiful virgins, endowed with unfading youth and lmmunity from all disease. Their company is to form the chief felicity of the faithful.

Or. througing all one porch of Paradise.

Or, thronging all one porch of Paradise,
A group of Houris bow'd to ace
The dying Islamite, with hands and eyea
That said, We wait for thee.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

hour-line (our'lin), n. In astron., a line indicating the hour; a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour.

hourly (our'li), a. [< hour + -ly¹.] Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; continuing from hour to hour; hence, frequent; often reported. often repeated.

eateru.

Long continuance, and increasing,

Long continuance, and increasing,

Hourly joya be atill upon you!

Shak., Tempest, Iv. I (song).

We must live in hourly expectation of having those troops recalled. Swift.

hourly (our'li), adv. [< hour + -ly2.] Every hour; hour by hour; frequently.

Great was their strife, which hourly was renewed.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 352.

hour-plate (our'plāt), n. The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.

housaget (hou'zāj), n. [< house1 + -age.] A fee paid for housing goods. Minsheu. housalt, a. [< house1 + -al.] Domestic.

Ichneumon [F.]. The Indian or more properly the Ægyptian Rat, Pharoes Mouse, a mortal enemy as to the Crocodile, so to all Serpents, and therefore usually tamed, and made housal, by the people of Ægypt.

Cotgrave.

housbondt, n. An obsolete form of husband. housbondryt, n. An obsolete form of husband. An obsolete form of hus-

house (hous), n.; pl. houses (hou'zez). [{ ME. hous, hows, hus, { AS. hūs = OS. OFries. hūs = D. huis = MLG. hūs = OHG. MHG. hūs, G. haus = Icel. hūs = Dan. Sw. hus = Goth. hūs (only in comp. gud-hūs, house of God, temple); prob. connected with hut and hoard, and ult. from the root of hide, cover, conceal: see hide, hut, hoard.] 1. A building designed to be used as a place of residence, or of human occupation for any purpose: as, a dwelling-house; a banking-house; a house of worship; a public house. In law the word house, used for a dwelling-place, is sometimes interpreted as excluding and sometimes as including outbuildings.

If is right a feir *Hows*, and it is alle round, and highe, and covered with Leed, and it is well paved with white farble.

**Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.

I rode to Papla or Pavia, a cite and universite, ther lyes Seynt Austyn, the grett Doctor, in a house of Religion, of Chanone reguler, and firyers Austyna. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

He is for this honnie lass, To keep his house in order. Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 34).

Houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.

Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

Hence — 2. An abiding-place; an abode; a place or means of lodgment; a fixed shelter or investment: as, the hermit-crab carries its house on its back.

Rouse on its back.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living.

Job xxx. 23.

It is the curse of kings to be attended.
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant.
To break within the bloody house of life.

Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

According to M. Fol, who has studied the formation of the house [the muclisginous cuticular investment] with great care, the Appendicularise have no proper test, and what I have described as the structureless gelations investment of the anterior part of the body is the commencement of the house. I increases, assumes a peculiar fibrons structure, and in the course of an hour, in a vigorous animal, it is aperated as an envelope in which the wholdy is capable of free movement.

Huxley, Anat. Invert.**, p. 514.**

2. A huilding used for commence are the states.

3. A building used for some purpose other than human occupation: usually with a descriptive prefix: as, a cow-house; a warehouse; a toolhouse.

And of all thynges let the butterys, the celler, the kytchyn, the larder house, with all other houses of offices, be kepte cleans.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

4. The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof; a family; a household.

As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

Joah. xxiv. 15.

My mother weeping, my father wailing, . . . and all our house in a great perplexity. Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3.

5. A family regarded as consisting of ancestors. descendants, and kindred; a race of persons from one stock; a tribe; especially, a noble family or an illustrious race: as, the house of Hapsburg; the house of Hanover; the house of Israel or of Judah.

A patrician,
A man, I must confess, of no mean house,
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

The coat-armour of every house was a precious inheritance, which descended, under definite limitations and with distinct differences, to every member of the family.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 471.

6. (a) A legislative body; usually, one of the divisions of the legislative brauch of a government acting separately, or of any deliberative body divided into two chambers: as, the House of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament; the House of Representatives in the United States Congress; the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates in the American Episand copal Church. The less numerous or higher in rank of the two bodies composing a bleameral legislature is com-

monly spoken of, though not officially designated, as the upper house, the other as the lower house. (b) [can,] upper house, the other as the lower house. (b) [cap.] Specifically, in the United States, the lower house, or House of Representatives, the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature. The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature. See congress, 4.

The House, in addition to its legislature.

The House, in addition to its legislative powers, has the sole power of impeachment.

Calhoun, Works, I. 170. 7. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment.

The self-complacent actor, when he views (Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)
The slope of faces from the floor to roof
Relax'd into a universal grin.
Cowper, Task, iv. 201.

The whole house broke out into acclamations.

F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 9, 1831. 8. In com., a firm or commercial establishment:

as, the house of Jones Brothers. Many a year went round before I was a partner in the Dickens, Great Expectations, lviit.

9. Chamber; room; specifically, in provincial English use, the ordinary sitting-room in a farm-house; in sulphuric-acid works, one of the chambers in which the acid is formed.

Like a pestilence, it doth infect
The houses of the brain.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, il. t.

10. In astrol., a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, excluding the parts that never rise and that never act, were thus divided into twelve parts, six being above the horizon and six below. But there was considerable diversity in the details of the rule for dividing the heavens loto houses. They are of different relative magnitudes, according to the different rules which were used for finding their limits. The twelve houses were numbered round from east to south, and so on, being mining with that which lay in the east immediately below the horizon. The first house was called the house of life; the second, that of fortune or riches; the third, that of brethren; the fourth, that of relations; the fifth, that of children; the sixth, that of health; the seventh, that of marriage; the eighth, that of death or the upper portal; the night, that of religion; the tenth, that of dignitles; the eleventh, that of riends and benefactors; and the twelfth, that of enemies or of captivity. The succeedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. The adent houses are the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth.

Saturn being in the sixth house, in opposition to Mars divided by great circles drawn through the north

Saturn being in the sixth house, in opposition to Mars retrograde in the House of Life, cannot but denote long and dangerous sickness.

Scott, Keullworth, xviii.

11. A square or division on a chess-board.—12. The workhonse; poorhouse. [Colloq.]

12. The workhonse; poorhouse. [Colloq.]

We've had Larkinsthe baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, birs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house.

Birs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, iv.

"He was brought up in the"—with a shiver of repugnance—"the House." Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, I. 16.

Beehive house. See beehive.—Call of the house. See call:—Distair side of the house. See distair.—Full house. See field:—Glass house, See plass and glasshouse.—Holy house, a religious house; a sanctuary.

They . . . defendedyn hem by the sikernesse of holy houses, that is to seyn fiedden into seyntuarye.

Chaucer, Boëthins, 1. prose 4.

House community.—House of call,

Chauser, Boëthius, 1, pross 4.

House community. See community.— House of call, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, especially when out of work, and where the unemployed can be hired by those in search of hands.—House of Commons. See commons, 3.—House of congregation. See congregation, S.—House of Convocation.—Bouse of Correction.—See convection.—House of correction.—House of payer.—House of detention. See detention.—House of God, of the Lord, of prayer, of worship, a temple, church, or other place set apart for divine service and worship.

This (the place of Jacob's vision) is none other than the

This [the place of Jacob's vision] is none other than the house of God.

Gen. xxviii, 17.

House of ill fame, a bawdy-house.—House of Keys. See key4.—House of Lords. See lord.—House of non-regents, an assembly of the realdent masters of a medieval university not members of the house of regents.—House of officet, a building or room for some domestic purpose. (a) A household office; a pantry.

If thou be admitted . . . as Butler or Panter, . . . Keeps enery house of offyce cleans, and all that belongeth to lt.

Babeea Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

(b) An outhouse; a privy.—House of refuge, See refuge.—House of regents, the governing assembly of a medieval university, consisting of the body of masters engaged in lecturing.—House of Representatives. See representative—House of water, an old, abandoned mine filled with water. [Cornish.]—House out of windowst, a state of confusion. Davies. [Colloq.]

I am getting on, thank Heaven, like a "house o' fire," and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others.

Dickens, in Forster, I. vl. 158.

Dickens, in Forster, I. vi. 158.

Lower house. See def. 6 (a).—Muniment house. See muniment.—Outer house, the lower branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its judges hold courts of first Instance.—Out of house and hauld. See hauld.—Picts' houses. See beehive house, under beehive.—Public house, a house of general resort; specifically, in Great Britsin, a licensed house for the sale of liquors at retail. [In the latter sense, commonly with a hyphen. See public-house.]—Spear side and spinalle side of the house, See spear and spinalle.—Spear side and spinalle side of the house, See spear and spinalle.—Spear side and spinalle side of the house, See spear and spinalle.—Spear side and spinalle side of the house, See spear and spinalle.—Spear spear spinalle side of the house, to count out the house, to count the house, to count the house, to count the house, to carry the house, to retain the house of the spinalle spinalle side of the house, to set the verba.—To keep a good house, to provide well for the house hold; entertain visitors well; furnish good fare, etc.

He is now in his fifty-sixth year, chearful, gay, and hearty; keeps a good house both in town and country.

Addison.

To keep house, to be at the head of a household, or to manage its affairs.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff:
In this the children play'd at keeping house,
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To keep open house, to offer hospitality freely and generally.

I believe papa had the pleasure of inviting Mr. Sparkler twice or thrice, but it was nothing. We had so many people about us, and kept such open house that . . . It was less than nothing.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, il. 7.

To keep the house, to be confined to the house; stay within doors.

n doors.

Gentle sickness, gradually
Weskening the man, till he could do no more,
But kept the house, his chair, and last his bed.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.
To live in a glass house. See glass, a.—Upper house.
See def. 6(a)=Syn. I. Inn, Hotel, etc. See tavern.
house! (houz), v.; pret. and pp. housed, ppr.
housing. [4 ME. housen, housen, 4 AS. hüssian,
house (= OFries. husa, receive into a house, =
D. huizen, lodge, dwell, reside, = MLG. husen,
receive into a house, = OHG. hüssön, MHG. husen, G. hausen, reside, keep house, house, lodge,
= Icel. hÿsa = Dan. huse, house, harbor), 4 hüs,
house: see house!, n.] I. trans. 1. To put or
receive into a house; provide with a dwelling
or residence; put or keep under a roof; cover;
shelter; protect by covering. shelter; protect by covering.

Theresbowte ye shalle yow howse,
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 95. (Halliwell.)

Nay, good sir, house your head.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Are they in safety? Are they housed?

Gold*mith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. To cause to take shelter.

Even now we hous'd him in the abbey here.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The priest ran sway: they followed him till they housed him; what followed I know not.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

3. To hide. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

If Mason had been a person of less habitual self-repression, he would not have been able to house his feelings so securely.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxi.

4. Naut.: (a) To arrange in the form of a ridged roof, as an awning, so as to shed rain. (b) To remove from exposure; put in a place of de-posit or a state of security: as, to house a boat posit or a state of security: as, to house a boat or a sail. A gun is housed by running it in on deck and securing it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching, after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzle rests against the side of the ship above the port. Topmasts and topgallantmasts are housed by partly lowering them, to lessen the effect of wind on the masts and rigging.

5. In earp., to fix in a socket, mortice, or other space cut out, as a board or timber fitting into exact.

Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers. . . . They may be housed or left solid.

F. T. Hodgson, Stalrbuilding, p. 12.

II. intrans. 1. To take shelter or lodging; take up abode; reside.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go, And where she houses, come and let me know, The Strand Garland.

We house with the insane, and must hnmor them; then neversation dies out.

Emerson, Experience. We house with the Heart, Emerson, Experience, conversation dies out.

Hunting the exile tow'rd the wood, To house with snipe and moor-hen.

Lowell, Gold Egg.

2. In astrol., to be situated in a house or region

of the heavens. In fear of this, observe the starry signs Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 459.

we are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ili. 5.

Inner house, the higher branch of the Scotch Court of Session. Its jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, and it ordinarily sits in two divisions of four judges each.—Like a house o' fire, as fast as a honse could burn; very fast.

house o' fire, as fast as a honse could burn; very fast.

hulcitum, prob. < MHG. hulst, a covering, or house-engine (hous'en'jin), n. A steam-engine hulse, hulsehe, OHG. hulsa, G. hülse, a husk, shell, which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is contained, formative -s, as E. hull¹ see hull¹ and holster.]

1†. A covering; housing; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, agent.

Six lyons' hides, with thongs together fast;
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where msn ended, the continued vest
Spread on his back the house and trappings of a beast.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xtl.

2. A child's coverlet. [Prov. Eng.]—House of mail, in horse-armor, a kind of bard consisting of a more or less complete covering of chain-mail, neually in two parts, one for the head, neck, and fore quarters of the horse, the other for the croup and hind quarters. Compare trapper.

house 2 (hous), r. t. [Formerly also house; \(\circ OF. \)

housser, houser, cover with a housing; from the noun: see house², houss, n. Cf. housing.] cover with or as with a housing.

He [the Protector] was carried from Somerset-house in a velvet bed of state drawn by slx horses, house'd with ye same. Evelyn, Dlary, Oct. 22, 1658.

This dark, crimson-housed bedstead.

New Princeton Rev., I. 108.

house-agent (hous'ā"jent), n. One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.

house-ball (hous'bâl), n. A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player

may strike it with a bat on the rebound.

house-boat (hous'bôt), n. A boat fitted up as a house, and commonly more or less resembling one in form and arrangements, for permanent one in form and arrangements, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such boats have long been the only dwellings of many thousands of families in the waters of some eastern countries, intended either to be stationary or to be moved by towing or by oars or sweeps, and in Hindustan and Burms are known as house-boats. They shound even more largely in Chins; but the boat distinctively called s house-bost there is one for use in excursions or in travelling. The English house-bost is an sadaptation of the latter idea, being supplied with all conveniences for living on board as in a house during a prolonged excursion, especially on the Thames.

The ordinary house-boat, as you know, is a great hig un-dieldy thing, with a square stern; you don't go voyages a her; . . . and you take down your party of friends, and

In her; ... and you take user.

have skylarking.

II. Black, Strange Adventures of a House-Boat, lit. house-hote (hous'bōt), n. [< house + bote, ME. form of boot1, payment.] In law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel: a right enjoyed by some tenants on English manors.

housebreaker (hous' brã "ker), n. One who breaks, opens, and enters a house with felonious intent.

Now, Goodman Macey, ope thy door, We would not be house-breakers. Whittier, The Exiles.

househreaking (hous'brā/king), n. [< housel + breaking. Cf. AS. hūs-brice = OFries. hūs-breke, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the intent to commit a fel-

ony or to steal or rob. See burglary.
house-car (hous'kar), n. A box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.

house-car (hous kar), n. [A mod. form repr. late AS. hūsearl, \(\lambda \), bouse, + carl, carl; see late AS. hūsearl, \(\lambda \) house, + carl, carl; see carl.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or it requires: as, a houseful of goods, of fur-

He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and a few thousands of husearls, a paid bodyguard which was strong enough to check isolated disaffection, but helpless against a national revolt.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng. 1x. 408.

The Housecarl, the professional soldier, with his cost of mail and his battle-axe.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Couquest, II. 259.

house-cricket (hous'krik"et), n. The common cricket, Acheta domestica. See cut under cricket. house-dog (hous'dog), n. A dog kept to guard

house-dove (hous'duv), n. One who stays at

Then the home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Coriolauus].

North, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.

house-duty (hous'du"ti), n. In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834, but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also house-

of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, agent.

fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.

Six lyons' hides, with thongs together fast;
His upper part defended to his walst;
And where man ended, the continued vest
Suread on his back the house and tranpluses of a heast. or in common, as in a primitive community.

He was dozing, after the fashion of honest housefathers. Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.

The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed *House Father* hovered round the place he loved in life.

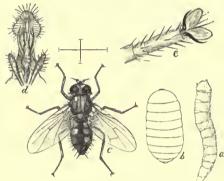
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 39.

house-finch (hous'finch), n. See finch I.
house-flag (hous'flag), n. The distinguishing
flag of a shipping or other business house or
firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.

[1] turned my eyes aloft where the house-flag, dwsrfed by height, was rattling like a peal of musketry at the malnroysl-masthead.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtshlp, xx.

royal-masthead. W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx. house-fly (hous'fli), n. [= D. huisvlieg = Dau. husflue = Sw. husfluga.] The common fly, Musca domestica. It is a dipterous or two-winged Insect, of the family Muscidæ and the order Diptera, of the suborder Brachycera (having short feelers or antenne), and of the subdivision Dicheatæ (having the sucker or probosels composed of only two pieces). It is a good representative of the large family Muscidæ, and indeed of the whole order Diptera. It is found in nearly all parts of the world. It lays its eggs in bunches or clusters in almost any kind of deesying sulmal or vegetable matter, as carrion, manure, and other filth, and the maggots batch in a day or less, according to the degree of heat (of decompo-



House-fly (Musca domestica),

a, larva or maggot; b, puparium; c, adult fly (cross shows natural size); d, mouth-parts; e, foot. (All magnified.)

sition) to which they are subjected. The larve are small, headless, legless maggots, which attain their full size in sbout two weeks, and then crawl into some dry place to pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on its completion the perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnished with a suctorial proboscis, from which, when feeding on sny dry substance, it exndes a liquid; this, by moistening the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating in a disk which is supposed to act as a sucker, enabling it to walk on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceiling. These disks are supposed to exude a liquid, misking the adhesion more perfect. See also cut of compound eye, under eye.

niture, or of people.

There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a houseful of servante to manage.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

house-fungus (hous'fung"gus), n. See fungus. househead \dagger , n. The housetop.

As she was up on the househead,
Behold, on looking down,
She saw Adam o' Gordon and his men,
Coming riding to the town.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).

house-hent, n. [< ME. houshenne.] A domestic hen.

Rith as the *hous-hennes* vppon londe hacchen, And cherichen her chekonys firo chele of the wynter. *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 143.

1... was not such a house-dove... but that I had visited some houses in London.

Greene, Thleves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 401).

The control of the c

hold, howsold = Sw. hushâll, household, family, keep-ing; cf. householder, household.] To keep = G. haushalt, housekeeping; cf. D. huishouden house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., = G. haushalten (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. hushold-ning = Sw. hushâllning, housekeeping); from housekeeper (hous'kē per), n. [< ME. housaverb assumed from householder, q. v.; not di-keper; < house keeper; a later equiv. of housekeeper.

housekeeper

rectly $\langle house^1 + hold^1 \rangle$ I. n. 1. An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.

In so moche that in on House men maken 10 Hous-holdes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 209.

Thanne cometh the .vlj. deedl synnes
With the wickld aungil housholde to holde.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

My father and Lavinia shall forthwith
Be closed in our household's monument.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 8.

The Protestant officers of the royal household were informed that his majesty [Louis XIV.] dispensed with their services.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

services.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Every person who was in the Hand of the same Father
was a member of the Household, and offered his vows at
the same hearth and at the common tomb.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 66.

2. A family considered as consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.

I baptized also the household of Stephanas. 1 Cor. l. 16. 3t. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.

For well ye knowe, a lord in his houshold
Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
Somme ben of tree.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 99.

My will is that all my piste and other . . . household, and books shall be equally divided between them.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, 11, 440.

4. pl. A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. Fallows.—Controller of the household. See controller.—Coroner of the royal household. See coroner.—Marshal of the king's (or queen's) household. See marshal.—Master of the household. See master.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, household furniture; household ways.

The household nook,

The household nook,
The haunt of all affections pure.
Keble, Christian Year, First Sunday in Lent.

Keble, Christian Year, First Sunday in Lent. Household Brigade. See household troops, below.— Household gods. See god1.—Household stuff, the furniture of a house; the vessels, ntensils, and goods of a family.—Household suffrage, or household franchise, in British politics, the right enjoyed by householders and lodgers of voting for members of Parliament. Household suffrage was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of 1867-68, and greatly enlarged and extended to the countles by the Franchise Bill of 1884.—Household troops, in Great Britain, a body of troops employed as a special guard of the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regiments of cavalry (the Ist and 2d Life-Guards and the Royal Horse-Guards) and three of infantry (the Grenadicr, Coldstream, and Scots Fusiller Guards), the former numbering sbout 1,300 and the latter 6,000. Collectively they are called the Household Brigade.—Household word, a word, name, or saying in very famillar use.

se.
Then shall our names,
Familisr in his mouth as household words, . . .
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.
Shak., Heu. V., Iv. 3.

householder (hous'hōl"der), n. [< ME. householder, househaldere = D. huishouder = LG. hushölder = G. hanshälter = Sw. hushållare = Dan. husholder, householder, i. e. housekeeper; San. hashouder, householder, i. e. housekeeper;
 Chouse¹ + holder. Hence a verb not used in E.,
 D. huishouden = G. haushalten = Sw. hushâlla,
 and the noun household, q. v.]
 The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

The lord that Is a howsholder,
With faire testis folk he fat.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.
The kingdom of heaven Is like unto a man that Is an householder, which went out . . . to hire Isbourers into his vineyard.

Mst. xx. 1.

2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in law, one who owns or holds and occupies a house, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent

Towns in which almost every householder was an Eng-llsh Protestant.

Compound householder. See compound!. householdryt, n. [< household + -ry.] Household stuff.

To furnish house with householdry, And make provision skilfully. Tusser, Ladder to Thrift.

housekeep (hous'kep), v. i.; pret. and pp. housekept, ppr. housekeeping. [\(\)\ housekeep-er, housekeeping; cf. householder, household.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq.,

Her brother was Gamwel, of great Gamwel-liali, A noble house-keeper was he. Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 344).

Thomas Cholmondeley . . . was a cryed-up landlord, a constant and generous housekeeper.

Quoted in Ormerod's Cheshirs (2d ed.), II. 156.

The modern Egyptian does not become a housekeeper until he is married.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 269.

2. A woman, whether mistress or servant, who superintends the work of a household; a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house.

There were some stately footmen. . . . There was a very pretty show of young women; and above them the handsome old face and fine responsible portly figure of the housekeeper towered pre-eminent.

Dickens, Bleak House, xviil.

3. One who keeps much at home; a stay-athome. [Rare.]

How do you both? you are manifest housekeepers. What are you sewing here? Shak., Cor., 1. 3.

4t. One who keeps or guards the house; a

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift [dog], the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. Shak., Macbeth, ill. 1.

housekeeping (hous'ke"ping), n. and a. [< house1 + keeping, verbal n. of keep, v.; cf. housekeeper.] I. n. 1. The management of home affairs; care of domestic concerns.

Housekeeping is an occupation involving wages like any other business, except that the owner consumes the whole result.

Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 285.

2. Supply of provisions for household use. [Rare.]

3t. Hospitality.

Warwick, my son, the comfort of my age!
Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greatest favour of the commons.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i.1.

II. a. Domestic; used in a family: as, house-keeping commodities.
housel (hou'zel), n. [⟨ ME. housel, ⟨ AS. hūsel, hūsl = Icel. hūsl, the housel, = Goth. hunsl, a sacrifice; usually compared with Gr. καίνειν, κτείνειν, kill, Skt. √ kshan, wound.] 1†. The eucharist; the sacrament.

For as moche as man and wyf
Shulde shewe her paroche prest her lyf
Onys a yeer, as seith the book,
Er ony wight his housel took.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6386.

2. The act of taking or receiving the sacrament. [Archaic.]

So the stately Queen abode

For many a week, nuknown among the nums;

Nor with them mix'd, nor told her name, nor sought,

Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.

Tennyson, Guinevers.

houselt (hou'zel), v. t. [< ME. houselen, houselen, houselen, huselen, huselen, huslen, < AS. hüshan = Icel. hüsla = OSw. husla, give the eucharist to, = Goth. husslan, sacrifice; from the noun.] 1. To adford the communicants by acolytes or other three communicants by acolytes or other street of the communicants by acolytes or other street or other minister the eucharist to.

He shal housele me anon. Rom, of the Rose, i. 6442.

Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be houseled, for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Upon the gracyons trust of God and of hem, wee leet rige Masse, and made every man to ben schryven and nuseld. Mandeville, Travels, p. 283.

Hence-2. To prepare for a journey. [Rare.]

house-lamb (hous'lam), n. A lamb kept in a

house for fattening.

housel-boxt, n. The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried.

They have a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vnder their right arme, like vnto a deacon carying the houssel-boxe in time of lent.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 115.

houseleek (hous'lēk), n. [< ME. howsleek, howsleke (= D. huislook = MLG. hūslōk, LG. huslook = MHG. hūslouch, G. hauslauch = ODan. huslog, Dan. huslög = Sw. huslök, houseleek); < housel + leek, in the general sense of 'herb': see leek.] The common name of the plants of the genus Sempervirum, natural order Crassulaev. lacea. The common houseleek, S. tectorum, was originally found native in the great mountain-ranges of central and southern Europe to the Cancasus, whence it has 183

spread widely over northern Europe and America, growing on the tops of houses and on walls. It is a succulent herb with very thick, bushy leaves and pink flowers, and is very tenactous of life. It contains malic acid combined with lime. The leaves are applied by the common people to brulses and old ulcers; and it was formerly believed that houseleeks growing on a housebop were a safeguard against lightning. In Scotland it is called fou or fouet, In England it is sometimes called homewort.

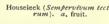
Howsieke, berhe, or sen-

Howsleke, herbe, or sen-grene, barba Jovis, sem-perviva, jubarbium. Prompt. Parv., p. 251.

houseleek-tree (hous' lek - tre),

Sempervivum (Æonium) arboreum, a native of the Levant, whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640. It bears loose pani-cles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms.

houseless (hous'les),
a. [< ME. houseles; <
house¹ + -less.] Without a house or habitation; without shelter: as, the houseless child of want.



How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you From seasons such as these? Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

"Tell me, softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?" house-line (hous'līn), n. [\(\) house (application not obvious) + \(\) hine2. \(\) Naut., a small line formed of three strands, used for seizings etc. Also housing.

houseling¹ (hou'zel-ing), n. and a. [< ME. houselyng, housling; verbal n. of housel, v.]
I.† n. The act of administering the eucharist.

We fast the eaue, we feast the day
Of enery saint they make,
Their houstings, shrifts, and sacraments,
Most renerently we take,
Warner, Albion's England, v. 23.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the eucharist: as, houseling bread. [Archaic.]—2†. Pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, as marriage.

And to the knight his daughter deare he tyde With sacred rites and vowes for ever to abyde. . . . His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt, The housting fire did kindle and provide. Spenser, F. Q., I. xil. 37.

Houseling peoplet, communicants.

The sayd Guyld is wythin the parysh church of saynt Laurence, within which paryshe ben M.D.CCC housling peple, or therahoutes. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

houseling² (hous'ling), n. A tame animal, or one brought up by hand. Halliwell. [Prov.

for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers, or spread over the rails at the time of communion: used in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches. Also called communion-eloth. [Archaic.]

It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used (in the Church of England), but only in one place that I know of in England—vlz., in Wimborne Minster, where they are said to have been used continuously since its foundation in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Notes and Queries, 4th ser., IX, 318.

May zealons smiths
So housel all our hackneys that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and the at Highgate.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

Se-lamb (hous'lam), n. A lamb kept in a meloyed in general work about a house.

Notes and Queries, and Bet., 1A. 906
house-lot (hous'lot), n. A piece of land on which to build a house; a site for a house.

House-surgeon (hous'ser"jon), n. The resident surgeon in a hospital.

house-swallow (hous'swol"ō), n. The common employed in general work about a house.

European swallow, Chelidon urbica. Also called eares-swallow or easing-swallow, house-martin,

You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . . He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay.

**Cowper*, Truth, 1. 210.

Housemaid's knee, an acute or chronic dropstcal effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneepan: so called because it was thought to be most common among housemalds who had to work much upon their knees in aerabbing floors, etc.

house-martin (hous'mär"tin), n. Same as house-

house-master (hous'mas"ter), n. 1. ter or head of a house or household.

It may be confidently sileged that the Aryan House-master was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief, and that he was also a member of a body of near klusmen within that clan, by whatever name that body was called, and whether it had or had not a special president.

W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 289.

2. In English public schools, a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school.

housemate (hous'māt), n. One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion.

The pupil of manifold experiences, . . . who had known poverty as a housemate and had been the companion of princes.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 229.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and with grave salutation stood before the two rather astonished housemates.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

housemonger (hous'mung"ger), n. One who deals in houses. [Rare.]

Those speculative housemongers who are the worst feature of the present system.

Pall Mall Gazette, March 20, 1884.

housemother (hous'mu\pi\subseteq e), n. [< house1 + mother; after G. hausmutter = D. huismoeder = Dan. Sw. husmoder.] The mother of a family; the famale head of a household or of a family. the female head of a household, or of a family community.

The good Gretchen, for all her fretting, watched over him and hovered round him as only a true housemother can.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartns, p. 56.

housen (hou'zn), n. An obsolete or provincial plural of house1.

house-painter (hous'pān"ter), n. An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses. house-physician (hous'fi-zish"an), n. A physician resident in a hospital or any similar publicativity. lie institution.

house-pigeon (hous'pij"on), n. A tame or do-

mesticated pigeon.

house-place (hous plas), n. The common room in a farm-house; a living-room. [Prov. Eng.]

It was well for the harmony of the evening that Bell and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the house-place.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

house-proud (hous 'proud), a. Careful and busy as a housekeeper; vain of one's housekeeping. [Prov. Eng.]

house-raising (hous rā zing), n. A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his

house. [U. S.] house-room (hous'röm), n. [= Dan. Sw. husrum.] Room or accommodation in a house.

But go thy waies to him, and fro me say, That here is at his gate an errant Knight, That house-rome craves. Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 41.

We found no Houses of Entertainment on the Rosd, yet at every Village we came we got *House-room*, and a Barbecue of split Bambooes to sleep on.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 90.

house-shrew (hous'shrö), n. A common European shrew, Crocidura aranea, found about houses and in gardens.
house-snake (hous'snāk), n. Same as chain-

house-sparrow (hous spar o), n. The common sparrow, Passer domesticus, a native of Europe, now introduced in many other countries, as in now introduced in many other countries, as in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States it is commonly known as English sparrow, though most of the birds which have been imported into this country came from the continent of Enrope, particularly Germany. See cut under Passer. house-spider (hous'spī"der), n. A spider commonly found in houses, as Tegenaria domestica and Theridium vulgare, both of the family The-

housestead (hous'sted), n. Same as houseplace.

house-steward (hous'stū'ärd), n. A man employed to superintend the internal affairs of a household, or of a club-house or similar estab-

house-swallow (hous'swol"ō), n. The common European swallow, Chelidon urbica. Also called eaves-swallow or easing-swallow, house-martin,

house-tax (hous'taks), n. Same as house-duty. housetop (hous'top), n. The roof or top of a

Let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house.

Mat. xxiv. 17.

Every window and housetop was filled with spectators.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., li. 12.

house-urn (hous'ern), n. Same as hut-urn.
housewarm (hous'warm), v. t. [Developed from housewarming.] To feast or entertain, on entering upon the occupation of a new house. [Rare.]

November 1st. Up, and was presented . . . with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go

with to-day, and some wine, and housewarm my Betty Michell. Pepys, Diary, III. 1.

housewarming (hous'wâr"ming), n. A merry-making entertainment to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home.

A good town-house obtain'd, The next thing to be thought of is now The house-warming party. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 347.

housewife1 (hous'wif or huz'wif or huz'if), u.; pl. housewires (-wivz or huz'ivz). [Colloq. or obs. huswife; < ME. housewif, husewif, hosewif, huswif, -wyf; < house' + wife. Cf. the var. forms of huswife!, hussyl.] The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs.

A housewife, that hy selling her desires
Buys herself bread and clothes.

Shak., Othelle, lv. 1.

Mrs. Robson was a Cumberland woman, and, as such, was a cleaner housewife than the farmers' wives of that northeastern coast, and was often shocked at their ways.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Housewife's cloth; a linen cloth of moderate fineness, used for family purposes in general. The phrase was in use from the close of the sixteenth to the close of the eighteenth century.

housewife² (hous'wif or huz'wif), n. [An accom. form of huswife².] A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.: same as hussy².

Mrs. Unwin begs me in particular to thank you warmly for the housewife, the very thing she has just begun to want.

Want.

I had also a substantial housewife; . . . it was a roll of canvass, . . . garnished with needles and thread, cobbiers'-wax, buttons, and other such articles.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 36.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), a. [< housewifel + -ly¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife; pertaining to the female management of a house; like a housewife; thrifty.

My Araminta, a retir'd sweet life,
Private, and close, and still, and housewifely.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.
A good sort of woman, ladylike and housewifely. Scott.

housewifely (hous'wif-li), adv. [\langle ME. hous-wyfly; \langle housewifel + -ly2.] With the economy of a careful housewife.

Housewift the usehalt goen on the worke day (iwis).

Housewift they schalt goen on the worke day (iwis).

Houswijfi theu schalt goon on the worke day (iwis), Pride, reste, & ydlines, makith on-thriftines. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

housewifery (hous'wif-ri or huz'wif-ri or huz'-if-ri), n. [< housewife1 + -ry.] The business of the mistress of a household; the woman's part in the economy of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

So Somerset herself to profit doth spply, As given all to gain, and thriving housewifry. Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 362.

The Old Lady . . . is a great though delicate connoisseur in butcher's mest and all sorts of housewifery.

Hone's Every-day Book, 11. 191.

housewifeskep (huz'if-skep), n. [Sc., vernacularly hussyfskep, hussyskep, hissieskip, hussyfskep, hussyskep, hissieskip, hussif1, +-skep, -skip, dial. var. of -ship.]
Housewifery. [Scotch.]

Quoth our gudeman to our gudewife,

"Get up and bar the door."

"My hand is in my hussyskep,
Goodman, as ye may see;
An' it shou'dns he barr'd this hunder year,
It's ne'er be barr'd by me."
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

housewright (hous'rīt), n. A builder of houses.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, house-wrights; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works.

Fetherby, Atheomastix (1662), p. 193.

housing¹ (hou'zing), n. [< ME. housinge, howssynge, housing, shelter, dwelling (= MLG. husing, LG. husing, hüsing = MHG. hūsunge); verbal n. of house¹, v. In some senses overlapped by housing², q. v.] 1. The act of putting in a house or under shelter.—2†. The building of

As wel freres as other folke felillch spenen [spend] in housing, in haterynge, and in-to hiegh clergye shew. hout (höt), interj. Another (Scotch) spelling of hoot.

Ynge,
More for pompe than for pure charite.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 76. 3t. A collection or range of houses.

Merlin cemaunded the kynge to beilde feire howsynge, where he sholde euer after holde his courte and his hye festes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth, until they were settled and fitted for housing to receive them.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 80.

6. In carp., the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another, for the purpose of connecting them.—

7. In arch., a niche for a statue.—8. Naut., same as house-line.—9. In mach.: (a) The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place: called in the United States a jaw. (b) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer. (c) One of the lateral plates of the box of a car-axle; a housing-box; a journal-box.—

10†. All that appertains to the house or homestead, its outbuildings, etc. Bartlett.

It is enacted by the court and authoritie thereof, that

Housewised for family purposes in general section of the sixteenth to the close of the sixteenth clo covering used for defense or to cover and conceal defensive armor, or for ceremonial purposes only: generally in the plural. Compare trapping, bard², caparison.

The Chingani . . . make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for housings of saddles, and other uses.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 207.

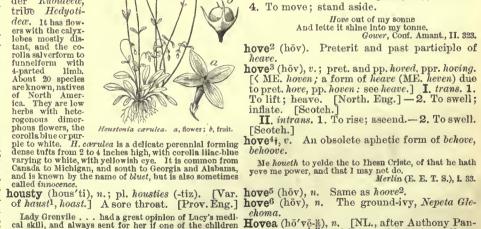
The knightly housing's ample feld Was velvet blue, and trapped with gold. Scott, Marmion, i. 6.

2. The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. Halliwell. housing-box (hou'zing-boks), n. In mach., same

housing-cloth (hou'zing-klôth), n. A horsecover.

houslingt, n. and a. See houseling.
houset, n. and v. See house2.
Houstonia (hös-tō'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Gronovius),
after Dr. William Houston, a British botanist,
who died in
1733.] A genus

dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, belonging to the natural or-der Rubiaeew, tribe Hedyoti-



houting (hou'ting), n. A kind of whitefish, Co-regonus oxyrhynchus, of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe. hout-tout (höt'töt'), interj. Same as hoot.

"Hout tout, man!" answered Jasper, "keep a calm sough." Scott, Monastery, xiv.

But ye shal vnderstade that, at this day [A. D. 981], the cytle of London had most howeynge and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster. Fabyan, Chron., I. xevit.

4. Provision of house or shelter; the act of providing with houses: as, the housing of the poor.—5. Any covering or shelter, as a protection for a vessel laid up in a dock.

The shepheardes tente or patillion, the best housing, because it was the most annelent & mest vninersall.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 18.

They left all their sick folks at Plimouth until they were

pronunciation assigned is arbitrary.] One of the beings described by Swift in "Gulliver's Travels" as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues, who bear rule over the Yahoos or man-like beings, a vicious, disgusting

Our countrymen would hardly think it prebable that a Houyhnham should be the presiding creature of a nation, and a Yahoo the brute. Swift, Gulllver's Travels, iv. 3.

Nay, would kind Jove my organs so dispose,
To hymn harmonious *Howyhnhnm* through the nose,
I'd call thee *Howyhnhnm*, that high-sounding name;
Thy children's noses all should twang the same.

Pope, Mary Gulliver to Lemuel Gulliver.

hova¹ (hō'vä), n. [Malagasy.] A mole-like Madagasean mammal, Oryzoryctes hova.

Hova² (hō'vä), n. and a. [Malagasy.] I. n.

1. One of the dominant race inhabiting Mada-

gascar. Only a few months age French politicians called the Hevas barbarians. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 435.

As a native plural, the Hovas taken collectively. See the extract.

The Hove or commoners form the mass of the free population of Imérina. . . This is, of course, a special and restricted use of the word, Hòva in its widest sense being a tribal name, and including all ranks of people in Imérina—royalty, nobles, commoners, and slaves alike.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 172.

The cattle used for draught in this country [Bologna] are cover'd with housings of linnen fring dat the bottome.

Evelyn, Memoirs, 1645.

The brightly housing's ample feld

II. a. Pertaining to the novas of the language, which is a form of Malagasy.

III. a. Pertaining to the novas of the language, which is a form of Malagasy.

Lovel's (höv), v. i. [< ME. hoven, wait, linger, hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, the language of the language of the language. hover (much used in these senses), also, rarely, move (stand aside), rarely tr. entertain, cherish, foster, \(\lambda\) AS. as if "hofian (= OFries. hovia = OD. hoven, receive into one's house, entertain), \(\lambda\) hof = OFries. hof, etc., house: see hovel. The place of hovel is taken in mod. E. by its freq. hover, q. v. The W. hofio, hover, fluctuate, is from the E.] 1. To wait; linger; loiter; hover about.

Upon Candelmas euen, the maior being warned that the king should come to Westminster, he with the more part of the aldermen came vnto Knight's Bridge, and housed there to salute the king, and to know his further pleasure.

Grafton, Hen. III., an. 41.

2. To hover in the air.

In the heghest to hone and beholde oner, All the lend for to loke when hym lefe thought. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1, 1640.

Thus hawkyd this Egle and houed aboue, . . . That he ne [lan3te] with his lynage ne lonyd ffull sone, Richard the Redeless, ii. 176.

3. To float.

A little bote lay hoving her before, In which there slept a fisher old and pore. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

4. To move; stand aside.

Hove out of my sonne
And lette it shine into my tonne.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 323.

Lady Grenvile... had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a housty, i. e. sore-throst.

Kingsley, Westward He, xv.

Kingsley, Westward He, xv.

hout (höt), interj. Another (Scotch) spelling of

in axillary clusters or very short racemes, alternate simple leaves, and short turgid pods. It is the type of Lindley's tribe Hovee.

Hoveæ (hō'vē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hovea + -eæ.]
A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lindley (1846), and adopted by Bentham, but now referred to the tribe Genisteæ. See Hovea.

To ierne hove-daunces [var. love-dances], sprynges, Reye and these straunge thynges.

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1, 1235.

Chauser, House of Fame, 1. 1235.

And if it nedes so betide,
That I in compaigny abide
Where as I must dannee and singe
The hove-dannee and carolinge,
Or for to go the newe fote,
If that she be nought in the way.
Gover, Conf. Amant., III. 6.

hovel (hov'- or huv'el), n. [< ME. hovel, hovil, hovylle, dim. of AS. hof, also hofa, a house, hall,
= OS. hof = OFries. hof, a house, = D. hof, garden, court, = MLG. hof = OHG. MHG. G. hof, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. hof, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. Sw. hof, after G.) a court. Cf. hovel and hover.] 1. An open shed for sheltering eattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather.
Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel;

rming implements, etc., from Gracious my lord, hard by here is a hovel; Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest. Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Nor does the boarded hovel better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots.

Cowper*, Task, iv. 443.

**Louise: 8

2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.

This giorious sun, does he not send as glad a ray into the hovel as into the paiace?

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.

3t. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.

A hovel with pieyn sydes comyng down to the baas [of the ymage of oure lady]. Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19.

4. In porcelain-manuf., a cone-shaped brick structure surrounded by the ovens or firingkilns.

hovel (hov'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. hoveled or hovelled, ppr. hoveling or hovelling. [< hovel, n.]
1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw?

Shak., Lear, tv. 7.

When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, like swine.

2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to hovel a chimney. See hoveling.

hovelar, hoveller (hov'el-er), n. 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of hoves. wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: probably so called from their use of hovels on shore for shelter.

This word [hoveler] was originally a Cinque Port term for a pflot. It has since become applied to sturdy varants who infest the seacoast in bad weather for purposes of wreck and plunder. $N.\ and\ Q.\ 7$ th ser., II. 20.

With great difficulty, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, the hovellers, as they are called (in Kent and Sussex), had contrived to bring off the whole of the crew.

G. P. R. James, Morley Ernstein, xxiii.

Hence-2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.

There'll be a whole fleet of hovelers around 'em before another hour's gone.

W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

hovel-houset, hovel-housingt (hov'el-hous, hou"zing), n. [< hovel, 3, + house1, housing1.] A canopied niche for a statue.

A canopied niche for a statue.

hoveling, hovelling (hov'el-ing), n. [\langle hovel, v., + -ing1.]

1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides higher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape below.—2. A chimney so built.

hoveller, n. See hoveler.

hoven \(\frac{1}{2} \) (h\(\tilde{0} \) vn). A former past participle of heave.

hoven 2 , a. See hooven.

hoven², a. See hooven.
hover (huv'er or hov'er), v. [< ME. hoveren
(rare), wait, linger; freq. of hoven, wait: see
hovel.] I. intrans. 1. To keep lingering about;
wait near at hand; move about waveringly,
cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near
or about a place or an object.

This ficete houered about the Streights of Gibralter.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 286.

They rade their horse, they ran their horse, Then hover'd on the ice. Auld Maitland (Chiid's Ballads, VI. 229).

Straight hover round the fair her siry band.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 113.

What haunting harmonies hover around us deep and eternal like the undying barytone of the sea.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d scr., p. 240.

2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while seeking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or an object.

Those cloudes, that are continually hovering about the ipes. Coryat, Crudities, I. 86.

So numberiess were those had angels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of heli.

Mitton, P. L., i. 345.

"What mean," said I, "those great flights of birds that are hovering about the bridge, and settling upon it from time to time?"

Addison.

3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspenso or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient hovering between life and death; a mind hovering on the verge of madness.

He dayly looketh after changes and alterations, and hovereth in expectation of news worldes.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Her thoughts ten thousand sweets examin'd, and Hover'd in gazing doubt which to prefer.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 237.

II. trans. To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl: as, a hen with more chickens than she can

hover (huv'er or hov'er), n. [A var. of hovel, with ref. to the related hover, v.] 1; A protection or shelter.

Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, . . . which were cast in thither to serve as a hover for the fish.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, foi. 105.

2. In pros., a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]

Nothing of the nature of the hover is met with, every successive step being invariably accented, whether falling on words ordinarily capable or not.

E. Wadhum, Eng. Versification, p. 38.

hoverer (huv'- or hov'er-er), n. 1. One who or that which hovers.

About him flew the ciamours of the dead,
Like fowles, and still stoopt cuffing at his head.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt up and downe,
His shaft still nockt: and, hurling round his frowne
At those vext houerers, siming at them still.

Chapman, Odyssey, xi.

hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword

Now over and now under, now direct,
Pointed itself to pierce. Tennyson, Lucretius.

hoverlyt, adv. [< hover + -ly2.] While waiting; transiently; while on the way.

My mynde was hut houerly and faintly e moued to synne, euen as we are wonte sklenderlye to loue suche thinges, whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our pleasure.

J. Udail, On Rom. vii.

hovite (hō'vit), n. [$\langle Hove \text{ (see def.)} + -ite^2$.] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of sluminium and calcium, but its composition is doubtful.

position is doubtful.

how¹ (hou), adv. [< ME. how, hou, hough, hwow, hwou, hwu, wu, w, hu, North. quow, quhu, < AS. hū, how (interrogative and relative), = OS. hwō = OFries. hū, hō, hoe = D. hoe, how; nearly identical with AS. hwū, hwī, hwig, for what, for what cause or reason, why: see why. Practically how is a doublet of why, differentiated inform and use.] A. interrogative. 1. In what way? in what manner? way? in what manner?

Hu ms tt ben,
Adsm ben king sud Eue quuen?
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 295.

How can a man be born when he is old? John fif. 4. 2. By what means? - as, how did he do it? how did you come?

"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
That folks did apple dumplings sew."
"No!" cries the staring monarch, with a grin;
"How, how the devil got the apple in?"
Wolcot, Apple Dumplings and a King.

To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity?—qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, how large was it? how far did you go? how many tickets did you get?

How long wilt thou speak these things? and how long shail the words of thy mouth he like a strong wind?

Job viii. 2.

How much owest thou unto my lord? Luke xvi. 5. How much owest thou been a gravemaker?

Shak., Hamiet, v. 1. how

In this use often exciamatory in form and affirmative in

How much more will he clothe you, O ye of little faith!

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! Shak., Lear, i. 4.
Such sentences also take in modern speech the affirmative form: as, how much better you are looking! how little you have changed! how stupid he is!

4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reproach shall I return?

Dryden, Enetd.

So colloquially, in reference to one's health or affairs: as, how do you do? how have you been? how's your family? he asked how you all were; how is businese?

Hee has an excellent memorie for his acquaintance, though there past but "how doe you?" het wixt them seven yeeres agoe. Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

5. At what price?—as, how do you sell your potatoes? how is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of buliocks at Stamford fair? Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to ly at the Alter, how wantest thou a priest to say thy soule Masse?

Blame of Kirk-burial, xl. (Jamieson.)

How saidst thou, She is my sister? And Isaac said unto him, Because I said, Lest I die for her. Gen. xxvi. 9.

Why is your cheek so pale?

How chance the roses there do fade so fast?

Shak., M. N. D., i. I.

To what effect? what? - with regard to a 7. To what effect? what?—with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple what?—as, how say you, gentlemen of the jury? How used alone, instead of what, is chiefly colloquial.

alone, instead of what, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, hough seye ye now be that?

The quene Sereyne wold right fayne se you ther.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 610.

Do put your accents in the proper spot;

Don't—iet me beg you—don't say "Hou?" for "What?"

O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

With this use of how is connected its interjectional use, marking surprise or being a mere greeting or call.

marking surprise, or being a mere greeting or cali.

How! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?

Towneley Mysteries, p. 86.

Abraham! how! Abraham! Lyst and herke weylie unto Coventry Mysteries, p. 51.

How! not one poor welcome,
In answer of so long a journey made
Only to see you, brother?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1. In this use often with now: as, how now / what are you

doing? How now! why thus? what cause of this dejection?
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

B. relative. 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . .: introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctional adverb.

a conjunctional auvers.

Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru
Of Hauelock and of Goldeborw,
Hw he weren born, and hw fedde,
And hwou he weren with wronge ledde,
Havelok, 1. 2984.

Alisandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thougt hire ful busily hone best were to werche.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 650.

So to Charing Cross statrs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who tells me how he hath been persecuted.

Pepys, Diary, III. 377. By this means it becomes a rule, not so much to regard what we do, as how we do it. Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

Those . . . were cautious how they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

The hawkers . . . are wary how they buy any animal suspected to be stolen.

Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, II. 62. are wary how they buy any animal

2. By what means; the means by which.

Eut he saugh not how he myght with hym be scorded with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of counseile.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ill. 450.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 450.

You taught me how to know the face of right.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free choise, is not said.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

The Christians... came upon us, we know not whence or how, and scaled the walls of the castle in the night.

Irving, Granada, p. 38.

When there is something to be done, the world knows how to get it done.

To know how to exercise the attention, how to call forth its full activity, is ... the first condition of success in education.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 104.

3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount; by what measure or quantity:

tion or amount; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know how large it is; I asked him how far he had travaled. had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde Of that mayden hv wel she ferde, Hw wis sho was, hw chaste, hw fayr, . . . The bigan Godrich to sike. Havelok, 1. 287.

I sall assaye the see

How depe that it is here,

York Plays, p. 51.

His Maty told me how exceedingly the Dutch were displeas'd at my treatise of the "Historic of Commerce."

Evelyn, Dlary, Aug. 19, 1674.

By how much such an act towards him is detestable, by so much an act of kindness towards him is laudable.

Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

4. In what state, condition, or plight.

Mordecai walked every day . . . to know how Esther did.

We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Commissioner to inspect their actions in New England, and from time to time report how their people stood affected.

Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 12, 1672.

5. At what price: as, he inquired how the stocks were selling.—6. For what reason; why.—7. That: with reference to the manner, and also to the result: in objective clauses, after say, tell, relate, report, etc.

Whan Merlin a-while hadde be ther he tolde hym how the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wif.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

He sayed how ther was a knight, A ryche man of gret myght. Seven Sages, 1. 726.

Especially in combination: (a) How that, that. [Nearly obsolete.]

Brother Ned related how that, exactly thirty-five years ago, Tim Linkhuwater was suspected to have received a love-letter.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickieby, xxxvii.

(b) As how, that. [Vulgar.]

She says as how I bawl worser than the broom man. Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

How and about. Same as about, prep. [Colloq.]

Be good, and write me everything how and about it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minnte.

Richardson, Sir Charlea Grandison, VI. 63.

how¹ (hou), u. [$\langle how^1, adv$.] The manner of doing or becoming; way.

The people remarked that it was "a strange pity to see good coals used e' this hove, for if rich men ied 'em away e' big lots like this, all th' coals e' Yerksheer wo'd be bont up in a year or two."

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 224.

p in a year or two.

Science investigates the how, but revelation defines the hy.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 661.

The feverous days,

That, setting the how much before the how, Cry, like the daughters of the horseleech, "Give," Tennyson, Golden Year.

Careful of honest custom's how and when.

Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

Lovell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

how² (hou), n. [Also hough, hoe; < ME. hogh
(pl. hoes for *hozes), a hill, < Icel. haugr, a how,
mound, = Sw. hög, a heap, pile, mound, =
Dan. höj, a hill, = OHG. houg, MHG. houe
(houg-), a hill (in mod. G. proper names, as
Donnershaugk), dim. hügel, a hill; < Icel. hār
= Sw. hög = Dan. höj = OHG. hōh, MHG. G.
hoeh = AS. heáh, E. high: see high, of which
how² is thus a derivative, through the Scand.;
cf. G. höhe, a height, and E. height, in same
sense.] A low hill: obsolete or dialectal, but
retained in some place-names: as, Silver How. retained in some place-names: as, Silver How, near Grasmere; Fox How. [Eng.]

The hunteres thay haulen by hurstes and by hoes.

Anters of Arther, st. 5 (Three Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. [Robson).

Bath ouer hil and hogh.

Cursor Mundi (Gott. MS.), 1. 15826.

Lyk hartes, up hoves and hillis their ranne.

Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Witnes yet unto this day

The westerns Hogh, besprincled with the gore

of mighty Goëmot, whome in stout fray

Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 10.

3 (hou) a and v. [A diel form of hole]

how³ (hou), a. and n. [A dial. form of hole, a.] I. a. Hollow; deep or low. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

This is the how and hungry hour.
Walty and Madge, Herd's Collection.

II. n. 1t. Any hollow place.

He take the gate and travels, as he dow, Hamewith, thro' mony a tollsome height and how. Ross, Helenore, p. 44.

21. The hold of a ship. - 3. A glen; a dell;

also, a plain. [Scotch.]

They . . . show'd their shot down in the howe.

Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 151). This sheltered farm-house, called, from its situation in

a low woody dell, The Hov.

J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 168. how4, v. i. [< ME. howen, hozen, < AS. hogian, think, care, mind, akin to hycgan, think.] To

care. how4t, n. [< ME. howe, < AS. hogu, care, anxiety, < hogian, think, care: see how4, v.] Care; anxi-

Wel neighe wode for dred and howe, Up thou schotest a windowe. Arthour and Merlin, p. 43.

how⁴i, a. [⟨ ME. howe, ⟨ AS. hoga, careful, prudent, ⟨ hogu, care: see how⁴, n.] Careful.

The howe wilf anon it fett,
And yede and held it hi the fer.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 38.

how⁵ (hou), n. A Scotch form of houve.—Silly how, literally, a blessed cap, or caul. Sea the quotation. Various were the Superstitions, about half a Century ago, concerning a certain membranous Covering, commonly called the Silly How, that was sometimes found about the Heads of new-born Infants.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 368.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 368. how⁶ (hou), interj. [Amer. Ind., also written phonetically (as in continental use) hau: a mere aspirated syllable, like ha¹, ho¹, q. v., perhaps in part an abbr. of the common E. greeting "How do you do?"] A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians. "When friends or kindred have not met for about a mouth they say, on meeting, 'Hau! kagéha,' ho! younger brother, 'Hau! negtha,' ho! mother's brother, etc., calling each other by their respective kinahip titles, if there be any, and then they shake hands. There are no other verbal salutations." (Dorsey, Omaha Sociology, 3d An. Rep. Bur. Ethn., 1831-2.)
howadji (hou-aj'i), n. [< Ar. khawāja, in Bag-

howadji (hou-aj'i), n. [< Ar. khawāja, in Bag-dad kauja, < Pers. kh'āja, a merchant, a rich gentleman.] In the East, a merchant; a rich

gentleman; a European gentleman.

howballt, n. Same as hoball.

howbet (hou'bē), adv. Howbeit.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), adv. [< ME. hou be it;
cf. albeit.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; not
withstanding: however. withstanding; however.

And off bestes wilde many on gan sie,

Hou be it that he suffred full grett pain.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5910.

Howbeit I know, if ancient prophecies
Have err'd not, that I march to meet my doom.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

howdah (hou'dä), n. [Also houdah, sometimes hauda, < Hind. haudah, a corrupt form of Ar. haudaj (> Turk. hevdej), a litter carried by a camel (in Arabia, etc.) or an elephant (in India), in which persons (in Arabia chiefly women) are converted as a superson of the super conveyed; cf. Ar. hudāja, hudāsha, a camelsaddle.] A seat, commonly with a railing and canopy, erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in.

two or more persons to ride in.

Most of our party... were soon to be seen leaning over the rails of the Howdahs, surveying the surrounding country from their commanding eminence.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 60.

The sturdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat in the howdah, and to kill his game with somewhat less risk than usual.

F. M. Crauford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

risk than usual. F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix. howdee (hou'dē), interj. See howdy¹. howdie, howdy² (hou'di), n. [Sc., in comp. howdy-wife; there is also a Sc. verb howd, act as midwife. "Perhaps ludicrously formed from how d' ye² this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying-in woman" (Webster's Dict.): see howdy¹.] A midwife. Also howdie Also houdie.

Also house.

howdy¹ (hou'di), interj. [Formerly also houdee; a further contraction of how d' ye for how do you or how do ye (do)?] A contraction of how do you (do)?—a colloquial greeting, now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States, the fuller form howdy do? being used elsewhere: also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase.

Such was thy suddain how-dee and farewell, Such thy return, the angels scarce could tell Thy miss. Fletcher.

Thy miss.

I have been returning the visits of those that sent howdees in my sickness. Swift, Journal to Stella, May 10, 1712.

"Hovedy, Rachel!" said Henry Miller, as he reached
the gate, and "Howdy! Howdy!" came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered "Hovedy! Come in!"
meant for the three.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

howdy², n. See howdie. howdy-do (hou'di-dö'), n. [$\langle howdy do?$ a contracted form of greeting: see howdy¹.] 1. A greeting.—2. An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one. [Colloq.]

"You've confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you." "Fer what? Fer awin' the life uv a inner-cent man? That'd be a purty hoxdy-do, now wouldn't it?" E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxviit.

Here's a havedy-do,
Here's a havedy-do,
If I marry you!...
Here's a prefty state of things,
Here's a pretty howdy-do!
W. S. Gilbert, Mikado.

Howea (hou'ê-a), n. [NL. (Beccari, 1877), named after Lord Howe.] A genus of feather-palms of the tribe Areeex and the subtribe Linospadiceæ, distinguished from Linospadix by its numerous stamens, the absence of staminodia in the female flowers, and the erect ovule. Only two species, or according to some authors only one, are

known, exclusively confined to Lord Howe's Island off the coast of Australia. They are tall trees with a thick trunk, and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length. The oblong or ellipsoid frult is 1½ inches long; the pericarp is hard in a dried state. II. Fosteriana (Kentia Fosteriana) is the thatch or flat-leafed palm.

is the thatch or flat-leafed palm.

* howel (hou'el), n. [Prob. < Dan. hövl = Sw. hyfvel = mod. Icel. hefill = MHG. hovel, hobel, G. hobel, a plane; root uncertain.] A coopers' tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

*howel (hou'el), v. t. To smooth; plane.

*however (hou-ev'er), adv. and conj. [< how1 + ever, in its indef. generalizing use. Not in ME.; cf. howsoever.] I. adv. 1. In whatever manner; to whatever extent or degree: as, however badly or rudely one thay act; however distant from the starting-point.

*Every device, however paltry, was reserted to

Every device, however paltry, was resorted to.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. I.

However or whenever we who live endeavour to realize au end to this healthy life of action in ourselves or in our brethren, the effort is a painful one.

W. K. Clifford, Lecturea, I. 229.

I prefer in every case the rnined, however ruined, to the reconstructed, however splendid: . . . the one is history, the other is fiction. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 152.

2t. At all events; in any case; by any means.

So wise he judges it to fly from pain

However, and to scape his punishment.

Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

Milton, P. L., iv. 911.

He that swears often, many times swears false, and, however, lays by that reverence which, being due to God, the Scripture determinea it to be due to his name.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 206.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however from the greatest evils.

Tillotson.

[However often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use, chiefly in England, for how!, interrogative and relative, where the proper usage is how . . ever, one or more words intervening. So whatever is similarly used for what

Oh, bitter Is my cup!

However could I do it?
I mixed ihose children up,
And not a creature knew it!

W. S. Gilbert, Pinafore.]

II. conj. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still: as, a costly article, which, however, is worth the price.

2 Gent. He of Winchester
Is held no great good lover of the archbishop's. . . .
3 Gent. All the land knows that:
However, yet there's no great breach.
Shak, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Shak, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

howff, houff (houf), n. [Sc., also hoif, and in less corrupt forms hove and hoff, a hall, a haunt, a burial-place, appar. 'ME. *hof, 'AS. hof, a house (or from the Scand. form of the same), affected, as to the sense 'a haunt,' by the sense of the related verb hove, linger, loiter: see hove!, hover, hovel.] Any place of resort; a haunt, as a drinking-house. [Scotch.]

The company had not long left the Hovef, as Blane's public-house was called, when the trumpets and drums sounded.

Scott, Old Mortality, iv.

howff, houff (houf), v. i. [\langle howff, n.] To resort frequently to a place; hang around. [Scotch.]

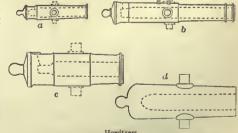
Where was 't that Robertson and you were used to houff thegither? Somegate about the Laigh Calton, 1 am think-ing. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

howgates (hou'gāts), adv. [< ME. howegates; < how1 + gates, adv. gen. of gate2.] In what way or manner; how (interrogative or relative).

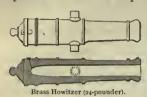
That will Jesu be justified By oure jugement; But hone-gates bought schall he be? Bidde farthe thy bargayne. York Plays, p. 229. Thise thre commandementes lerres mane howgates he salls hafe hym ynence Godd the Trynité.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 201. (Halliwell.)

howitzt (hou'its), n. [= F. obus = Sp. obus = Pg. obuz = It. obiza, obice, \langle G. haubitze, formerly haubnitze, late MHG. hawfinitz, \langle Bohem. haufnice, haufenice, a howitzer, orig. a sling for casting stones.] Same as howitzer.



a, mountain howitzer; b, field-howitzer; c, siege-howitzer, 1850;
d, siege-howitzer, 1861.



the bore, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and combining in some degree the accuracy of the cannon with the caliber of the mor-

caliber of the mortar, but more portable than either. The Coehorn howitzer, used in India for mountain service, is light enough to be borne by a horse. The rifled gun, throwing a shell of the same capacity from a smaller bore, and with much greater power, has superseded the howitzer for general purposes.—Mountain howitzer, a 12-pounder bronze gun formerly used in the United States service, especially for carriage on the back of a mule or horse. Its weight was 220 pounds and its length a little over 3 fact.

He howkit a cave monie fathoms deep, And put May Marg'ret there. *Hynds Etin* (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

II. intrans. To burrow. [Scotch in both uses.]

howkert (hou'ker), n. Naut., an obsolete form of hooker

nowkerf (hou'ker), n. Naut., an obsolete form of hooker².

howl (houl), v. [⟨ME. howlen, houlen, whowlen, rarely hulen = D. huilen = MLG. hulen, LG. hūlen, hülen = MHG. hiweeln, hiulen, G. heulen, howl, ery out (the OHG. hiwilōn, hiwilōn, exult, shout for joy, is a different word, an aspirated freq. of equiv. juwen, reflecting L. jubilare: see jubilate), = Leel. ÿla = Sw. yla = Dan. hyle, howl: cf. L. ululare, howl, yell, shriek, ery out, wail, etc. (⟩ It. urlare and ululare = Sp. auliar and ulular = Pg. ulular = OF. huler, husler, usler, hurler, huller, F. hurler, howl, yell), = Gr. ½/2½, bark, bay, howl; orig. imitative, and strengthened, in Teut., etc., by aspiration; the L. form is reduplicated; so Gr. ½/2½, cy. cry aloud, Skt. ululi, ulūlu, a howling: see ululate. Not from owl, AS. ūle, L. ulula, etc., which is rather from this verb: see owl, owlet, howlet.] I. intrans. 1. To utter a loud, prolonged, and mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf.

As soone as the catte was fallen she began to whowlet.

As soone as the catte was fallen she began to whowle and to bray so lowde, that it was herde thourgh the hoste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 663.

An he had been a dog that should have howled thus, they would have hanged him; and I pray God his bad voice bode no mischtef!

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

He howl'd fearfully; I ears es 'e'd gie moor.

Webster, Duchess of Malfi, v. 2 howsoi, adv.

2. To give out a loud wailing sound, as the wind: as, the storm howls.

The wind is howling in turret and tree.

Tennyson, The Sistera,

3. To wail; lament; make a loud mournful

Why do you not howl out, and fill the hold With lamentations, cries, and base submissions, Worthy our scorn? Fletcher, Double Marriage, if. 3.

II. trans. To utter in a loud wailing tone.

trans. To utter in a loud wards

I have words

That would be houl'd out in the desert air.

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

She howl'd siond, "I am on fire within."

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

howl (houl), n. [\langle howl, v.] 1. The cry of a dog or wolf, or any sound resembling that cry.

Wither'd murther,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch. Shak., Macbeth, if. 1. The wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore.

Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 66.

2. A cry of anguish or distress; a loud wail.

Your naked infants spitted upon pikes;
Whiles the mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

howler (hou'ler), n. [\(\lambda \) howl + -er^1.] 1. One
who howls.—2. A South American monkey of the family Ccbidæ and subfamily Mycctinæ: as, the ursine howler, Mycctca ursinus. There are several species, so named from the extraordinary volums of their voice, due to a peculiar conformation of the larryngeal and hyoldean apparatus, which is enormously enlarged and excavated, functioning as a reverberator.

2907

Howler (Mycetes ursinus)

howk, houk (houk), v. [A dial. var. of holk, howlet (hou'let), n. [Also houlet, hoolet, hulote, q. v.] I. trans. To dig; scoop; make hollow:

hullat, hullert, etc., varied forms of owlet, < OF. hulotte, also hulette, F. hulotte (also huette, < huer, cry), an owl: see owlet and howl.] Same as

There was three fools feli out about an howlet:
The one said it was an owl;
The other he said nay,
Fletcher (and another), Two Nobis Kinsmen, iii. 5.

howling (hou'ling), p. a. [Ppr. of howl, v.] 1. Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds.

ing winderness.

It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, when first visited by Europeans, was a howling wilderness inhabited by nothing but wild beasts.

Irving, Knickerhocker**, p. 70.

Very "loud"; intense: as, a howling swell.

Ye needna burst your gude white steed Wi'racing o'er the howm. The Broomfield Hill (Child's Bailads, I. 183).

Dunbog is nae mair a gentieman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm.

Scott, Guy Mannering, iii. howpt, v. An obsolete variant of whoop. Chau-

howry (hou'ri), a. [E. dial., a form of hory, q. v.] Nasty; filthy.

I eärs es 'e'd gie fur a howry owd book thutty pound sn' moor. Tennyson, The Village Wifs, vii.

Let greatuess go, so it go without the:
And welcome come, howse unfortunate.

Daniel, Civil Wars, it.

And welcome come, howse unfortunate.

Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1959.

But he sawe a barge goe from the land,
And hee heard ladyes howle and crye,
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 48).

My mother weeping, my father walling, my sister crying, our maid howling.

Shak, T. G. of V., ii. 3.

And welcome come, howse unfortunate.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii.
howsoever (hou'sō-eve'er), adv. [< ME. how so evere, hu se ever; < hou! + so + ever, in its generalizing use.]

1. In what manner or to what degree soever.

For how-so-ever that it be I will go, for I have lever ther to dye than here for to-lyve as in prison.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

to dye than here for to lyve as in prison.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 241.

2. Although; notwithstanding.

But howsever these things are thus in men's depraved judgments and affections, yet truth . . . teacheth that the inquiry of truth . . . is the sovereign good of human nature.

Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him. Shak., Much Ado, if. 8.

Howsoc'er we have been tempted lately
To a defection, that not makes us guilty.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

3. Be that as it may; in any case; neverthe-

But all the story of the night told o'er...
Mors witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great constancy;
But, howsoever, strange, and admirable.

Shak., M. N. D., v. I.

Ana. Shali we have any sport?

Amo. Sport of importance; howsoever, give me the gioves.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2

Yet howsoeuer, let vs fight like men, and not die like leepe. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 215.

howsomever, howsomdever (hou'sum-ev'èr, -dev'èr), adv. Dialectal corruptions of howsoever. Also written howsumdever.

I let them have share and share while it leated; howsomever, I should have remembered the old saying.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xli.

I didn't like my berth tho', howsumdever, Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter. Hood, Safior's Apology for Bow-legs.

Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a ny at him.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xiiv. shy at him. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.
howster (hou'ster), n. [Origin obscure.] The
knot, a sandpiper, Tringa canutus. Montagu.
[Prov. Eng.]
howvet, n. See houve.
how-were-itt, adv. [ME. hou were it. Cf. howbeit.] Howbeit; however.

Howevere-it that joy of hys fader had, And of Melusins his moders welfaire, Thay were hole and sounde, of that was he glad. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 8207.

hox; (hoks), n. [\langle ME. hox, i. e. *hoks, *hocks (the s being ult. due prob. to AS. $h\delta hsino$) for hog, hock: see $hock^{I}$, v. and n.] The hock.

Dauld hoxide [var. kitte the hoxes of] alle the drawynge beestys in charia. Wyolif, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] viii. 4 (Purv.). hox (hoks), v. t. [Also hocks; < ME. hoxen, < hox, hock: see hox, n.] To hock; hamstring.

Ock: See hox, n.]

Thou shalt hoze the horsis of hem.

Wyclif, Josh. xl. 6 (Purv.) Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither af-terward to hocks Cattle. Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 97.

hoxer + (hok'ser), n. [Also hockser; < hox + -er1.] One who hoxes or hamstrings cattle.

When the Hockser is mounted, he lays the Pole over the Head of his Horse, with the Iron forward, and then Rides after his Game; and having overtaken it, strikes his Iron just above the Hock, and Hamatrings it.

Dampier, Voyages, II. it. 97.

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howles widerness.

Deut. xxii. 10.

It is clearly evident that this fair quarter of the globe, then first visited by Europeans, was a howling wilderness.

Dampier, voyages, 11. in on hoxing-iron (hok'sing-i*vern), n. [Formerly also hocksing-iron.] A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle.

His arms is a hocksing-iron, which is made in the shape of a half-moon, and from one corner to the other is about six or seven inches, with a very sharp edge.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

2. Very "loud"; intense: as, a howling swell. [Slang.]—Howling dervish. See dervish.

howlite (hou'līt), n. [Named after Henry How, a mineralogist of Nova Scotia.] A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gypsum at Brookville, Nova Scotia. Also called silicoborocalcite.

Hox-Tuesdayt, n. Same as hock-day.

hoyl (hoi), n. [=F. heu, < Flem. hui, D. heu, sheude, a hoy, a lighter; origin uncertain.] A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast, or in doing heavy work in a road or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighroad or bay, such as carrying provisions, weighing anchors, etc.

Hee had assembled aboue a hundreth small ships called byes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

Your hoy
Carries but three men in her, and a boy.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

The hoy went to London every week loaded with mack-erei and herrings, and returned loaded with company.

The master of this Hoy, wanting more ballast, ran into the Isis of Sheppey to get it. Dickens, Hist. Eng., xxxvi.

I ears es 'e'd gie fur a howry owd book thutty pound an moor.

Tennyson, The Village Wifs, vii.

howso; adv. [\(\) how + so; or, rather, abbr. of howsoever, which is older.] Howsoever; however.

Then is she mortali borne, how-so ye crake.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go so it ge without thes:

I how so ye crake.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go so it ge without thes:

I how so ye or ake.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go so it ge without thes:

I how so ye or ake.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Let greatness go so it ge without thes:

hoy² (hoi), v. t. [$\langle hoy, interj.$ Cf. Icel. $h\bar{o}a$, shout 'ho' or 'hoy,' of a shepherd, with dat., call to the sheep, gather them, $\langle h\bar{o}, interj., ho!$] To incite; chase or drive on or away. [Scotch.]

They hoy't out Will, wi' sair advice; They hecht him soms fine braw ane.

Burns, Halloween.

Hoya (hoi's), n. [NL., after Thomas Hoy, a British gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Asclepiadacew and tribe Marsdenatural order Asclepiadacew and tribe Marsdenica. They have a small 5-parted calyx; the corona of 5 rather thick fleshy segments inserted on the gynostegium, and usually spreading like a star in the center of the corolia; and 2 pollen-masses in each anther. They are herbaceous plants, with twining or climbing stems, and usually thick fleshy leaves. The flowers, which are also fleshy or waxy, are pink, whits, or yellow, in dense axiliary sessils or pedunculate umbels. About 50 species are known, natives of southern Asia and tropical and subtropical Australia and the Malsy archipelago. They are among the most beautiful plants of the greenhouse, and are generally known by the name of wax-plant or honey-flower. H. carnosa is the wax-plant of India.

hoyden, n., a., and v. See hoiden.

hoyman (hoi'man), n.; pl. hoymen (-men). [< hoyl + man.] A man who navigates a hoy. It soon became necessary for the courts to declare.

It soon became necessary for the courts to declare . . . that a common hoyman, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody.

Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

hoyset, v. and n. An obsolete variant of hoist. hoytet, v. i. A variant of hoit.
H. P. An abbreviation of horse-power.
H-piece. See aitchpiece.
H. R. Au abbreviation of House of Representa-

H. R. H. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Royal

Highness.
H. S. H. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Servene Highness.

Huamilies bark. See bark². huanaco, huanaca (hwä-nä'kō, -kä), n. Same

huanaco, huanaca (hwä-nä'kō, -kä), n. Same as guanaco.
huanot (hwä'nō), n. Same as guano.
hub (hub), n. [See hob¹.] 1. Alump; a ridge; a small mass; any rough protuberance or projection: as, a hub in the road. [U.S.]—2. A small stack of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat-bog when digging for peat. Hallwell. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A block of wood for stopping a carriage-wheel.—5. In die-sinking, a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardengraved in relief.—6. A fluted screw of hardened steel, adapted to be placed on a mandrel between the centers of a lathe, notched to present

at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. When one end is smaller than the other, to form a reducing-joint, it is a reduced hub.—
8. The wooden or metal center

of a carriage-or wagon-wheel, into which the spokes are inserted; the

Hubs.

a, hub with circumferential groove; a', spoke for same; b', section of a huh which has two hollow disks around the hollow axlebox; c', c', hub with two metallic disks, and projecting lugs to form spoke-motises; a', hub which has a metallic band with beveled nortise; c', hub with vo hollow shells, and T-shaped lugs which interlock to form spoke-sockets; j', hub with a metallic band whose mortises receive the spokes in clusters. nave. It is slipped now which has a metallic band with beveled nover the arm of the axle, and turns upon to. In metallic car-wheels the hub is the central part next to the axle; in paper car-wheels it is the central part next to the axle; in paper web is clamped. See wheel.

9. Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central part next points.

9. Something resembing the hard statement of central position or importance.

Boston State House is the hub of the Solar System. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

10. A mark at which quoits, etc., are cast.-11.

The hilt of a weapon. [Rare.]
Also hob in some uses.

Also hob in some uses.

Suspension hub, a hub supported from the felly by rods:

s common form for the wheels of hicycles.—The Hub,
abort for the Hub of the universe—that is, Boston in Massachusetta. (Humorous.)—The hub of the universe,
the center of all things: humorously spplied to places supposed to be regarded by their inhabitants as of the first importance; originally and usually to Boston in Massachusetta: compare the passage from Holmes quoted under
def. 9.

Calcutta . . . awaggers as if it were the hub of the universe.

Cor. Daily News (London), Jan. 18, 1876.

hubara, n. See houbara, 1.
hubbaboo (hub'a-bō'), n. See hubbubboo.
hub-band (hub'band), n. A reinforcing ring
or metal band placed about the end of a wooden hub.

Hubbite (hub'it), n. [\(\) hub ("The Hub," as applied to Boston in Massachusetts) + -ite2.]

A Bostonian. [Humorous.]

As keen and as wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born Hubbite. Congregationalist, April 28, 1877.

hubble (hub'l), n. [Dim. of hub.] 1. A small lump; a small prominence, as a hump in a road, or ice formed on the surface of water. The Advance, Feb. 18, 1886. [U.S.]—2. A "heap," as of work. [Scotch.]

She says: "and they'll a' be in a hubble o' work" at home. . . . I tell her . . . that "the hubble at home" will go on rightly enough in her absence. Carlyle, in Froude.

Hubble-bub

3. An uproar or tumult; a row. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The ragsbash were ordered back, And then began the hubble; For cudgells now were seen to bounce Aff sculls and bloody noses.

Gall, Encyc., p. 267.

hubble-bubble (hub'l-bub'l),

n. [A varied redupl. of bubble.] 1. A continued bubbling
or gurgling sound.—2. A primitive form of pipe for smok-

ing, popular among the lower classes in India. It consists of a cocoanut-shell having a bowl and reed inserted in the top, and a hole in the side, usually without a mouthpiece, through which the smoke is drawn, as it passes from the bowl through the reed into water contained in the shell, causing the bubbling or gurgling acund which gives the name to the pipe. The name is also applied to similar pipea made of clay, glass, silver, etc. Compare hooka and narghile. Also hobble-bobble.

tween the centers of a lathe, notched to present cutting edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, etc. Knight.—
7. In plumbing, a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, a cach en

A universal hubbub wiid
Of stunning sounds and voicea all confused.

Milton, P. L., ii. 951.

Down the street arose a great hubbub. Doga and boys were howling and barking; men were laughing, shouting, groaning, and blowing horns, whooping, and clanking cowbells, whinnying and howling, and rattling pots and pans. G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 208.

2†. An old game played by the Indians who formerly inhabited New England, with bones and a platter or tray, and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word "Hubhub" or "Hubbub."

hubbubboo (hub'u-bö'),n. [Also hubbaboo, etc.: see hubbub.] A din; a racket.

They come running with a terrible yell and hubbabowe, as yf heaven and earth would have gone togither.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

hubby¹ (hub'i), a. [\(\lambda\theta + \cdot y\texts]\). Full of hubs or inequalities; hubbly: as, a hubby road. [U. S.] hubby² (hub'i), n.; pl. hubbies (-iz). A vulgar contraction of husband.

contraction of husband.
hübnerite (hüb'ner.it), n. [Named after a Mr. Hübner, who analyzed it.] Manganese tungstate, a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleavable masses of a brownish-red color.
Hubshee (hnb'shē), n. [< Ar. Habashi, Pers. Habshi, an Abyssinian: see Abyssinian.] 1. In the East, an Ethiopian; a negro; a descendant of Abyssinians.

The Negro blood in the veins of the present Suitan affects no Mussulman's loyalty, and Hubshees, who looked, though they were not, Negroes, have in India carved out thrones.

**Contemporary Rev., LHI. 167.

Hence—2. [l. c.] A Himalayan pony having short curly hair.

One of my Tibetan ponies had short curly brown hair and was called . . . a hubshee.

Sir J. D. Hooker, Himalsyan Journals.

huccatoon (huk-a-tön'), n. A kind of cotton eloth manufactured especially for the African

huchen (huk'en), n. Same as hucho, 1. hucho (hū'kō), n. [NL.: see huck⁹.] 1. A sal-monid of the Danube, Hucho or Salmo hucho, of

monid of the Danube, Hucho or Salmo hucho, of long and slender form, with a flat snout, large teeth, and silvery color dotted with black. Also huck, huchen.—2. [cap.] A genus of Salmonida, differing from Salmo in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters. The type is the hucho, Hucho hucho.

huck¹ (huk), v. i. [Late ME. huk, hucke (= G. höken), haggle, traffic; developed, like the equiv. and ult. identical hawk² (q. v.), from the associated noun: see huckster. The orig. verb *huck, bend, crouch, is represented in E. by hug, q. v., and by the derivatives huckster, huckle, etc.] To higgle in trading.

Auctionor [L.], to merchaunt or huk.

Auctionor [L.], to merchaunt or huk.

Medulla, in Prompt. Parv., p. 252, n. 4.

I hucke, as one dothe that wolde bye a thing good cheape, je hareife, je marchande.

Palsgrave. ye narched, je marchande.

Now is the time (time is a god) to works our love good lucke, Long since I cheapned it, nor is my coming now to hucke.

Warner, Albion's England, v. 26.

suck² (huk), n. A dialectal form of hook.

huck2 (huk), n.

passes from tained in the shell, can which gives the name to the part hooks and naryfule. Also hobble-bobble.

Dealers it metal or earthen vessels, every man sitting the hooks and naryfule. Also hobble-bobble.

A glimpse of the heavenly profile of some half-caste Armenian maiden, as she lights her father a hubble-bubble in the back shop.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 58.
hubbleshow (hub'l-sho), m. [Also hobbleshow.
hubbleshow (hub'l-sho), m. [Also hobbleshow.
hubbleshow below.

With that all was on a hubble-shubble.
Doctour Double Ale. (Halliwell., hubble;
hubbles; rough: as, hubbly ice; a hubbly road;
hubbles; rough: as, hubbly ice; a hubbly road;
hubbly skating or sleighing. The Advance, Feb.
18, 1886. [U.S.]
hubborer (hub'hōr'er), n. A hand-tool or a power-machine for boring out earriage-hubs for the boxing or for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes, or for boring wheel-fellies for the spokes, or for boring hubble-hoodb (appar. simulating whoop, hoop2); also extended or reduplicated hubbub-hood, hubble-how, hubble-shubble—words showing hoop2); also extended or reduplicated hubbub-hood, hubble-how, hubble-shubble—words showing hoop2); also extended or reduplicated hubbub-hoop hubble how, hubble-shubble—words showing hubble hu

a huckaback towel.

a huckaoack towel.
Often shortened to huck.
huckberry (huk'ber'i), n. Same as hackberry.
huckeryi, n. [< ME. hukkerye, hockerye: ef. G.
hockerei, höckerei, hükerei, < höcker, huckster:
see huckster, and ef. huckstery.] Huckstering; petty traffic; peddling.

Rose the regrater was hir rigte name; She hath holden hokkerye al hire lyf-tyme. Piers Plowman (B), v. 227.

huckie-buckie (huk'i-buk'i), n. [Sc., appar. a varied redupl. of *huck, crouch: see huckster, hug, huckle.] A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.]
huckle (huk'l), n. [E. dial., lit. 'bender' (cf. bender, leg): prob. of LG. origin, \(LG. *hukken, huken = OD. hucken, bend, crouch: see huck'l, hug, and cf. huckaback, hucklebacked, hucklebone.]

I. The hip.

For getting up on stump and huckle, He with his foe began to buckle. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 925.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. it. 925.

2. A bunch or part projecting like the hip. hucklebacked (huk'l-bakt), a. [E. dial., < huckle, implying 'bent' or 'crooked,' or 'crook' (see huckle, n.), + backed: ef. huckaback.] Round-shouldered; humpbacked. huckleberry (huk'l-ber"i), n.; pl. huckleberries (-iz). [Prob. a corruption of hurtleberry: see hurtleberry, whortleberry.] A name for the different species of Gaylussacia, and for some of the species of Vaccinium, belonging to the natural order Vacciniaceae, as also for their fruit. The name is properly restricted to the species of Gaylussacia. They are shruba with either evergreen or deciduous altername.



Braoches of Huckleberry (Gaylussacia resinosa), with flowers and fruit. a, single flower on larger scale.

nate leaves, commonly glandular or resin-bearing; flowers in lateral racemes, from separate scaly buds, with tubular reddish- or greenish-white corolla; calyx-tube adnate to the ovary, which in fruit becomes drupaceous, crowned with the calyx-lobes, 10-celled, with 10 secd-like nutlets.

G. resinosa is the common high-bush huckleberry or black hucksterage (huk'ster-āj), n. [< huckster + huckleberry of the markets; G. frondosa is the bluetangie or blue huckleberry; G. ursina of North and South Carolina is the bear-huckleberry. For the huckleberris of the genus Vaccinium, see blueberry, their more appropriate name. V. corymbosum is also called the blue huckleberry and V. Pennsylvanicum the sugar-huckleberry or low-bush huckleberry. Also called whortleberry, hurtleberry.

huckster (huk'ster-āj), n. [< huckster, petty dealing.

Ignoble hucksterage of pidding tithes.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii. hucksterry (huk'ster-āj), n. [< huckster, v. + -erl.] or a mere extension of huckster, n.] A

The greater part of what is new Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a "huckleberry pastur."

Lowell, Firesida Travels, p. 42.

hinder legge in ail beasts.

Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.

Jug. I can shew you very fine tricks.

Bov. Prithee, hocus pocus, keep thy grannam's hucklebone, and leave us. Shirley, Love's Crnelty, iii. 1.

hucklert, n. A kind of dance.

Some speechas; of the rest, dancing the huckler, Tem Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Ashlon, Diary (1617).

huck-muck (huk'muk), n. [Origiu obscure; ef. hugger-mugger.] 1. Adwarf. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The willow-warbler, Phylloscopus trochi--2. The willow-warbler, Fnyacocopy.

-2. The willow-warbler, Fnyacocopy.

lus. [Prov. Eng.]

huckson† (huk'son), n. [E. dial. also hucksheen;

(ME. hokschyne, etc., hock: see hock!.] The

Or, sweet iady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bes;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his huckson, to my scrip.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 239.

huckster (huk'ster), n. [Sometimes written huxter (ef. baxter), early mod. E. also hucster; < ME. hukster, hucster, hukstere, hokestere, hoggester, < MD. heukster (ef. Sw. hugster, < E. ?), with suffix-ster, equiv. to *hucker (not used in E., except in variant form hawker², q. v.), < MD. hucker, a huckster or a mercer, D. heuker, a retailer (= MLG. hoker = G. höcker, a huckster (prob. from D.), = Dan. höker, a chandler, huckster = Sw. hökere a cheesemonger), prob. huckster, = Sw. hökare, a cheesemonger); prob. lit. 'stooper' or 'croucher' (i. e. a peddler stooping under the burden of his wares), as a paring under the burden of his wares), as a particular use of MD. hucker, a stooper, from the verb represented by E. hug (with now deflected meaning) for *huck, \ MD. hucken, stoop, bow, = LG. huken, crouch, = G. hocken, crouch, squat, take upon the back, also be idle, = Icel. hüka, sit on one's hams (\simeq hokra, go bent, crouch, creep, slink about; in mod. usage, live as a small farmer); cf. G. dial. hucke, LG. hukke, the back, prop. the bent back. See huckaback, huckle, hucklebacked. Connected with hug, and ult. with huck² = hook, q. v.] 1. A retailer of small articles; a hawker; a peddler; now, especially, a small dealer in agricultural produce.

The Wardones of the said cratte hafe full power to make screhe, with a sergent, att all hoggesters houses with yn the Jurisdiccion of the said cite, vppon alle forenes breds broght to the same. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

These were the first innenters of coyning money, the rst hucsters and pedlers. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 329. first hucsters and pedlers.

And watched her table with its huckster's wares
Assiduous, through the length of sixty years.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

This broad-brimm'd hawker of hely things,
Whese ear is cramm'd with his cotton, and rings
Even in dreams to the chink of bis pence,
Tennyson, Maud, x.

2. A wholesale fish-dealer; one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade. [North Carolina, U. S.]

huckster (huk'stèr), v. [\(huckster, n. \)] I. intrans. To deal in small articles or in petty bar-

gains; hence, to higgle; contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions.

But 1 never could drive a hard bargain in my lifs, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

The estates . . . irritated the Princs of Orangs by huck-stering about subsidies. Motley, Dutch Republic, 1I. 522.

There are hardly any of our trades, except the merely huckstering ones, in which some knowledge of science may not be directly prefitable to the pursuer of that occupation.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 56.

II. trans. To expose for sale; make a matter of bargain. [Rare.]

Som who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in Supreme Councilis and Committees, (as thir breeding was) fell to huckster the Commonwealth.

Mitton, Hist. Eng., iil.

hucksterer (huk'ster-er), n. [< huckster, v., +-er1, or a mere extension of huckster, n.] A huckster.

thucklebone (huk'1-bōn), n. [Early mod. E. also huccle-bone; \(\) huckle \(\) bone.

The hip, \(\) \(\) \(\) wherein the joint doth move The thigh, 'tis called the hucklebone. \(\) Chapman.

The ankle-bone; the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See cut under foot.

The high the hucklebone in the ancie place of the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus. See cut under foot.

The huckster was used of both sexes, being strictly only fem.] A female huckster or peddler. Also written hucksteress.

In the Pyncheon-house, where she [Hepzibah] has spent all her days—reduced now, in that very house, to be the hucksteress of a cent-shop! Hawthorne, Seven Gables, it. hud (hud), n. [A dial. form of hood.] The shell

or hull of a nut. [Prov. Eng.]
huddle (hud'l), v.; pret. and pp. huddled, ppr. huddling. [< ME. as if *hudelen for *huderen, of which the only two examples found present the spelling hoderen (hodre, hodur), huddle or press together, also cover, = LG. *hudern (Mätzner), dim. hudderken, of hens, sit upon the chickens and keep them warm, also of nurses, to cud-dle or coddle children (de kinder in den slaap dle or coddle children (de kinder in den slaap hudderken, lull children to sleep), freq. of ME. huden, hiden, \(\ceig AS. h\bar{y}dan (= LG. h\bar{u}den), \) hide, cover: see hide\(^1\). The change from -er to -el (-le) may have been due to ME. hudels, hudles, hidels, etc., \(\ceig AS. h\bar{y}dels, \) a hiding-place, \(\ceig h\bar{y}dan, \) hide. The D. hoetelen, bungle, = Dan. hutle, huddle, botch, bungle, = Sw. hutla, shuffle, = G. hudeln, do a thing hastily and carelessly, is a different word, connected with hustle, q. v., but it may have affected the form and sense of but it may have affected the form and sense of the E. word.] I. trans. 1. To throw together in confusion; crowd together without order.

The sedimentary rocks have not been huddled together at random.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, i. 37.

2. To perform in haste and disorder; put together or produce in a hurried manner: often with

up, over, or together.

A weake Man is one whom Nature huddled vp in haste, and left his best part vnfinish't.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

A man, in the least degree below the spirit of a saint or a martyr, will ioll, huddle over his duty, look confused.

Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

Humbled by the events of the war, and dreading the just anger of Parliament, the English ministry hastened to huddle up a peace with France and Holland at Breds.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3. To put on in haste and disorder, as clothes: usually with on.

Now all in haste they huddle on Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

I got up and huddled on my ciothes.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), ixxxi.

That fear is like a cloak which old men huddle
About their love, as if to keep it warm.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

4†. To hush (up). Nares.

The matter was hudled up and little spoken of it,
Wilson, James I. (1653), p. 285.

To embrace. [Prov. Eng.]
 II. intrans. 1. To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder.

Glancing an eye of pity on his lesses, That have of late so huddled on his back. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thyrsia? whose artful strains have oft delay'd The huddling brook to hear his madrigal.

Milton, Comus, 1. 495.

Huddling together on the public square, . . . ifka a herd of panic-atruck deer. Prescott.

2. In the University of Cambridge, to keep an act in a perfunctory manner, requiring no study, in order that the necessary oath may be

If he has not kept the requisite exercises, he goes to the sophs' schools and huddles for that part which he has not kept. Wall, Senata House Ceremonies (1798), p. 112.

huddle (hud'1), n. and a. [< huddle, v.] I. n.
1. A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

This fliied my mind with such a huddle of ideas that, upon my going to sleep, 1 feli into the following dream.

Addison, Husbands and Wives.

The seldiers were crowded together in a huddle. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 223.

2. A winning cast at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a huaddle," S. Ward, Sermons, p. 58.

3t. An old decrepit person.

3†. An old decrepit person.

This old miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teache and bring vp his sonue, he aunawered a thousand groatea: a thousand groata, God shield, aunawered this olde huddle, I can have two seruaunts of yat price.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. ef Wit, p. 133.

What, ys brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddy-pouls, ye huddes (read huddles), do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also?

Latimer, Works, I. 136.

A list. [Prov. Eng.]-Huddle upon huddle, all ln a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, huddle upon huddle. Rowley, Match at Midnight, iv.

II.t a. Confused; jumbled.

A suddain, huddle, indigested thought
Rowls in my brain—'tis the safest method.

The Revengeful Queen (1698).

huddlet (hud'1), adv. [< huddle, a.] In disorder; confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God kneweth!) tumultueualy spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes huddle, so that one couldn't well hear another.

Ridley, p. 304. (Davies.)

huddle-duddlet, n. A decrepit person.

Those gray-beard huddle-duddles.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

huddler (hud'lèr), n. One who huddles or throws things together in confusion.
huddup (hud-up'), interj. Get up; go along: addressed to a horse. [New Eng.]

Here cemea the wonderful one-hoas shay, Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay. "Huddup!" said the parson.—Off went they, O. W. Holmes, One-Hosa Shay.

She told me . . . that I was the prince's jester, and that I was duller than a great thaw; hudding jest upon jest.

Therefore is Space, and therefore Time, that man may know that things are not huddled and iumped, but sundered and individual.

Emerson, Misc., p. 38.

The sedimentary rocks have not have hard hard statement of the style of, "Hudibras," a satire Hadoras is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table, Sir Hugh de Bras.] I. a. Of or pertaining to, or resembling the style of, "Hudibras," a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler, published in 1663; burlesque-heroic: as, Hudi-brastic verse; Hudibrastic humor.

There is nothing puffy, blustering, or Hudibrastic in his (Clement Marot's) onslaught.

W. J. Eckoff, Appleton's Journal, XI.

Dr. Bryant . . . was fend of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughts into verse, and succeeded in producing some very respectable Hudibrastic lines.

D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 20.

II. n. A line or verse in the style of Butler's "Hudibras": as, a poem composed in Hudibrastics.

Hudsonian (hud-sō'ni-an), a. [\langle Hudson (see defs.) + -ian.] 1. Pertaining to Henry Hudson (died about 1611), an English navigator in the English and Dutch service, discoverer of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In zoöl. of Hudson river, strait, and bay.—2. In zoöl. and bot., pertaining to Hudson's Bay, or to the fauna or flora of that region: applied to numerous animals, etc.—Hudsonian fauna, a fauna of North America intervening between the Canadian and Arctic faunæ, between the isothermal lines of 50° and 57° F.

The next ornithological fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the Hudsonian Fauna, . . . that portion of boreal America situated between the Canadian Fauna and the Barren grounds.

J. A. Allen, Buli. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II. 400.

J. A. Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II. 400. hudsonite (hud'son-īt), n. [\$\alpha\$ Hudson, the river so named, which flows by Cornwall (see def.), \(+ \text{-ite}^2 \] An aluminous variety of pyroxene, occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county, New York.

Hudson River group. See group\(^1\). hue\(^1\) (h\(^1\)), n. [Early mod. E. also hev; \$\alpha\$ ME. hev, heve, heu, heove, heove, hiw, etc., form, appearance, color, \$\alpha\$ AS. hiv, heove, heo, form, appearance, = Sw. hy, skin, complexion, = Icel. h\(^2\)-(in h\(^2\)-gilja, a vain song, nonsense, tittle-tattle, h\(^2\)-g\(^2\)ma, speak falsely or vainly) = Goth. hivi, form, show, appearance.] 1\(^1\). Form; appearance; guise.

ance; guise.

tee; guise.

He taught to imitate that Lady trew,
Whese semblance she did carrie under feigned hew.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 46.

"Have over ferryman," there cried a boy; And with him was a paragon for hue, A levely damsei beauteous and coy. Greene, Never too Late.

2. Color; specifically and technically, distinctive quality of color in an object or ou a sur-

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from another; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma which colors of equal turninosity and chroma-may differ. Itse is the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the same luminosity and chroms. Thus, scarlet and crim-son differ in hue, but buff and yellow especially in chroma, myrtle and emerald-green chiefly in luminosity.

The Hollanders in the Bay of Anton Gil Southwards from Madascar in eixteene degrees saw the King, blacke of hew. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 710.

Don Carlos is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, for he is black-haired, and of a Spanish Hue.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 9.

A amile that glow'd Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue. Milton, P. L., viii. 619.

Of ripen'd Quinces, such the yellow Hue.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. In painting, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary

colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.] hue² (hū), n. [Formerly also hew; \(ME. hue, \(OF. hu, hui, huy, huit, huyt, heu (also huee, F.). OF. hu, hui, huy, huit, huyt, heu (also huee, F. huée), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry in pursuit, as in the chase; cf. huer, huier, huyer, cry, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. hoo, ho, etc. Cf. hoot.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase hue and cry.

A hue fro henen I herde thoo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 872.

Hue and cry. [OF. hu et cri, hui et cry; ML. huesium (hutesium) et clamor.] (a) In law; (1) The pursuit of a felon or an offender with loud outcries or clamor to give an alarm. At common law, a private person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed, is bound to raise a hue and cry, and thereupon all persons, constables as well as others, are bound to join in the pursuit and assist in the capture of the felon.

To make a speedy hue and cry,
After a face who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a strong hue and cry in the teeth. Donne, Letters, xxi.

"Harro and help, and hue and cry, every true man!" said the mercer; "I am withstood in seeking to recover mine own." Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

own."

Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

(2) In English practice, a written proclamation issued on the escape of a felon from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assist in retaking him. Burrill. (b) A general outery or alarm; a great atir or clamor made about any matter.—Hue and Cry Act, an English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz, c. 13) amending the old laws respecting hue and cry (1255, Stat. of Winchester, c. 1 and 2, 13 Edw. I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the itability of the hundred to half the value of goods atolen, and requiring that purent be made by horsemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a justice.

hued (hūd), a. [Formerly also hewed; < ME. hewed; < huel + -ed².] Having a hue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, golden-hued, bright-hued, etc.

Phebns wax old and hewed by klatoun [brass]

Phebna wax old and hewed lyk latoun [brass].

Chaucer, Franklin'a Tale, 1. 517.

But thus muche I dare saine that she Was white, rody, fresh and lifely hewed, And euery day her beaute newed. The Isle of Ladies.

huel¹†, n. A Middle English form of whale¹. huel², n. A variant of wheal. huel-bonet, n. A Middle English form of whale-bone

hueless (hū'les), a. [< hue1 + -less.] Destitute of hue or color.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those hueless and sunken features. Bulwer, Pelham, vi. A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold. Tennyson, Vision of Siu.

huer ($h\bar{u}'\dot{e}r$), n. [Also hooer; $\langle hue^2 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accordingly.—2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called balker.

They lie houering upon the coast, and are directed . . . by a balker or huer, who standeth on the cliffe-side, and from thence best discerneth the quantitie and course of the pilcherd. R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

hufet, v. i. A Middle English form of hovel. huff (huf), v. [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (huff for *hough: cf. rough (ruf), tough (tuf), and duff = dough, with orig. guttural); cf. Se. hech,

breathe hard, hauch, the foreible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) hūchen, G. hauchen, breathe, blow, aspirate; ult. imitative of hard breathing: cf. puff.] I. intrans. 1†. To puff Educer, What will he Do with it? iv. 11. or blow.

When on the Surgea I perceiue, from far, Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or hufing Physeter. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas'a Weeks, i. 5.

Surely all Eol's huffing brood Are met to war against the flood. Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 215).

Those high sky-kissing mounts,
Where huffing winds cast up their airy accounts.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, i., Prol.

2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread huffs. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.

This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them huff the doctrine of repentance. South, Sermons. at the doctrine of repentance.

Shew the gentlemen what thou canst do; apeak a huffing part. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

You shall not wrong a lady
In a high huffing strain, and think to bear it.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

He huffs and dings, because we will not spend the liftle we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. Arbuthnot.

II. trans. 1. To swell; puff; distend. When the said winde within the earth, able to huffe up the ground, was not powerful enough to break forth and make issue.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, il. 85.

In many wild birds, the diaphragm may easily be huffed up with air.

2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; hector.

One went to Holiand, where they huff Folk, Tother to vend his Wares in Suffolk. Prior, The Mice.

You must not presume to huff us.

3. (a) In chess, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (b) In checkers, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penetry for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See huff, n., 3.
huff (huf), n. [\langle huff, v.] 1. A swell of sud-

den anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.

Shall I fear an anger . . . that is but as was a was a short phester and huff of passion?

South, Works, VII. xii.

He had a great dispute with the congressman about politics, and left the place in a huff.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 20.

21. One puffed up with an extravagant opinion of his own value or importance.

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make athelem and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. South, Sermons.

3. In checkers, the removal of a player's piece from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The latter may, however, if he deems it to his advantage, demand the capture instead of removing the piece. The removal is usually marked by blowing on the piece.

by blowing on the piece.

4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]—

5. A dry, seurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]—7.

huff (huf), a. [Short for huffish.] Angry; huffish. Gay.
huff-cap (huf'kap), n. and a. I. n. 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]

As for you, Colonel Huff-cap, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.

Dryden, Spanish Friar. 2. Strong ale. [Cant.]

When this nippitatum, this huffe-cappe, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it.

Stubbes, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 472.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.

A huff-cap, swaggering sir.

Marston, What you Will, iti. 1.

2. Strong; heady.

In what towns there is the signe of the three mariners, the huffe-cappest drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

huffer (huf'er), n. A swaggerer; a blusterer.

Therefore not to make much noise to disturbe these infallible huffers (and they cannot hear a little for their own), I softly step by them.

Glanville, On Witchcraft, Pref.

huffily (huf'i-li), adv. In a huffy or petulant manner or mood.

I watched my Richard walking hufily off.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

nity and cures huffiness.

Bulwer, What will he Do with it? iv. 11.

huffingly (huf'ing-li), adv. In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.

The sword at thy haunch was a huge black blade,
With a great basket-hilt of iron made;
But now a long rapier doth haug by his side,
And huffingly doth this bonny Scot ride. Old ballad.

huffish (huf'ish), a. [< huff + -ish1.] 1. Swaggering; hectoring.—2. Petulant; ill-humored. huffishly (huf'ish-li), adv. In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petu-

huffishness (huf'ish-nes), n. The state of being huffish; petulance; bluster.
huffle (huf'l), v.; pret. and pp. huffled, ppr. huffling. I. intrans. [E. dial., freq. of huff.] 1.
To shift; waver.—2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]

Too awage seas surging, or raise by blusterus hufling. Stanihurst, Æneid, 1.75.

II. trans. To rumple; roughen. [Prov. Eng.] huffle (huf'l), n. [\langle huffle, v.] A merrymeeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.] huffling (huf'ling), n. [Verbal n. of huffle, v.] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.

Embroidering or huffling gilded leather [patent of 1638]. Art Journal, 1881, p. 202.

huff-puffedt, a. Swollen; bloated. Davics.

Huff-pufft Ambition, finder-box of war, Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer! Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeka, ii., The Decay.

Echard. huff-snufft (huf'snuf), n. A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying huf-snufs, for the most part like those whom Tacitna stiles "hospitibus tantum metnendi."

Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, IV. xxiii., Pref.

nuffy (huf'i), a. $[\langle huff + -y1 \rangle]$ 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, huffy bread. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a huffy person. huffy (huf'i), a.

Well, you see, he found Canterbury & Co. rather huffy, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it, and, being a democratic American, he didn't like it.

3. Characterized by petulauce or ill temper: as, a huffy mood.

huftyt, n. [Var. of huff.] A swagger. Nares. Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine hufty. Metton, p. 52

hufty-tufty, n. [A varied redupl. of hufty.] Swaggering manners.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your huftie tuftie can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes. Breton, Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters (1637).

hug (hug), v.; pret. and pp. hugged, ppr. hugging. [Not found in ME.; with final sonant (as in Dan.), for reg. *huck, the base of huckle, the hip, hucklebacked, erock-backed, huckster, etc.: see huckster. The earliest sense of hug in E., 'shrink, erouch,' appears to be due to Scand. use.] I.† intrans. 1. To crouch; huddle as with cold.

I hugge, I shrink in my bedde. It is good sport to see this little boy hugge in his bed for cold. Palsgrave. 2. To lie close; cuddle.

To lie, like pawns, lock'd up in chests and trunks; To hug with swine. Shak', K. John, v. 2.

II. trans. 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the

breast.

Within his arms be hugged them both.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballada, V. 413).

He hawent my fortune,

He bewept my fortune,
And hugg'd me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Braisted and I aprang out instantly, hugged each other in delight, and rushed into the warm inn.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 96.

Cold to the very bone, . . . He hugged himself against the biting wind. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 364.

2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to hug delusions.

The inventors rather hug their errors than improve upon them, and go on struggling with nature.

Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

With what greediness

Do I hug my afflictions!

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Everywhere we see men . . . hugging their prejudices of education and training as chalos were never hugged before. Channing, Perfect Life, p. 233.

3. To keep close to: as, to hug the land.

Lund's cutlery warehouse . . . hugs St. Peter's Church so closely as nearly to form a part of it.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily hugging the corners, we got to the foot of the street at last.

R. D. Blackmore, Erems, itv.

4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [Prov. Eng.]—To hug one's self, to congratulate one's self; chuckle, as with secret satisfaction.

We cannot hug ourselves upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.

hug (hug), n. [\(\lambda ug, v. \)] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a hug; the hug of a bear.—Cornish hug, formerly, in wrestling, a tackle or grip in which one wrestler gets the other on his breast and holds him there; hence, figuratively, treacherous or deceiful treatment or dealing.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript, E'er gave the *Cornish hug*, or hipt. *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

huge (hūj), a. and n. [< ME. huge, hoge, howge,
also with guttural g, hugge, hughe, hogge, hoghe,
by apheresis for *ahuge, *ahoge, < AF. ahoge,
ahuge, OF. ahoge, ahuge, ahoje, ahoege, ahugue,
high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in
great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase,
a hoge, lit. at height: a, < L. ad, at, on, in; hoge,
hogue, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the
noun represented by E. how², and thus ult. from
the adj. high: see how², high.] I. a. 1. Having
great bulk; very large; immense; enormous
of its kind: as, a huge mountain; a huge ox; a
huge beetle. huge beetle.

Other Soayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so huge as the other.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.

I call it a huge amphitheatre, because it is reported it contained at least fiftie thousand persons.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 63.

In Australis a huge marsupial, with the head of an ox, and compared to which our kangaroo is only a great rat, straddled and hopped about as it pleased.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 177.

2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate: as, a huge difference. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He . . . seyde, "Lord! this is an huge reyne!

This were a weder for to slepen inne."

Chaucer, Trollus, ttt. 656.

The patch [Launcelot] is kind enough; but a huge feeder. Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

But, O! ere long,

Huge pangs and stroog
Will pierce more near his heart.

Millon, Circumcisloo, 1. 27.

He took the hugest pains to adorn his big person.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

Syn. 1. Vast, bulky, Immense, glgantic, colossal, pro-igious. See bulky. II. + n. Great bulk.

The Arke of God, which wisedom more did holde, In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde; And more than euer Rome could comprehend In huge of learned books that they ypend.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i. 102.

huget (hūj), adv. [< huge, a.] Hugely. He talked huge high that my Lord Protector would come in place again.

Pepys, Diary, March 3, 1660.

They are both huge angry with your master.

Steele, Lyiog Lover, iv. 1.

hugely (hūj'li), adv. [< ME. hugely, -li, -liche; < huge + -ly².] In a huge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth it not flow as hugely as the sea?

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

All impatience . . . is perfectly useless to all purposes of ease, but hugely effective to the multiplying the trouble.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iil. 4.

They love one another hugely. Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

hugeness (hūj'nes), n. [< ME. hugenys; < huge + -ness.] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the hugeness of a mountain, or of an elephant.

The piled-up arches [of the Coliseum], jutting into the blue sir, in their shattered hugeness, seemed like vast overhanging rocks.

E. Dowden, Shelley, 11. 245.

hugeous; (hū'jus), a. [Early mod. E. hogeous; \(\text{huge} + -ous; \) an extension of huge.] Huge.

With hogeous showte and crye,
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

What would have fed a thousand months was sunk To fill his own [an elephant's] by hugeous length of trunk. Byrom, Verses spoken at Breaking-up.

hugeouslyt, adv. Hugely; very greatly. Nares.

Catch.
In that point, we will sing a song of his.
And. Let's ha 't I love these ballads hugeously.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (1651).

hugger¹ (hug'er), n. $[\langle hug + -er^1 \rangle]$ One who

hugger²t (hug'èr), v. [Cf. hugger-mugger.]
intrans. To lie in ambush; lurk. Bp. Hall. II. trans. To muffle; conceal.

Occ, Muse, abroade, and beate the world about, Tell trueth for shame and hugger vp no til. Brelon, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 11.

hugger-mugger (hug'èr-mug'èr), n. and a. [Also written hucker-mucker, Sc. huggrie-muggrie, hudge-mudge: in the sense of confusion, disorder, sometimes contr. to hug-mug; Ascham has huddermother (Toxophilus, 1545), Skelton, hoder-moder (Halliwell), and ME. hody-moke occurs, indicating that the mod. forms are popular variations of a compound which would be analogically "hudder-mucker, \ ME. huden, hiden, hide () also the closely similar huddle, which stands for "hudder, \ ME. hoderen: see huddle), + ME. "muken, "moken, a verb not found except as in hody-moke, but the prob. source of ME. mokerere, a miser, and of mod. E. dial. mog, sulk, be sullen, muggard, sullen, displeased; cf. OHG. muccazen, mutter, MHG. mucken, mutter, grumble, = Sw. mucka = Dan. mukka: see mog and muggard. For the connection of 'secrecy' with 'confusion,' cf. hide' as related to huddle.] I.

n. Privacy; secrecy.

Judga Thorp. Sir Edward Coke is law, and he says. The curs, indicating that the mod. forms are popu-

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke Is Isw, and he says, The Attorney-general or any other prosecutor may speak with us in open Court, to inform us about the business before us in open court.

Lilburne. Not in hugger-mugger, privately or whisperiods.

Lidurne. To since the state of
In hugger-mugger. (a) In privacy or secrecy; in concealment.

We know not any man's totent (God only knoweth the heart), yea, the words we know not, they are so spoke in hugger-mugger.

J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' in hugger-mugger lurk, I'll make them rue their handy-work. S. Butler, Hudibras, I. lil. 267.

(b) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low and colled.]

II. a. 1. Clandestine; sly; underhanded.—

2. Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very hugger-mugger fashion.

Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. Tennyson, Vitlage Wife.

hugger-mugger (hug'er-mug'er), v. I. trans. To hush; smother.

That is a venial offence, to be hugger-muggered up.

New York Tribune, June 1, 1862.

II. intrans. To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.

Listening to keyhole revelations, and hugger-muggering with disappointed politicians. New York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.

hugglet (hug'l), v. t. [Freq. of hug.] To hug; embrace. Holland.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), n. [= Sp. Hugonote = Pg. Huguenot; a Huguenot; prob. ult. \(\xi \) F. Huguenot, a Personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of Hugo, Hugon, Hugues, \(\xi \) MHG. huge, OHG. hugu=OS. hugi=AS. hyge, hige, mind, thought: cf. hogu, care: see how4. The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560, being appars imported from Geneva, where it appears to imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named *Huguenot* is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if of merely local origin, may have taken its rise from a person so named of whom no record has been preserved. Scheler mentions 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name Hugo or Hugues. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss eidguenot, repr. G. eidgenoss, pl. eidgenossen, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' $\langle eid = \text{E. oath}$, + genoss, MHG. genos = AS. gencdt, a fellow, companion: see oath and geneat. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of Genevan, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Robert of the synonym of Genevan, i. e. 'a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman Roformed or Calvinistic communion of France (cf. $\delta\lambda\kappa\delta\varsigma$, a machine for dragging ships on name, if of merely local origin, may have taken refers the name to the Swiss eaguenot, repr. G. eagenoss, pl. eidgenossen, confederates, lit. 'oath-fellows,' < eid = E. oath, + genoss, MHG. genōz = AS. gencát, a fellow, companion: see oath and geneat. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of Genevan, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the systemth and seventeenth centuries. in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Huguenots were the Puritans of France, noted in general for their sustere virtues and the singular purity of their tives. They were persecuted in the reign of Francis I. and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were fre-

quently at war with the Catholics, under the lead of such men as Admiral Coligny and the King of Navarre (afterward Henry IV, of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, 1572, they continued numerous and powerful, and the edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV, (1598), secured to them full political and civil rights. Their political power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, (1685) and the subsequent perscentions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, England, etc. Many settled in the colonies of New York, Virginia, etc., but especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes applied at the present day to the descendants of the original Huguenots.

Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), n. [< Huguenot + -ism.] The religion and principles of the + -ism.] ... Huguenots.

Huguierian (hū-gi-ē'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804-73), a French surgeon.

-Huguierian canal. See canall.
hugy† (hū'ji), a. [< huge + -y¹; an extension of huge: cf. vasty for vast.] Hugo.

huishert, n. and v. An obsolete form of usher.

In alle his wey he fyndeth no let. That dore can nooe huissher schet. Gower, MS. Soc. Actiq. 134, f. 75. (Halliwell.)

Studying
For footmen for you, flue-paced huishers, pages,
To serve you on the knee.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, it. 3.

hukah, n. Same as hooka.
huket (hūk), n. [Also heuk, huik, huck; < ME.
huke, hewk, hewke, also heyke (after the OD.), <
OF. huque, hucque, ML. huca, a mantle, < OD.
huycke, D. huik = MLG. hoike, heike, huke, hoke, LG. heuken, hoiken = MHG. hoike, cloak tle.] An outer garment worn during the fif-teenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. Fairholt.

Heralds with hukes, hearing full hie, Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy. Muses' Recreation, Defiance to K. Arthur.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messeager in a rich huke.

Baeon, New Atlantis.

huket, v. t. [\langle huke, n.] To cloak. Nares.

And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light valle of spotlesse pretended welt-meaning over it, to huke and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.

H. King, Halfe-pennyworth of Wit (1613), Ded.

hulcht (hulch), n. and a. [A form of hunch, appar. by mixture with hulli.] I. n. 1. A hump or hunch.—2. A slice.

II. a. Crooked. Halliwell.

huldee (hul'dē), n. An East Indian plant, Curcuma longa, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called turmeric, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal pur-

huldert, n. Apparently a variant of alder1

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and salowe . . . make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes.

Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 125.

(cf. $\delta\lambda\kappa\delta c$, a machine for dragging ships on land), $\langle \delta\lambda\kappa\delta c \rangle$, draw, drag, = OBulg. $vl\epsilon ka$, $vl\epsilon kti$ = Pol. vloke = Bohem. $vl\epsilon ku$ = Russ. $vl\epsilon kti$ = etc., drag, draw.] 1†. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

O sacred Patron! pacific thine ire; Bring home our *Hulk*; these angry floods retire. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

As when the Mast of some well-timbred hulke Is with the blast of some outragious storme Blowne downe. Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

Anything bulky or unwieldy; a large unwieldy person.

Hsrry Monmonth's brawn, the hulk Sir John, Is prisoner to your son. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. The hulk of s tail Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice.

Bp. Hall.

3. [By confusion with hull?, q. v.] The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind; particularly, the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid up as unfit for sea-service, or a dismasted wreck.

Nay, even the hulks of the ships that carried them, though not converted into constellations in the heavens, used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon earth.

Cook, Third Voyage, i. 1.

4+. [By confusion with hull1, q. v.] A hull or husk. Pegge.—The hulks, in England, old or dismasted ships formerly used as prisons.

There was one H——, who, I learned, in after days was seen expisting some maturer offcuce in the hulks.

Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

hulk² (hulk), n. [\(\) ME. hulke, holke, a hut, hovel, sty, \(\) AS. hulc, a hulk, hovel, prob. connected with hulu, E. hull¹, and AS. *hullan, E. hill², cover, from the root of AS. helan, ME. helen, E. heal², cover, hide: see hull¹, hill², and heal².] 1†. A hut.

Thei maden litle housis (ether hulkis) in desert places.

Wyclif, Wisdom xi. 2 (Purv.).

2. A pigsty or a cattle-pen. [Prov. Eng.] hulk³ (hulk), n. [E. dial., = E. holly¹, AS. holegn; the -k repr. the orig. guttural.] The holly. [Prov. Eng.] hulk⁴ (hulk), v. t. [A dial. var. of holk.] 1. To take out the entrails of: as, to hulk a hare.

[Rare.]

I could hulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a hare st a poulter's. Beau, and Fl., Philaster, v.

2. In mining, to take down or remove, as the softer part of a lode, before removing the harder part. See gouge, n., 5.
hulk⁴ (hulk), n. [< hulk⁴, v.] In mining: (a)
The removal of the gouge or soft part from the

side of the lode before breaking any part of the hard metalliferous portion of it down. (b) The excavation made by this operation. hulking (hul'king), a. [$\langle hulk^1, 2, + -ing^2.$] Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy. [Colloq.]

You are grown a large hulking fellow since I saw you last. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 165.

hulky (hul'ki), a. [\langle hulk\frac{1}{2} + -y\frac{1}{2}] 1\frac{1}{2}. Bulky; unwieldy.—2. Clumsy; loutish; hulking. [Col-

I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fel-low who turned to challenge me. George Eliot, Middlemarch, ivi.

George Etiot, Middlemarch, ivi. hull1 (hul), n. [< ME. hulc, hole, hoole, holl, a hull, husk, shell, < AS. hulu, hull, husk, = MD. huller, D. hul, a veil, covering for the head, hood, cap, = OHG. hulla, MHG. G. hülle, a veil, cover, hood, cap, sheath, husk, case; also with formative -s, MD. hulse, also hulsche, huldsche, D. hulze, hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. huls, LG. hulse, hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. huls, hulse, huller-gin (hul'er-jin), n. A cotton-gin for ginning cotton gathered with the bolls. E. H. Knight. hull, husk, cod, case, = MLG. hulse, hillseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hülseh, hüller (hul'et), n. A dialectal variant of owlet. hull-gull (hul'gul'), n. [Perhaps a corruption of whole goll, with ref. to the closed hand (see verh, AS. *hulian, ME. hulen, hillen, hillen, E. hill², and ef. hull².] An outer covering, particularly of a nut or of grain; a husk. hull¹ (hul), n. of a nut or of grain; a husk.

The hulkes, hulles, or skinnes of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out.

Nomenclator.

I learnt more from her in a flash
Thau if my braiupan were su empty hull,
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Priucess, ii.

To unhusk truth a-hiding in its hulls.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 988.

=Syn. Husk, etc. See skin, n. hull¹ (hul), v. t. [< ME. hullen; < hull¹, n.] 1. To strip off the hull or hulls of: as, to hull grain; to hull strawberries .- 2+. To strip off.

Hastill hulde we the hides of thise bestes, Greithe we vs in that gere to go ferther hennes. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2587.

Hulled harley. See Scolch barley, under barley!.—Hulled corn, s preparation of whole grains of Indian corn or maize for food, made by maceration in a weak lye to remove the hulls, subsequent cleansing, and a thorough boiling in milk

hull² (hul), n. [Conformed to, and usually identified with, hull¹, as if the 'shell' of a ship,

bnt really a different word; \langle ME. holl, holle, holle, holle, hole, the hull of a ship, a particular use of hole, the hull of a ship, a particular use with hold, hollow. Hull² is thus identical with hold, hold being variations of hole, in a sense prob. derived from the D.: cf. "het hol hully" (hul'i), a. [\langle hull' + -y¹.] Having husks or pods; siliquous. van een schip, the ship's hold or hull" (Sewel): see hold, and hole, a.] The frame or hody of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

Here I beheid ye sad spectacle, more than halfe that galiant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatterd, hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many wronks and hells. Same as hylotheism, hylotheist.

Here I beheid ye sad spectacle, more than halfe that galiant bulwark of the kingdom miserably shatter'd, hardly a vessell intire, but appearing rather so many wrecks and hulls.

Evelyn, Diary, June 17, 1666.

Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black dot against the verge of dawn.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

A hullt, at hullt (naut.). Same as ahull.

By reason of contrary windes, which blew somewhat hard, we isy a hull vntill morning.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

They could bear no sail, but were forced to lie at hull many days together.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 33.

Hull down. (a) Naut., so far off, as a ship, that the hull is invisible, owing to the convexity of the earth's surface, while the masts and salls are still seen.

Being then little winde, and neere the land, they tooke in their sayles, and lay hulling. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 422.

Thus hulling in
The wild ses of my conscience, I did steer
Toward this remedy. Shak., Hen. VIII., it. 4.

He look'd, and saw the ark hull on the flood.

Milton, P. L., xi. 840.

hull³† (hul), v. t. A variant of hill².
hull³ (hul), n. [< hull³, v. Cf. also hulk².] A
hovel; a pen; a sty. [Prov. Eng.]
hull⁴†, n. [A dial. var. of hollen, holly¹.] Holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull ree. Webbe, Eng. Poetry, p. 74.

hull⁵ (hul), a. and n. A dialectal pronunciation of whole, common in New England.
hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lö'), n. [Also written hallabaloo, hullabaloo, Sc. hullie-bulloo, hillie-bulloo, hullie-bulloo, hulloo-bulloo,
Thinkest thou that we are dying of silence here, and only to be preserved, like the infant Jupiter, by a hullabaloof Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeti.

Knight.
hullet (hul'et), n. A dialectal variant of owlet.
hull-gull (hul'gul'), n. [Perhaps a corruption
of whole goll, with ref. to the closed hand (see
goll, fist). Cf. gull¹, 7, hull⁵.] A guessing game
for children. One player takes a number of beans, peas,
or the like in his closed hand, saying, "Hull gull." An
other says, "Hand full." Then the first says, "Parcel how
many?" The other player then guesses at the number,
taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the
discrepancy.
hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A ma-

discrepancy.

hulling-machine (hul'ing-ma-shēn"), n. A machine for removing the hulls from grain. In such hulling-mschines as the whest-huller, the bariey-mili, and the hominy-mili, the hull is broken and torn from the grain without crushing the grain itself. In the pearl-bariey mill, the hull is removed and the grain rounded by grinding. In cotton-cleaning the boils with the seed and lint are sometimes treated together in the hullergin. All these hulling-machines, except the last, are essentially grinding-mills, and employ either rotating stones or roughened revolving cylinders.

hullite (hul'it), n. [After Prof. Edward Hull

of Dublin.] A black massive mineral filling cavities in basalt near Belfast, Ireland. It is a hydrous silicate of iron, aluminium, and magnesium.

hullo (hu-lo'), interj. Another form of hello.

Hullo', (and here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not put Hillo, or Hallos, instead, both of which are base compromises which represent no sonnd that ever yet issued from any Englishman's llps). Dickens, Household Words.

hulotheism, hulotheist. Same as hylotheism, hylotheist.

Hulsean (hul'sē-an), a. Of or pertaining to John Hulse, an English clergyman (born 1708, died 1789 or 1790). By his will he provided for several endowments or foundatious in the University of Cambridge, the principal of which are the Hulsean tectureship on the evidences of Christianity or on difficulties in the Scriptures, and the Hulsean professorship of divinity. The Hulsean lecturer (called by him the "Christian Preacher") is chosen annually (beginning with 1820), and now delivers from four to six (but formerly more) lectures or sermons before the university, which are published. The Hulsean professorship was substituted in 1860 for the office of "Christian Advocate" instituted by Hulse, hulst (hulst), n. [D. hulst, holly.] Holly. See hollen.

Mulstert, v. t. [ME. hulstren, conceal, hide, ult.
⟨ AS. heolstor, a covering, concealment, darkness: see holster.] To hide; conceal.

Now, at 15 miles, a ship is hun now, that we can throw a 9-inch shell on to the deck of some that we can see it!

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 340.

Hence—(b) In sporting, so far behind as to stand no chance of winning. [Slang.]

hull² (hul), v. [\lambda hull², n.] I. trans. To strike or pierce the hull of (a ship) with a cannon-ball.

As we were noder full headway, and swiftly rounding her with a hard-port heim, we delivered a broadside at her consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, each shot hulling her, the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her.

The Century, XXXVI. 428.

The intrans. To float or drift on the water, abin without the aid of sails.

The century, XXXVI. 428.

The intrans. To float or drift on the water, abin without the aid of sails.

The line is hulle a broadside at the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, and the line is a broadside at the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, and the line is a broadside at the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, and the line is a broadside at the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, and the line is a broadside at the consort, the Bombshell, each shot hulling her, and the line is a broadside at the line is a broad

Savo hulver and thorn, thereof flaif for to make. Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

Tusser, Five Hundred Potats.
huly, a. and adv. A variant of hooly.
hum¹ (hum), v.; pret. and pp. hummed, ppr.
humming. [< ME. hummen, hum, = MHG. G.
hummen, hum (cf. OD. hummen, hemmen, mutter,
hum (def. 2), hem, D. hemmen, cry hem after);
freq. humble¹, q. v.; orig. imitative, like ME.
bummen, E. bum¹ and boom¹, bumble, hum,
buzz, MHG. G. summen = Dan. summe, buzz,
Sp. zumbar, hum, resound, Pg. zumbir, buzz.]
I. intrans. 1. To make a prolonged droning
sound, as a bee in flight; drone; murmur;
buzz.

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes A knobby flint, that hummeth as it goes. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll., The Handy-Crafts.

Sometimes a thousand twangling instruments Wili hum about mine ears. Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound, such as the droning of a tune, a contemptuous or vacant mumbling, a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction, hesitation, dissent,

When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hum-med so loudly and so long that he sat down to enjoy it.

Johnson, Bp. Sprat.

3. Same as hem2.

If you chance to be out, do not confess it with standing still, or humming, or gaping one at another.

B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1.

"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to ay? Don't stand humming and hawing, but speak out." Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. II.

To make things hum, to set matters in rapid motion or great activity. [U. S.]

Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holiday [Christmas], . . . we have made it hum, as we like to say. C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 161.

II. trans. 1. To sing with shut mouth, as to the sound m; murmur without articulation; mumble: as, to hum an air.

Pray, let me look upon the gentleman With more heed; then I did but hum him over In haste, good faith, as lawyers chancery sheets. Beau. and Pl., Wit at Several Weapous, i. 1.

And far below the Roundhead rode
And humm'd a surly hymu.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2†. To express approbation of, or applaud, by humming.

Such Sermons as are most humm'd and applauded there would scarce be suffer'd the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christiaus.

Milton, Apology for Smeetymnuus.

Here Nash, if I may be permitted the use of a polite and fashionable phrase, was humm'd.

Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

hum¹ (hum), n. [⟨hum¹, v.] 1. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, etc.; faint continuous sound having no definite pitch: a buzz.

In drawling hums the feeble insects grieve.

Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Sounds that come (However near) like a faint distant hum Out of the grass, from which mysterious birth We guess the busy secrets of the earth.

Keats, Vox et præteres nihil.

With the hum of swarming bees lnto dreamful slumber lull'd. Tennyson, Eleänore.

The hum outliving the hushed bell.

Lowell, Darkened Mind.

Specifically -(a) A low confused noise, as of a crowd, or of distant voices or sounds of any kind.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night, The hum of either army stilly sounds.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Towered cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men.

Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 118.

No sound of life is heard, no village hum.

Bryant, Earth.

(b) A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation. (c) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker in a pause from embarrassment, affectation, or the like: as, hums and haws. Also (and now more commonly) hem.

I take my chair,
And, after two or three majestic hums,
... Peruse my writings.

Mussinger, Parliament of Love, il. 1.

My solemn hums and his the servants quake at.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

2†. [Prob. from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for hum.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this.

B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

What a cold I have over my stomach! would I all!

What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some hum.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, it. 3.

Venous hum, in pathol., the humming sound heard in the large veins at the base of the neck, especially in anemic

hum¹ (hum), interj. [Another form of hem, h'm, interj., q. v. see hum¹, n., esp. in sense 1 (c). Cf. LG. hum, humme, an interjection of forbidding or directing; F. hum, hum, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating cent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem;

> Bar. Hum, hum-Bar. Hum, hum—
> Jam. That preface,
> If left out in a lawyer, spolls the cause,
> Though ne'er so good and honest.
>
> Fletcher, Spanish Curate, til. 3.

hum² (hum), v. t.; pret. and pp. hummed, ppr. humming. [Orig. dial.; appar. a particular use of hum¹, v. I., 2, II., 2; cf. Sp. zumbar, joke, jest, make oneself merry, Pg. zombar, joke, jest, a particular use of Sp. zumbar, Pg. zumbir, hum, buzz: see hum¹. Cf. humbug.] To trick or delude; impose on; cajole.

I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 153.

hum2 (hum), n. [\(hum2, v. \)] An imposition or hoax; a humbug.

'TIs true his friend gave out that he was hanged; But to be sure, 'twas all a hum. Garrick, quoted in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, p. lxxxvl.

It's "No Go"—it's "Gammon"—it's "all a Hum."

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II, 186.

I daresay all this is hum, and that all will come back. Lamb, To Manning.

human (hū'man), a. and n. [Formerly humane, humaine, < MĒ. *human (in adv. humanly), humain, < OF. humain, F. humain = Pr. human, uman = Sp. Pg. humano = It. umano, < L. humanus, of or belonging to a man, human, humane, < homo (homin-), man: see Homo. Cf. humane, a doublet of human.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, human life or nature; a human being; human shape. shape.

Neuer humain ey saw to it egal!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), 1, 951.

It is not impossible to me... to set her before your eyes to-morrow, human as she is.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 2.

2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties of man; relative or proper to mankind; muudane; secular; not divine: as, human knowledge, wisdom, or science; human affairs.

My hand was in all human probability the first that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a ceutury.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

Human sign. (a) In logic, a sign instituted by a convention among men; a conventional sign, as a stroke of a bell for a sign of the hour. (b) In astrol., a sign of the zodtac corresponding to a constellation having for its figure a human belng. The buman signs are Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius. = Syn. 1.

Human, etc. See humane.

II. n. A human being; a member of the family of mankind. [Now colloq. or humorous]

ous.]

Mars, Mars (said he), thou plague of men, smear'd with the dust and bloud of humanes, and their ruin'd wals. Chapman, Iliad, v.

Humans for meo, which Mr. Bartlett includes in his "Dictionary of Americaulsma," is Chapman's habitual phrase in his translation of Homer. I find it also in the old play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

Parson B—... ls just as fierce upon the dogs when they annoy him as he is upon the humans who cross his path.

Harper's Mag., XVI. 137.

path. Harper's Mag., Avi. 181.

To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect a silly human with alarm.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voysge, p. 121.

humanatef (hū'man-āt), a. [ML. humanatus, pp. of humanari, become human, \(\) L. humanus, human: see human. \(\) Made human; endued with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth that the bread is humanate or incarnate. Cranmer, Ans. to Gardtner, p. 369.

or incarnate. Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 369. humane (hū-mān'), a. [Formerly not separated from human, which was also spelled humane, humaine (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the L. humānus, human, also humane: see human, and cf. -an, -ane.] 1†. Of or pertaining to man; human. See human, a., 1.—2†. Profane; secular. See human, a., 2.

His ignorance acquites him of all science, humane or

His ignorance acquites him of all science, humane or divine. Sir T. Overbury, Characters, An Hypocrite. Aristotle, . . . Euripides, Sophocles, and all humane authors. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness; kind; benevolent.

nevolent.

It is the humane way: the other course
Will prove too bloody. Shak., Cor., iil. 1.

From racks, indeed, and from all penalties directed against the persons, the property, and the liberty of heretics, the humane spirit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with horror.

Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See humanity, 5.

study of the ancient classics. See humanity, 5.

He was well skilled in all kinds of humane literature.

Wood, Athense Oxoo, 1. 310.

It [theology] is too universal in its relations to be able to stand alone; it will disclose its best treasures only to those who come to it cultivated by the study of the humaner letters.

Contemporary Rev., It. 218.

=Syn. 3. Humane, Merciful; tender, tender-hearted, kindhearted, compassionato, sympathetic. Humane differs from the ordiusry use of merciful in that it expresses active endeavors to find and relieve suffering, and especially to prevent it, while merciful expresses the disposition to spare one the suffering which might be inflicted. The good Samaritan was humane; Shylock should have been merciful; the Royal Humane Society; a merciful judge.

Human, Humane. Human is that which belongs to man as man; humane means not inhuman, compassionate.

A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, p. 51.

And we most humbly be seech thee, 0 merciful Father, to hear us. Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service, [Invocation.

humanely (hū-mān'li), adv. [$\langle humane + -ly^2 \rangle$. Cf. humanly.] In a humane manner; with kindness, tenderness, or compassion. humaneness (hū-mān'nes), n. The quality of

being humane; tenderness. human-heartedness (hū'man-här'ted-nes), n. Humaneness; humanity.

His [Scott's] own wonderful humanheartedness—so broad, so clear, so genial, so humorous.

J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 103.

humanhood (hū'man-hūd). n. [< human + -hood.] The state or condition of heing hu--hood.] The state or condition

man; humanity. [Rare.]

If a man attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful
to his humanhood, he is obliged . . . to run counter to
his age.

Maccall, Elem. of Individualism, p. 90.

But who his human heart has laid
To Nature's bosom nearer? Whiltier, Burns.

Human nature . . . is a composite thing, a constitution of many parts differing in kind and quality.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 202.

His aman attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanhood, he is obliged . . . to run counter to his age.

Maccall, Elem. of Judividualism, p. 90.

humanics (hū-man'iks), n. [</br>
humanics (hū-man'iks), n. [</br>
human attempt to benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanity by being f

nature, or of matters relating to humanity. Collins.

humaniform (hū-man'i-fôrm), a. [< L. humanus, human, + forma, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]

All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or humaniform, the structure of the spirit world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.

Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.

humanify (hū-man'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. humanified, ppr. humanifying. [\$\circ\$ L. humanus, human, + facere, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]

I will not dispute whether he could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be humanified, and being man to be cru-cified. Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 211.

humanisation, humanise, etc. See humanization, etc.

humanism (hū'man-izm), n. [< human + -ism.]
1. Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of minu constant such is termed humanism.

According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher humanism.

Amer. Anthropologist, L 12.

man interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.

The Hegeltan idealism first bred the more sensualistic system of humanism, and then humanism bred socialism. Rae, Coutemporary Socialism, p. 114.

Here we have the stern Puritanism of old Birmingham

passing into modern nonconformity, . . . and this milder form of the old spirit mellowing at last into nineteenth-century humanism. Nineteenth Century, XX. 246.

I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of humanism in the future. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 249.

3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligent and appreciative study of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.

spread thence throughout Enrope.
humanist (hū'man-ist), n. and a. [= F. humaniste = Sp. Pg. humanista = It. umanista; as human + -ist.] I. n. 1. One accomplished in literary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truor understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek literature. The activa and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthusiasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Rensissance.

The author of Utopia was known for tolerant and liberal: e was a humanist and a reformer.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Among the men of letters were many of the most emi-nent humanists, such as Leonardo Bruni Arctino, scholar and statesman, born in 1369. C. E. Norton, Church-bullding in Middle Ages, p. 252.

He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the noblest living humanists, as contrasted with the specialist on the one hand, and with the eclectic . . . ou the other.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 94.

2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs

and relations. Equally pleased with a watch, a coach, . . . or a fact in hydrostatics, Pepys was pleased yet more by the beauty, the worth, the mirth, or the mere seemle attitude in life of his fellow-creatures. He shows himself throughout a sterling humanist.

R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys.

II. a. Humanistic.

Italy, that holy Isud of *Humanist* enthusiasm, *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 412.

humanistic (hū-ma-nis'tik), a. [< humanist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.

No mystic dreams of ascetto piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion. J. Caird.
Science . . . substitutes a world of force and law for a world of humanistic divinities.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.

The old Plutonic gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, and the more modern humanistic divinities bear sway.

J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 113.

humanistically (hū-ma-nis'ti-kal-i), adv. In a humane manner; by means of the humanities.

Apart from current controversies stood the teachings of the school of Chartres, humanistically nourished on the study of the ancients.

A. Seth, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 423.

humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), a. and n. [$\langle humanity + -arian. \rangle$] I. a. 1. In theol., affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ,

but denying his divinity.—2. Having regard to the interests of humanity, or all mankind; broadly philanthropic.

Humanitarian, wider of scope than philanthropic, is a word pregnant with significance.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 316.

II. n. 1. In theol.: (a) One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ, and denies his divinity; a Unitarian. Some humanitarians hold that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which rendered his human nature an extraordinary one. (b) One who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace.—2. One who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent in-terest in and practical promotion of the welfare

of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.—3. A philanthropist.

humanitarianism (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an-izm), n. [< humanitarian + -ism.] I. In theol., the doctrine that Jesus Christ possessed a human nature only.—2. The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid.—3. The doctrine that the surface of the trine that benevolence or philanthropy forms

the sum of man's duties.

Pierre Leroux, who at a later period became the exponent of Humanitarianism, a kind of Saint-Simonism modified and tinctured with Hegelian philosophy.

R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 72.

4. Humane or humanitarian principles; comprehensive humanism or philanthropy.

Christianity, by reason of the simplicity of its doctrines, the sublime humanitarianism of its ethics.

J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 58.

Humanitarianism aims at the reorganization of society, so that all shall possess equal advantages for gaining a livelihood and contributing to the welfare of society.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 450.

humanitian† (hū-ma-nish'an), n. [Irreg. < hu-manity + -ian.] A humanist.

There was an orator there, a man of great reading, a singular scholar, and an excellent humanitian.

Holland, tr. of Piutarch, p. 588.

Nay, sir, I have read history, I sm a little humanilian.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

humanity (hū-man'i-ti), n. [< ME. humanitye, < OF. humanite, humanice, F. humanité = Pr. humanitat = Sp. humanidad = Pg. humanidad = It. umanità = D. humaniteit = G. humanität = Dan. Sw. humaniteit, < L. humanita(t-)s, human nature, humanity, also humane conduct, < humanus, human, humane: see human, humane.] 1. The condition or quality of being human; human character or nature.

The nature and condition of man, wherin he is lesse than God Almyghty, and excellynge not withstandyng al other creatures in erth, is called humanitie.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ff. 8.

There is no such thing as stereotyped humanity; it must ever be a vague, bodiless idea, because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities.

J. H. Newman, Gram, of Assent, p. 268.

In the deluge, Fintan escaped by taking the form of a salmon, until the receding waters left him high and dry on Tara Hill, when he resumed his humanity.

W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 4.

Mankind collectively; the human race.

Also spelled humanise.

humanizer (hū'man-i-zer), n. One who humanizer.
humanizer (hū'man-kind'), n. The race of man; mankind; the human species.

Humanity must perforce prey on itself, Like monsters of the deep.

Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of humanity from the body politic to make a soldier of.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 61.

3. The character of being humane; consideration for the sensibilities of others, and sympathy with their needs or suffering; kindness; benevolence; a disposition to relieve distress, whether of men or of animals, and to treat all

whether of men of the creatures kindly.

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other—that is a point of humanity and gentleness, which never taketh sway so much commodity as it bringeth again.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), if. 7.

Are you angry, sir,

Because you are coteriain'd with all humanity?

Freely and nobly us'd?

Reasy and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

Though leading, Modestly bold, and humanity severe.

Humanness (hū'man-ness), n. The state or quality of being human; humanity.

humate (hū'māt), n. [< hum(ic) + -ate¹.] A salt of humic acid.

Salt of humic acid.

Though leading, Modestly bold, and humanity severe.

Humanness (hū'man-ness), n. The state or quality of being human; humanity.

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Burnetle (hū'mā-til), a. [Irreg. < L. humatus, DD. of humare, bury, + E. -ile.] Buried. See

The notion of what, for want of a better phrase, I must call a moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of history, and we have now a large abstract term answering to this notion — Humanity.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 64.

4t. Politeness; civility.

To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no humanitye.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

There cannot be a greater argument of the general good understanding of a people than a sudden consent to give their approbation of a sentiment which has no emotion in it. If it were spoken with never so great skill in the actor, the manner of uttering that sentence could have nothing in it which could strike any but people of the

observations upon it. Steele, Spectator, No. 502.

5. Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind: opposed to divinity: generally in the plural, with reference to the several branches of such literature, as philology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, and the like. In Scotland, in the singular, applied to Latin and Latin literature alone:

as, a professor of humanity.

as, a professor of humanity.

Philological studies, when philology was restricted to the cultivation of the languages, literature, history, and archaeology of Greece and Rome, were very commonly called literæ humaniores, or, in English, the humanities; and it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intellectual discipline which has led scholars almost universally to ascribe the origin of this appellation to a sense of their refining, elevating, and humanizing influence. This, however, I think is an erroneous etymology. They were called itieræ humaniores, the humanities, by way of opposition to the literæ divinæ, or divinity, the two studies, philology and theology, then completing the circle of scholastic knowledge, which, at the period of the introduction of the phrase, scarcely included any branch of physical science. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

humanization (hū"man-i-zā'shon), n. [< hu-manize + -ation.] The act of humanizing, or the state of being humanized; a making human or humane; assimilation to humanity. Also spelled humanisation.

It is under that name [duty] that the process of humanization ought to begin and be conducted throughout.

Coloridge, Table Talk.

humanize (hū'man-īz), v.; pret. and pp. humanized, ppr. humanizing. [= F. humaniser = Pg. humanisar; as human + -ize.] I. trans.

1. To make human; give or attribute a human character to; render conformable to human nature or requirements.

Socrates, . . . by his pisin simplicity, without any counterfeit vanity whatsoever, hath humanized, as I may so say, philosophy, and attributed it to humanic reason.

Holland, tr. of Piutarch, p. 986.

Man, . . . considered simply as a being of this world, was to the Greek the expression of all that was best and brightest in his thoughts. What could he do but humanise his gods?

Faiths of the World, p. 163. gods?

2. To render humane or gentle; make susceptible or agreeable to human feeling; refine or soften the human character of; civilize.

Song might teil What humanizing virtues near her cell Sprang up, and spread their fragrance wide around. Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

It is always humanizing to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kindlier instincts of the heart. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 113. Humanized lymph. See lymph.—Humanized virus.

II. intrans. To become human or humane;

become civilized. By the original law of nations, war and extirpation were the punishment of injury. Humanizing by degrees, it admitted slavery instead of death; a further step was the exchange of prisoners instead of slavery. Franklin.

A knowledge both of books and human kind.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 640.

humanly (hū'man-li), adv. [< ME. humanly, courteously, kindly: see humanely and human.]

1. In a human manner; after the manner of men; according to human knowledge or belief: as, humanly speaking, it is impossible.

Look at this little seed. See . . . how humanly it dies; how humanly it puts forth its spring leaves.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 131.

2t. Kindly; humanely.

pp. of humare, bury, + E. -ile.] Buried. See
All species bury.

All species huried at a later date than the dituvian deposit were to be considered merely humatils or sub-fossil.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 17.

humation (hū-mā'shon), n. [< L. humatio(n-), a burying, < humare, cover with earth, inter, bury, < humus, earth: see humus. Cf. exhumation, inhumation.] Interment; inhumation.

Lancashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education;
Middlesex gave me death,
And this church my humation,
J. Weever, Epitaph, in Fulier's Worthies, Lancashire.

greatest humanity—nay, people elegant and skifful in bumbird (hum'berd), n. [$\langle hum^1 + bird^1 \rangle$] A observations upon it. Steele, Spectator, No. 502. humming-bird. [Rare.] humming-bird.

Some from the hum-bird's downy nest.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

humble¹† (hum'bl), v. i. [< ME. humbelen, humblen, for *hummelen (= OD. hommelen), hum, freq. of hummen, E. hum¹, like bumble, freq. of bum¹, boom¹: see hum¹. Cf. humblebee. For the form, cf. humble², humble³, hamble, nimble, etc.] To hum.

To humble like a bee.

humble² (hum'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. humbled, ppr. humbling. [Sc. hummel (in sense 2); ult. a secondary form of hamble, mutilate, hamstring: see hamble. Cf. humble², a.] 1†. To break; make sore.

Kibed or humbled heeles. Holland, tr. of Pliny (ed. 1634), II. 88. 2. To break off the ears of (barley) with a flail; separate from the awns. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3t. To break off the horns of.

The polled or humbled cattle come next under our consideration, a kind well deserving of notice.

G. Culley, Observations on Live Stock (1786).

humble^{2†} (humbl), a. [Sc. hummel, hummle, OSc. homyll, having no horns (cf. Sc. humlie, a cow having no horns); < humble², v.] 1. Broken; bruised; sore.—2. Having no horns, as a cow.

Quhen vncouth [strange] ky fechtis amang thaym self, gif ane of thaym happenis to be slane, and vncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is homyll sall beir the wyte. Bellenden, Cron. B., x. c. 12. (Jamieson.)

3. Pertaining to a humble cow.

The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly hummel characteristic.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI, 886.

teristic.

Amer. Naturalist, XXI, 886.

humble³ (hum'bl or um'bl), a. [< ME. humble, < OF. humble, humle, humele, F. humble = Pr. humil, omil = OSp. humil, Sp. Pg. humilde = It. umile, < L. humilis, low, slight, hence mean, humble (cf. Gr. χαμαλός, χαμηλός, on the ground, low, trifling), < humus, the ground, humi, on the ground, = Gr. χαμαί, on the ground: see humus, human, etc., and ehamæleon, chameleon, ehamomile, camomile.]

1. Lowly in kind, state, condition, amount, etc.; of little worth or moment; nnimportant; low; common: as, a humble cottage; a man of humble origin; a humble follower; my humble means.

These humble considerations make me out of love with

These humble considerations make me out of love with ay greatness. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Let Innocence
Be written on my tomb, though ne'er so humbls,
Tis ail I am ambitious of.
Fletcher, Donble Marriage, iv. 2.
I said, I thank thee, Fate,
I who went forth so humble,
That I come back so great.

Bryant, Poet's First Song.

2. Lowly in manner or guise; modest; unpre-

tending; submissive: as, a humble apology.

And alie that ben byfore
Yow in this stede, saine withe humble Face.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

In him the painter labour'd with his skill
To hide deceit, and give the harmless show
An humble gait, caim looks, eyes walling still.
Shak., Lucrece, 1. 1508.

To piease, you must a hundred changes try; Sometimes be humble, then must soar on high. Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 579.

3. Lowly in feeling; lacking self-esteem; having a sense of insignificance, unworthiness, dependence, or sinfulness; meek; penitent.

God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.

1 Pet. v. 5.

Show me thy humble heart, and not thy knee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Prayer of humble access. See access.=Syn. 2. Unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious.
humble³ (hum'bl or um'bl), v. t.; pret. and pp. humbled, ppr. humbling. [< ME. humblen, refl.; < humble³, a.] 1. To make lower; bring down;

bow down.

The highest mountains may be humbled into valleys. Hakewill, Apology.

The common executioner . . . Fails not the axe upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

2. To make lower in state or condition; reduce in power, possessions, esteem, etc.; abase: as, to humble one's foes; to humble the pride of a rival.

Is it her nature, or is it her will, To be so crueli to an humbled foe? Spenser, Sonnets, xli.

Fortune not much of humbling me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 151.

3. To make humble or lowly in feeling; bring humbling²† (hum'-orum'bling), n. [Verbal n. humbuggery (hum'bug-èr-i), n. [< humbug + down the pride or vanity of; make meek and of humble³, v.] Humiliation. [Verbal n. humbuggery (hum'bug-èr-i), n. [< humbug + -ery.] The practice of humbug; false pretense; submissive; humiliate: often used reflexively.

Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you.

They [the lords] humble themselves to the King, and crave Pardon for that they had done, which they obtained.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

=Syn. Debase, Degrade, etc. See abase.
humblebee (hum'bl-bē), n. [< ME. humbylbec, hombulbe, E. dial. also hummobee; (AS. not found) = D. hommelbij = Dan. humbebi, humblefound) = D. hommelbij = Dan. humlebi, humblebee; not directly compounded of humble¹, hum, + bee¹, the simple neum *humble, a humblebee, being older (OHG.); ME. not found alone, OSe. hummel, a drone, = OD. hommel (equiv. to bommel = E. bumblebee), a humblebee, a drone, a wasp, = OHG. humbal, MHG. humbel, hummel, G. hummel, humblebee, drone, = Dan. humle = Sw. humlu, humblebee. The mb in OHG. humbal can hardly be the ordinary dissimilation of mm as in humble¹, v., humble², humble³, though the word cannot well be separated in its origin from the imitative base hum¹. Cf. bumblebee.] Same as bumblebee.

Kill me a red-hipped humble-bee, on the top of a thistle.

Kill me a red-hipped humble-bee, on the top of a thistle.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

The young humble bee . . . breeds in long grass.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 70.

Burly, dozing humble-bee!

Where thou art is clime for me.

Emerson, The Humble-Bee.

humblefication (hum"- or um"bl-fi-kā'shon), n.

[Irreg. \(humble^3 + -fication. \)] Humility." [Ludicrous and rare.] dicrous and rare.]

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly humblefication which is not sincere,
Southey, Letters (1809), II. 120.

humbleheadt, n. [ME., humble3 + -head: see -hood.] Humble estate or condition. Chaucer. humblelyt, adv. A Middle English form of

humble-mouthed (hum'bl-moutht), a. Humble in speech. le in speech.
You are meek, and humble-mouth'd.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

humbleness (hum'- or um'bl-nes), n. [\(\frac{hum-ble^3}{+} + -ness.\)] The state of being humble or low; humility; meekness.

low; humility; meekness.

For my part, I am rather, with all subjected humbleness, to thank her excellencies. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Her dress...

Is homely—fashioned to express
A wandering Pilgrim's humbleness.

Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylatone, vii.

humble-pie (hum'bl-pī'), n. [\(\) humble-s, for umble-s, orig. numble-s, q. v., + picI.] A pie made of the umbles or numbles (that is, the heart, liver, kidneys, and entrails) of the deer.

—To eat humble-pie, to submit famely to insuit or humilistion; apologize or humiliste one's self abjectly: in allusion to the humble-pie, or pie made of the umbles or numbles of a deer, formerly, at hunting feasts, set before the huntsman and his followers, but with further and now exclusive allusion to the adjective humble.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldler said. "You must get up and eat humble-pie this morning, my boy."

Thackeray, Newcomes, xiv.

Your "You'll see nex' time!" an' "Look out bumby!"

Most oflers ends in eatin' umble-pie.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 61.

humble-plant (hum'bl-plant), n. The common

humble-plant (hum'bl-plant), n. The common sensitive-plant, Mimosa pudica. humbler (hum'- or um'bler), n. One who or

that which humbles; one who reduces pride or mortifies.

humbles (um'- or hum'blz), n. pl. An erroneous form of umbles, originally numbles. See humble-pie and numbles.

humblesset, n. [ME., also humblis; < OF. humblece, humblesset, humility, < humble, humble: see humbles.] Humbleness; humility; low obei-Chaucer.

Co. itills bill, with all humblis
Vnto my lady, of womanhede the floure,
And saie hire howe [a] newe Trolles lithe in distrey
All onely for hire sake.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

With faire fearefull humblesse towards him shee came.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ili. 26.

humblessot, n. An other humblesse. Davies. An obeisance: a jocular form

He kissed his hands thrice and made as many humblesere he would finger it.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172),

humbling I (hum'bling), n. [< ME. humbeling, humbling, verbal n. of humbelen, humblen, hum, humble: see humble I.] A humming.

Lyke the last humblynge
After the clappe of a thundring.

Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1039.

humblingly (hum'- or um'bling-li), adv. In a humbling or humiliating manner. humbly (hum'- or um'bli), adv. [< ME. humbliche, humblehe, with humblehe, with humblehe, ness; with humility.

A warrior, with his shield of pride Cleaving humbly to his side, And hands in resignation prest, Palm to palm, on his tranquil breast. Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

Humboldt blue. Same as spirit-blue. humboldtilite (hum'bōl-ti-līt), n. [Irreg. < Humboldt (Baron Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), the German naturalist) + -lite, < Gr. \(\lambda loc,\) stone.] A variety of melilite; a silicate of aluminium and iron, belonging to the veguvinite group. vesuvianite group.

vesuvianite group.
humboldtine (hum'bōl-tin), n. [< Humboldt +
-ine².] A native oxalate of the protoxid of iron.
humboldtite (hum'bōl-tīt), n. [< Humboldt +
-ite².] Same as datolite: a name given by Lévy
to crystals from Tyrol, on the supposition that
they differed from ordinary datolite in form.
humbug (hum'bug), n. [First in use about
1735-40, as a piece of fashionable slang, with
exactly its present sense; but Dean Milles defines it (about 1760) as "a false alarm, a bugbear," appar. a more orig. sense; < hum², a
dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole,
+ bug¹, a specter, goblin (see hum² and bug¹); dial. and slang term, delude, impose on, cajole, + bug¹, a specter, goblin (see hum² and bug¹); but, as in other slang terms, little regard was paid to the elements of which it is formally composed. The use of humbug in ref. to a per-son is more recent; ef. fraud, similarly used in colloquial speech.] 1. A trick; an impo-sition, especially an imposition perpetrated un-der fair and honorable pretenses; a heav der fair and honorable pretenses; a hoax.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which, though it has not even the "penumbra" of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion!—"This peace will prove a confounded humbug upon the nation.—These theatrical managers humbug the town damnahly!"—Humbug is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!

The Student (1751) II. 41. (Todd.)

I remember the origin of that word humbug, which has

I remember the origin of that word humbug, which has reigned in high vogue for several years, but I hope this will not prove another humbug.

British Mag., April, 1763, p. 542.

The great and illustrious humbug of ancient history was The Eleusiaian Mysteries.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

De Quincey, Secret Societies, L.

2. A spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; pretense; sham: as, there is a great deal of humbug about him.—3. An impostor; a cheat; a deceifful fellow; a person given to eajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

| Munctant | (hū-mek'tant), a. and n. [= F. humectant | Sp. Pg. humectant | Sp. Pg. humectant | I. a. humectant | Sp. Pg.
In reading it ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"]oue feels that he is at least a man among men, and not a humbug among humbugs.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

4. A form of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose in refractory cattle. E. H. Knight.

—5. A kind of candy. See the extract. [Prov.

He had provided himself with a paper of humbugs for the child—humbugs being the North-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well fisvored with peppermint. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

humbug (hum' bug), v.; pret. and pp. humbugged, ppr. humbugging. [< humbug, n.] I. trans. To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

With other fine things,
Such as Kinga say to Kinga
When each tries to humbug his dear Royal Brother, in
Hopes by such "gammon" to take one another in.
Barham, Ingoideby Legends, IL 300.

II. intrans. To practise deceit or trickery.

Twixt nations and parties, and state politicians, Prim shop-keepers, jobbers, smooth lawyers, physicians; Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test Is—mark ye, my friends I—who shall humbug the best. Brookes, Epilogue on Humbugging.

humbugable (hum'bug-a-bl), a. [< humbug, v., + -able.] Capable of being humbugged; gullible. [Rare.]

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (humbuggable as the animal ls) can have been so humbugged. Southey, Letters (1825), III. 488.

humbugger (hum'bug-er), n. One who hum-

-cry.] The imposition.

immble³, v.] Humiliation.

I like these tears well, and this humbling also.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

hilingly (hum'- or um'bling-li), adv. In a nbling or humiliating manner.
hily (hum'- or um'bli), adv. [< ME. hum-lich, humblely; < humble³ + -ly².] a humble manner; with modest submissive as: with humility.

| A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, gives a humming or buzzing sound; a hull-roarer. [Prov. Eng.]
hum-cup (hum'kup), n. Strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

Eng.]
The abarrel then of hum-cup which we call the black ram.
Sussex Sheepshearing Song, quoted by Bickerdyke.
humdrum (hum'drum), a. and n. [In form a compound of hum¹ and drum¹, perhaps orig. drone¹, being thus in effect a redupl. of hum¹, i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.]

1. a.

Dull' compoundage: homely: tedjous.

i. e. 'humming,' droning, monotonous.] I. a.
Dull; commonplace; homely; tedious.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still hum-drum,
And see stout bruin, all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown?

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. II2.

Yet sm I by no means certain that she would take me with the impediment of our friends consent, a regular humdrum wedding, and the reversion of a good fortune on my side.

Sheridan, The Rivals, il. 1.

Every one knows that at the age of fifty a plodding, humdrum, methodical printer [Richardson] . . . proved himself an original genlus. Quarterly Rev., CLXIIL 45.

II. n. 1. A droning tone of voice; monotonous or tedious talk.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his humdrum. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 191.

2. Monotony; tediousness; ennui.

There is as regards the more defiuite constituents of the field of consciousness a close resemblance between natural sleepiness and the state of monotonous humdrum we call tedium or ennul. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

3t. A dull, tedious fellow; a bore.

I scorn lt, I, so I do, to be a consort for every hum-drum.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, l. I.

4. A small, low three-wheeled cart, drawn usually by one horse. [Prov. Eng.] humdrum (hum'drum), v. i.; pret. and pp. hum-

drummed, ppr. humdrumming. [\(\chi\) humdrum, a.]
To pass the time in a dull manner.
humdudgeon (hum'duj-on), n. [\(\chi\) hum1 + dudgeon².] A complaint or outery without sufficient reason. [Scotch.]

I would never be making a hundudgeon about a scart on the pow. Scott, Gny Mannering, xxiil.

humect† (hū-mekt'), v. t. [< F. humecter = Pr. Sp. Pg. humectar = It. umettare, < L. humectare, correctly unceture, moisten, wet, \(\lambda \) humereuse, correctly uncetus, of a moist nature, moist, damp, \(\lambda \) humere, correctly umere, be moist: see humid.] To moisten; wet; water. [Rare.]

Galen wyll not permytte that pure wyne, without alaye of water, shuide in any wise be gyuen to chyldren, for as much as it humeeteth the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter than is councilente.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

Fumes and odours, passing so easily through the air, will very naturally instnuate into their vehicles also; which fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise that diversification of touch which we mortais call tasting; if more subtile and dry, that which we call smelling.

Dr. H. More, immortal. of Soul, lift. 4.

II. n. A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

humectate; (hū-mek'tāt), v. t. [< L. humectatus, umectatus, pp. of humectare, umectare, moisten: see humect.] Same as humect.

Nativa Lucca clives afford lan call lift to elien the tart.

Native Lucca clives afford [an oyl] fit to aliay the tartness of vinegar and other acids, yet gently to warm and humectate where it passes.

Evelyn, Acetaria.

humectation (hū-mek-tā'shon), n. [= F. humectation = Pr. humectacio = Sp. humectacion
Pg. humectaciōo = It. umettazione, < LL. humectatio(n-), umectatio(n-), < L. humectare, umectare,
moisten: see humect.] 1. The act of moistening, wetting, or watering.

A garden that is watered with short and sudden showers is more uncertain in its fruits and beauties than if a rivulet water it with a perpetual distilling and constant humectation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

meetation.

Jer. Taytor, Works (ed. 1888), 1. 61.

He would sometimes say "Drink, my children; health consists in the suppleness and humectation of the parts; drink water in great shundance; it is an universal menstruum that dissolves all kinds of salt."

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 8.

2. In med.: (a) The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water, in order to soften and moisten it, to cleanse it, to prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grind-

Til it be harde, unwattred must it be, Lest alle the work corrupte humyditee. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

ing, or the like. (b) The application of moistening remedies.

ing, or the like. (b) The application of moistening remedies.

humective! (hū-mek'tiv), a. [< humeet + -ive.]
Having the power to moisten.

humefy (hū'mē-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. humefied, ppr. humefying. [< L. humefacere, umefacere, make moist, < humere, umere, be moist, + facere, make: see -fy.] To make moist; soften with water. Goldsmith.

humeral (hū'mē-ral), a. and n. [= F. humeral = Sp. Pg. humeral = It. umerale, < NL. humeral: sp. Pg. humeral = It. umerale, a covering for the shoulders, < L. humerus, umerus, the shoulder: see humerus.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the humerus.—2. Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder.—3. In entom., pertaining to, or situated on or near, a humerus or anterior corner of the thorax or wing-cover.—Humeral angle, in entom.; (a) The exterior front angle of the thorax or pronotum. (b) The exterior sigle of a betel's elytrum, adjoining the pronotum. (c) A bend in the anterior margin of the wing, near the base, found in certain insects.—Humeral artery. Same as brackial artery (which see, under brackial).—Humeral callostites, dilated spaces on the front angles of the thorax, seen in many Diptera, formed by a coalescence of parts of the prothorax with the metathorax.—Humeral cincture, in ichih. See cincture.—Humeral vell, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a long narrow veil of silk, of the color of the ecclesiastical season, worn at solemn mass by the sub-deacon, hauging from his neck and over his shoulders. He covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the eredence at the offertory, and while he holds the paten elevated after the oblation of the unconsecrated challee, and until the end of the Lord's Frayer. See patener.

II. n. 1. Samo as amice!, 2.

The priest put on the humeral, beset with precious stones.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally long

stones. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally long and rather slender.

humeri, n. Plural of humerus.

humero-abdominal (hū'me-rō-ab-dom'i-nal),
a. Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen, or the upper arm and the belly.

humero-abdominalis (hū'me-rō-ab-dom-i-nā'-lis) n. [NI.] A muscle of the hadgehog which

lis), n. [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen, and connects the humerus with the orbicularis panni-

here the numerus with the ordiculars panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerocubital (hū'me-rō-kū'bi-tal), a. 1. In anat., pertaining to the humerus and to the cubit or ulna, as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones.—

2. In iehth., relating to the confluent so-called humorus, also and religious expansions in a significant solution. humerus, ulna, and radius exemplified in siluroid fishes; of or belonging to the coracoid or paraglenal. Günther.

paraglenal. Günfher.

humerodigital (hū"me-rō-dij'i-tal), a. Pertaining to the humerus and a finger; arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

humerodorsal (hū"me-rō-dôr'sal), a. Pertainhumerodorsal (hū"me-rō-dôr'sal), a. Pert

into the digits collectively, as a muscle.

humerodorsal (hū'me-rō-dôr'sal), a. Pertaining to the humerus and the back.

humerodorsalis (hū''me-rō-dôr-sā'lis), n.

[NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the origin of the humerorshopin.

gin of the humero-abdominalis, passing through the axilla, and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi, the action of which it assists.

humerometacarpal (hū"-me-rō-met-a-kār'pal), a. Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus; arising from the humerus and inserted into the metacarpus, as a muscle

humeroradial (hū "me-rō-rā'di-al), a. Pertaining to the humerus and the radius, or the upper arm and the forearm: specifically ap-plied to the ratio of length

between these parts. A long foresrm (humero-radial index 80). W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., [XXVIII. 316.

humerus (hū'me-rus), n.; pl. humeri (-rī). [= F. humerus = Sp. húmero = Pg. humero = It. umero, omero, < L. humerus, a common but incorrect spelling of umerus, the shoulder, prop. the upper bone of the arm; = Gr. $\omega\mu\sigma\varsigma$, the shoulder, = Goth. amsa,

the mesothorax, as in Diptera.—Anconeal fossa of the humerus. See anconeal. humet, humettel (hū-met'), n. [Origin obscure.] In her., a fesse or bar couped or cut off

short at each end, and so forming a simple rectangle with its longer sides horizontal.

humeté, humetté, humettee (hū-me-tā', -tē'),

a. In her., couped at each end or arm, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escutcheon: applied to the chevron, fesse, cross, and the like

ifteenth century.

humgruffin (hum'gruf-in), n. [A made word, based on hum^1 , v.i., + $gruff^1$, mixed with griffin.] A terrible or repulsive person. [Humor-

All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye, Save one horrid *Humgrufin*, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

humhum (hum'hum), n. [E. Ind.] A kind of plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

Humian (hū'mi-an), a. Of or pertaining to David Hume (1711-76), a Scottish philosopher and historian, or to his philosophy or writings. Hume carried sensationalism and individualism to their extreme consequences, resulting in philosophical skepticlem. The study of Ilume roused Kant to the production of his "Critique of the Pure Reason," which is largely a refutation of Hume's skepticlem.

We stand humiliated rather than encouraged. Arnold.

=Syn. Debase, Degrade, etc. (see abase); mortify, shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor. Humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of humiliating to Shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor. Humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of humiliating to Shame, put to shame, put down, dishonor.

Humiliating (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), p. a. [Ppr. of humiliating to The citizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most humiliating concessions.

Macaulay, Machiavelli. Hume's skeptleism.

The principal effort of the *Humina* school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality, but from the sphere of consciousness. *W. James*, Mind, IX. 4.

numicubation† (hū"mi-kū-bā'shon), n. [< L. humus, the ground, humi, on the ground, † eubatio(n-), a lying down, < cubare, lie down.] A lying on the ground; penitential prostration.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and humicubations, used to be companions of repentance. Abp. Bramhall.

Lents, Embers, Vigils, Groans, Humicubations.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 146.

On which the sun more glad impress'd his beams Than la fair evening cloud, or humid bow. Milton, P. L., iv. 151.

Fearless of humid air and gathering rains, Forth steps the man. Cowper, Task, i. 212. Humid process. See assaying. = Syn, Damp, Dank, etc.

humidify (hū-mid'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. humidified, ppr. humidifying. [< humid + -i-fy.] midified, ppr. humidifying. To make humid. [Rare.]

Humidifying the sir in mills. The Engineer, LXV. 353.

humidity (hū-mid'i-ti), n. [\lambda ME. humidytee, \lambda OF. humidite, F. humidité = Pr. humiditat = Sp. humididad (cf. Pg. humidade) = It. umidità, \lambda L. humidita(t-)s, correctly umidita(t-)s, moisture, < umidus, moist: see humid.] 1. The state of being humid; moisture; dampness; especially, a moderate degree of wetness which is perceptible to the eye or touch.

the shoulder, = Skt. ansa, the shoulder.] 1. In anat.: (a) The bone of the upper arm, exthe shoulder, = Skt. ansa, the shoulder.] 1.

In anat.: (a) The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint. In all the higher vertebrates it is a single bone, usually of much greater length than thickness, and more or less cylindrical, but in a few cases short and stort and very irregular. It articulates above with the scapula, or esapula and coracoid, by a convex head; below by its condyles with the bones of the forearm. It is remarkably slender and cylindrical in man, and still more so in bats. See cut under epicondyle. (b) The proscapula of fishes: so called by Cuvier and his followers. (c) The mesocoracoid of fishes: so designated by Owen and others. (dt) The shoulder or upper arm and associated parts.—2. In entom.:

(a) The femur of the fore leg; the brachium. Kirby and Spence. (b) The subcostal or submarginal vein of the fore wing of certain hymenopters. Walker. (e) The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above; the shoulder: this may be the prothorax, as in Coleoptera, or the mesothorax, as in Diptera.—Anconeal fossa of the humerus. See anconeal.

In her, a fesse or bar couped or cut off short at each end, and so forming a simple rec-

Davyd ought to humyle himselfe. Bp. Fisher. humiliant (hū-mil'i-ant), a. [= F. humiliant = Sp. humiliante = Pg. humilhante = It. umiliante, < LL. humilian(t-)s, ppr. of humiliare, humiliate: see humiliate.] Humiliating. [Rare.]

The melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

humette² (hū-met'), n. A cap of fence worn humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. huby archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century. humgruffin (hum'gruf-in), n. [A made word, based on hum^1 , v. i., + $gruff^1$, mixed with grif-fin.] A terrible or repulsive person. [Humorous.]

Humorous.]

Here humiliate (hū-mil'i-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hu-miliated, ppr. humiliating. [ζ LL. humiliatus)

pp. of humiliar = Pr. humiliar, umiliar, omeliar = Pr. humiliar, humble: see $humble^3$.] To cause to be or appear lower or more humble; depress; especial-humorous. ly, to abase in estimation; subject to shame or disgrace; mortify: as, to humiliate one's self by a confession; to humiliate a boaster.

We stand humiliated rather than encouraged. Arnold.

The cifizens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace, and extorted from him the most humiliating concessions.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

This humiliating peace of Presbirg, by which Austria lost 23,000 square miles of territory and almost 3,000,000 of inhabitants, was a product to the complete overthrow of the German empire.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. il., p. 40I.

The Humian theory was believed to lead hevitably to scepticism and infidelity.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 387.

humic (hū'mik), a. [<h >humis + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from mold (humus).—Humic acid, an acid found in humus, or formed from it by boiling with an alkali. Its salts are called humates.

humicubation; (hū'mi-kū-bā'shon), n. [< L. humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā'shon), n. [< L. humiliation = Pr. humiliatio = Sp. humiliation = Pg. humiliatio

The former was an humiliation of Delty: the latter an humiliation of manhood. Hooker, Eccles. Pollty.

The miseries and humiliations of dependence . . . had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli.

Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Note the humiliation he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amongst men.

H. Spencer, Social Statles, p. 250.

humid (hū'mid), a. [\langle F. humide = Pr. humid = Sp. hūmido = Qr. humide = Pr. humid = Sp. hūmido = Pr. humide = Pr. humid = Sp. hūmido = Pr. humide = Numility (hū-mil'i-ti), n.; pl. humilities (-tiz). humility, correctly ūmidus, moist, \langle hūmēre, correctly ūmidus, moist, akin to ūvens, moist, vividus, idus, moist: ef. Gr. $i\gamma\rho\delta\varsigma$, moist (see hygro-leel. $v\ddot{o}kr$, moist, \rangle E. dial. vokey, moist, moist, moist, he moist. Hence humor, etc.] Moist, or accompanied with moisture; containing, or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or formed or effected by, water or vapor; wet or of mind; a low estimate of one's self; selfabasement.

The fear of the Lord is the Instruction of wisdom; and before honour is humility.

Prov. xv. 38.

Serving the Lord with all humilily of mind, and with any tears.

Acts xx. 19.

many tears.

Owe not thy humility unto humiliation from adversity.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 14.

It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest service, the greatest spirit only attaining to humility.

Emerson, Civilization.

21. An act of submission.

†. An act of submission.

With these humilities they satisfied the young king.

Sir J. Davies.

3. A name of several different tattlers or tota-3. A name of several different tattiers of totalinine birds of the family Scolopacidæ. (a) The semipalmated tattler or willet, Symphemia semipalmata. [Massachnsetts.] (b) The greater yellowlegs, Totanus melanokucus. Audubon. [Msine.] (c) The Bartramian sandpiper. Trumbull. [Long Island, New York.] (d) The Hindsonian godwit, Limosa hæmastica. [Local, U. S.] = Syn. 1. Meekness, humbleness, lowliness, diffidence.



Front View of Right Human Humerus.

man Humerus.

b bicipital groove; c/,
coronoid fossa; ee, external condyle, or epicondyle;
ge, greater tuberosity, or trochiter; h, head; ic, internal condyle, or epitrochlea; lh, capitellum, for articulation with radius; le, lesser tuberosity, or trochiri - t, trochlea, for the tenatomical neck of the bone; a little below b is the surgical neck of the bone; a little below b is the surgical neck of the bone.

humin (hū'min), n. [< humus + -in².] A neutral indifferent substauce said by Mulder to exist in black humus. It may also be prepared from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral scid. Its composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

composition and properties have not as yet been fully investigated.

Humiria (hū-mir'i-ä), n. [NL., < houmiri, umiri, umire, the native name in Guiana and Brazil.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or trees,
of the natural order Humiriaccæ, founded by
Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire
and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-eleft at the spex,
and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted;
the leaves are alternate, simple, entire or crenulate; and
the flowers are white and arranged in cymes. Thirteen
species are known, all natives of Guiana and Brazii. H.
balsamifera of Guiana is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when woundded yields a reddish balsamle juice, which is burned as a
perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of
an ointment. H. floribunda of Brazili is a small tree called
umiri. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians
as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully
fragrant yellow balsam known as balsame of umiri. zil.] A genus of balsamiferous shrubs of trees, of the natural order Humiriaecæ, founded by Aublet in 1775. It is characterized by having 20 stamens, which are united by their base, and either all entire and bearing 1 anther, or with 5 larger, 3-cleft at the apex, and bearing 3 anthers; the disk is 10-lobed or 10-parted; the leaves are alternate, simple, entire or crenulate; and the flower are white and arranged in cymes. Thirteen species are known, all natives of Guiana and Brazil. H. balsamifera of Guiana is a tree 40 feet high, having a reddish wood used in house-building; the bark when wounded yields a reddish balsamic juice, which is burned as a perfume when dry, and is also used in the preparation of an ointment. H. floribunda of Brazil is a small tree called umiri. Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume, and when wounded yields a delightfully fragrant yellow balsam known as balsam of umiri. Humiriaceæ (hū-miri-i-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Humiria + -accæ.] A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, typified by the genus Humiria. The species are, with one exception, tropical South American trees or shrubs, abounding in a resinous juice. They are characterized by having regular hermsphrodite flowers, with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynous deciduous petals, 10 or many hypogynous monadelphous stamens, and a 5-celled ovary. The fruit is a drupe, with albuminous seed and orthotropal embryo.

Humism (hū'mizm), n. [< Hume (see def.) +-ism.] The pohilosophical doctrines of David

Humism (hū'mizm), n. [< Hume (see def.) + -ism.] The philosophical doctrines of David Hume. See Humian.

Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward Humism, as, for example, where he says: "The very existence of ideas constitutes the soul. Mind is a congeries of perceptions. Take away perceptions, and you take away mind. Put the perceptions, and you put the mind."

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 86.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 86.

humite (hū'mīt), n. [Named after Sir Abraham Hume.] Originally, a mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in color, and belonging, as was believed, to three types of crystalline form. It was regarded as identical with chondrodite. At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct species or subspecies, and are called humite, chondrodite, and clinohumite. The name humite includes only the kind crystallizing in the orthorhombic system; the other two are monoclinic, but differ in angles and planes. They have all nearly the same chemical composition, being fluosilicates of magnesium and iron. See chondrodite.

humlet, a. An obsolete form of humble?.
hummel (hum'el), v. and a. See humble?.
hummeler (hum'el-èr), n. [< hummel + -erl.]
One who or that which humbles; specifically, an instrument or machine for separating the

an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

hummeling-machine (hum'el-ing-ma-shēn"),

n. A machine for breaking off the awns of m. A machine for breaking on the awas of barley. It consists of a vertical shaft provided with several heaters at several different levels and revolving rapidity in a cylindrical case, so as to beat the grain as it falls. E. H. Knight.

hummer (hum'er), n. [<hum' + -er1.] 1. One who or that which hums.

Loved of bee-the tawny hummer.

Emerson, To Ellen.

Denizens of water and marsh sent forth their voices, jerky and out of accord with the united buzz of the hosts of field and wood hummers. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 48.

2. One who or that which excels in any quality, especially in general energy or speed. [Slang.]
—3. In ornith., a humming-bird.—Attic hummer. See Attic!.—Helmet hummer, sny bird of the subgenus

hummie (hum'i), n. [Cf. hump, hummock.] A small protuberance. See the quotation, and hump, n., 2. Jamieson.

Agrowth on the back of the neck called a hummie, the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 486.

humming (hum'ing), n. [Verbaln. of hum1, v.]
A sound like that made by bees; a low murmuring sound.

Good man, he's troubled with matter of more moment; Hummings of higher nature vex his brains, sir. Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

The musical accents of the Indians to us are but instituulate hummings.

Glanville.

humming (hum'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of hum^I, v.]
1. Resounding with hums.

And many a rose-carnation feed With summer spice the humming air. Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

2. Such as to bubble or froth much, or as to cause a humming in the head: applied to strong malt liquors.

They presently fetch'd in a brace of fat does, With humming strong liquor likewise. Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballade, V. 221). A glass of wine or humming beer, The heart and spirit for to cheer. Poor Robin (1735).

outside with lichene, and lined
with gossamer,
plant-down, and
other delicate
fibera. The eggs
are siways two
in number, and
pure white. The
wingsare narrow
and aente or falcate, and so rapfidly wihrated as
to become indistinet to view;
the flight is very
swift. The feet
are very small
and fitted only
for perching, net for perching, not



Humming-birds.
Upper figure, Trochilus colubris; lower figure, Amazilia fuscicaudata.

and fited only for perching, not for progression.

The tail is of every shape, and sometimes longer than the rest of the bird. A few of the humming-birds are dull-colored, but mest of them glitter with the most exquisite hnes of iridescent quality or metallic luster, changing in different lights. Shining grassgreen is the most frequent color, but many other tints are found, as purple, violet, steel-blue, golden green, crimson, and various ehades of flery red, particularly shout the head, where many species are also cramented with crests, ruffs, and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color. All the humming-birds are confined to America, extending from Alaska to Patagonia, and they are especially numerous between the tropics. The latest critical anthority on the subject describes 426 species, of 125 genera. About 16 genera are known to occur in the United States. The commonest of these, and the only one known east of the Mississippi, is the rubythroat, Trochilus colubris. The northernmeet is the rufous or Nootka Sound hummer, Selasphorus rufus. The largest in the United States is Eugenes fulgens, about 4 inches long. Amazilia fuscicaudata is a rather large one. The giants among them all reach a length, hill included, of about 7 tuches. Also called humbird and hummer.

Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd: The dull may waken to a humming hird.

Yet by some object every brain is stirr'd: The dull may waken to a humming-bird. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 446.

Humming-bird bush, a smail leguminous shrub, Æschynomene Montevidensis, of South America: so called because the hmmning-birds are specially fend of visiting its flowers.— Humming-bird hawk-moth. See hawk-moth. hummock (hum'ok), n. [Also written hommock and hammock; perhaps an assimilated form of *humpock, dim. of hump (like hillock, dim. of hill); ef. LG. hümpel, a little heap or mound: see hump. Cf. hummie.] 1. A low elevation, hillock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early see hump. Cf. hummuc.] I. A low elevation, fill-lock, or knoll. The word was much used by the early navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance. It is now chiefly applied—(a) to the protuber-ances on the surface of a mass of rough ice, particularly in high latitudes; (b) to the hillocks or more or less solid spots rising above the general level of a swamp or of marshy land. Hummecks, or islets as they are sometimes called, constitute a marked feature of the swamps and sa-vannas of the southern Atlantic States, and are often cov-ered with dense forest-growth.

Along a flat, level country, over delightful green savan-nas, decorated with hommocks or islets of dark groves consisting of Magnolia grandifiors.

Bartram, Traveis through North and South Carolina, etc. [(Lond., 1792), p. 219.

A hummock is a protuberance raised npen any plane of ice above the common level. . . To hummocks, principally, the ice is indebted for its variety of fanciful shapes, and ite picturesque appearance.

Scoresby, Account of Arctic Regione (Edin., 1820), I. 226.

I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day, jumping from hummock to hummock, from willow-root to willow-root.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 339.

2. (a) The form of the hand when the fingers 2. (a) The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line, or bunched with the end of the thumb: as, to mak' a hummock. (b) As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent: as, a hummock of meal. [Scotch.] hummocked (hum'okt), a. [<hummock+-ed2.] Resembling a hummock; exhibiting or characterized by hummocks.

The hilis [of Iceland] are in long hummocked masses

humor hummocky (hum'ok-i), a. [< humm Abounding in or full of hummocks. $\{\langle hummock + -y^1. \}$

Abounding in or full of hummocks.

Ice . . . so hummocky that sledging over it would be impracticable. C. F. Hall, Polaris Expedition, p. 141.

hummum, n. See hammam.
humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mor), n. [< ME. humour, humor, in the old med. sense, also (after L.) moisture, < OF. humor, later humour, F. humour, moisture, sap, juice, wet, = Pr. humor, umor, ymor = Sp. Pg. humor = It. umore, humor, umor, humor, temper, humor, disposition, humor, humor, sensibleness (of style), = G. humor, humor, humor, humor, humor, humor, moisture, humor, = Dan. Sw. humor, hum

Lette diche it deep that humoure onte may leke.

Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Is it physical
To waik unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank merning?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Of the dank morning? Shake, J. C., II. 1.

2. An animal fluid, whether natural or morbid; now, especially, any of the thinner bodily fluids, limpid, serous, or sanious, as the constituent fluids or semi-fluids of the eye, or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions. The four cardinal humors of ancient physicians were the blood, choice (yellow bile), phiegm, and melancholy (black bile), regarded by them as determining, by their conditions and proportions, a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition. See temperament.

Mene bodies be not mere full of ill humors than commonlie mens myndes . . . be full of fansies, opinione, errors, and faults.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 115.

Emil. Is he not jesions?

Des. Who, he? I think the sun, where he was born,

Drew all such humours from him. Shak., Othelio, ili. 4.

Good Blood canseth good Humours.

Howell, Lettera, il. 54.

Hence—3. One's special condition of mind or quality of feeling; peculiarity of disposition, permanent or temporary; mental state; mood: as, a surly humor; a strange humor.

Therefore as one lackynge the quyche humure of deno-cion, I cannot long contynne in prayer. Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psaims, Ps. cxliii.

Page. Sir Hugh is there, is he?
Host. He is there: see what humour he ts in.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3.

The French Nation value themselves npon Civility, and build and dress mostly for Figure: This Humour makes the Curlosity of Strangers very easie and welcome to them.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 2.

Specifically—(a) Disposition, especially a capricious disposition; freak; whim; vagary; oddness of mood or manners: in this sense very fashionable in the time of Shak-

Cob. What is that humour? some rare thing, I war-

B. Joneon, Every Man in his Humour, in: 2.

Give me leave to tell you that there is one Frailty, or rather ill-favoured Custom, that reigns in you, which weighs much; it is a Humour of swearing in all your Disconrees.

Howell, Letters, I. v. II.

Not thinking my self very safe, indeed, ander a Man whose humours were se brutish and barbarous.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 518.

The ambiguity of the term [humour] has confounded it with humour itself: they are, however, so far distinct, that a humour—that is, some absorbing singularity in a character—may not necessarily be very humorous; it may be only absurd.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 241.

The village-folk, with all their humours quaint.

Whittier, The Countess.

(b) A facetions or jocular turn of mind, as in conversation; the disposition to find, or the faculty of finding, Indicrous aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

aspects or suggestions in common facts or notions.

To entertain an audience perpetually with humour is to carry them from the conversation of gentlemen, and treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam.

Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

The ancients, indeed, sppear not to have possessed that comic quality that we understand as humour, nor can I discover a word which exactly corresponds with our term humour in any language, ancient or modern.

I. D'Israelt, Lit. Char., p. 434.

Humour, ..., is connied something genial and leving.

I. D'Israeti, Lit. Char., p. 434.

Humour . . . is conned something genial and loving.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 249.

(c) In lit., witty, droil, or jocose imagination, conspicuous in thought and expression, and tending to excite amusement; that quality in composition which is characterized by the predominance of the indicrons or sheurdly incongruens in the choice or treatment of a theme: dietinguished from wit, which implies superior subtlety and finer thought. Humor in literature may be further distinguished by its humane and sympathetic quality, by force of which it is often found biending the pathetic with the ludicrons, and by the same stroke moving to tears and langhter, in this respect improving apon the pure and often cold inteliectuality which is the essence of wit.

What an ornament and safeguard is humor! Far better than wit for a poet and writer. It is a genius itself, and so defends from the insanities.

Emerson, Scott.

The satire [of Chaucer] . . . is genial with the broad sunshine of humor, into which the victims walk forth with a delightful unconcern. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 254. In those admirable touches of tender humour—and I should call humour, Bob, a mixture of love and wit—who can equal this great genius [Dickens]?

Thackeray, Brown the Younger, i. 3.

Acrimony of the humors. See acrimony.—Albugineous, aqueous, crystalline, etc., humor. See the adjectives.—Good humor, a cheerful, tranquil, unruffled temper or disposition. [Often written with a hyphen.]

What then remains, but well our power to use, And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose? Pope, R. of the L., v. 30.

Pope, R. of the L. v. so.

This portable quality of good humour seasons all the parts and occurrences we meet with in such a manner that there are no moments lost. Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

Ill humor, disturbed temper; a state of irritation; crossness; moroseness, [Often written with a hyphen.]—Out of humor, displeased; vexed; cross.

As they are out of humour with the World, so they must in time be weary of such also wish and fruitless Devotion, which is not attended with an active Life.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 20.

Vitreous humor, See vitreous = Syn. 3. Vein predictions.

Vitreous humor. See vitreous. = Syn. 3. Vein, predilection. —3. (a) Fency, whimsey, crotchet, fad. —3. (b) snd (c) Wit, Humor (see wil); pleasantry, jocoseness, facetiousness, jocularity.

humor, humour (hū'- or ū'mor), v. t. [< humor, humour or disposition of; soothe by compliance; in-

dulge; gratify. The king, struck with the beauty of the picture, and thinking blood enough had been stready shed upon religious scruples, was resolved to humour the spirit of persecution no farther, . . and the picture was placed on the altar of Atronsa Marism.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 88.

We love variety more than any other nation; and so long as the audience will not be pleased without it, the poet is obliged to humour them.

Dryden, Love Triumphant, Ded.

The boy indeed was, at the grandam's side, Humour'd and train'd, her trouble and her pride. Crabbe, Works, V. 237.

2. To endeavor to comply with the peculiarities or exigencies of; adapt one's self to; suit or accommodate: as, to humor one's part or the piece.

It is my part to invent, and the musicians to humour that invention.

Dryden.

I thank you, good master, for this piece of merriment, and this song, which was well humoured by the maker, and well remembered by you.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 114.

Not one of whom [Peter Stuyvesant's negroes] but allowed himself to be taken in, and humored his old master's jokes, as became a faithful and well-disciplined dependant.

Trving, Knickerbocker**, p. 463.

esyn. 1. Indulge, etc. See gratify.
humoral (hū'- or ū'mor-al), a. [= F. humoral
= Sp. Pg. humoral = It. umorale, < NL. humoralis, < humor, humor: see humor, n.] In pathol.,
pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

If a humoral tumour be made by any external cause, as by a wound, bruise, &c., It is easily discerned. Wiseman, Surgery, i. 2.

Humoral pathology, that bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which attributed all morbid phenomens to a disordered condition of the humors. humoralism (hū' or ū'mor-al-izm), n. [< humoral + -ism.] 1. The state of being humoral.—2. The doctrine that diseases have their

seat in the humors of the body.

humoralist (hū'- or ū'mor-al-ist), n. [< humoral + -ist.] One who favors the humoral pathology.

humored, humoured (hū'- or ū'mord), p. a.

1. Having or manifesting a humor or disposition of a certain kind: used in composition: as, a good-humored man; you are very ill-humored to-day.—2†. Governed by humor; capricious; humorous.

I know you are a woman, and so humour'd.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

humoresque (hū- or ū-mor-esk'), n. [= G. Dan. humoreske; as humor + -esque.] A musical composition of humorous or capricious character; a caprice. [Recent.]

Orieg calls them Humoresques, and invests them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollicking sort.

Musical Record, April, 1888, p. 10,

humoric (hū'- or ū'mor-ik), a. [< humor + -ic.] Pertaining to humor or humors. Imp. Diet.

Dict.
humorific (hū- or ū-mo-rif'ik), a. [⟨ L. humor, humor, + facere, make.] Producing humor.
Coleridge. [Rare.]
humorism (hū'- or ū'mor-izm), n. [= F. humorisme (def. 1); as humor + -ism.] 1. An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease; Galenism.—2. The manner or disposition of a humorist.

humorist (hū'- or ū'mor-ist), n. [= F. humo-riste (def. 1); as humor + -ist.] 1†. One who attributes all diseases to a deprayed state of the humors; a humoralist.—2. A person who acts according to his humor; one easily moved by fancy, whim, or caprice; a person of eccentric conduct or uncertain temper.

Mit. A humourist, too?

Cor. As humourous as quicksilver; do but observs him.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

The notion of a humorist is one that is greatly pleased or greatly displeased with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.

Watts.

directed by the reason and nature of things.

He has not the least idea of cheerfulness in conversation; ls a humorist, very supercilious, and wrapt up in admiration of his own country.

H. Walpole, To Grey, Jan. 25, 1766.

3. A person who possesses the faculty of humor; one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy; a humorous talker, writer, or actor; a wag; a droll.

Now, gentlemen, I go
To turn an actor and a humourist,
Where, ers I do resume my present person,
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with distilled laughter.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Int.

His standpoint to regard to most matters was that of the sympathetic humorist, who would be glad to have the victim of circumstances laugh with him, but was not too much vexed when the victim could not.

The Century, XXX. 250.

humoristic (hū- or ū-mo-ris'tik), a. 1. Pertaining or relating to medical humorism: as, the humoristic theory; humoristic remedies.—
2. Pertaining to or like a humorist; characteristic of a humorist or of humorists.

Hs [Cervantes] has also more or less directly given impulse and direction to all humoristic literature since his time.

Lowell, Don Quixote.

time.

But both Southey and the anonymous poet curiously misconceived the humoristic touch of Lamb.

Harper's Mag., LXX. 317.

humorize (hū'- or ū'mor-īz), v. i.; pret. and pp. humorized, ppr. humorizing. [< humor + -ize.]
1†. To fall in with the humor of a person or thing; agree; harmonize.

His clothes doe sympathize, And with his inward spirit humorize. Marston, Satires, iii.

2. To be humorous; make odd or humorous remarks or reflections; regard things from a hu-

morous or facetious point of view. [Rare.]

He had a little "mental twist" which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashion quite his own.

Art Mag., March, 1884.

humorless, humourless (hū'- or ū'mor-les), a. [\(\lambda humor + \ -less. \] Without humor; sober; dull.

One of these humorless subtime utopias is Comte's institution of spiritual marriage.

N. A. Rec., CXX. 279.

humorology (hū- or ū-mor-ol'ō-ji), n. [< humor + -ology, q. v.] The study or science of humor. Davies. [Rare.]

Oh men ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism!

Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiii.

[\langle hu- humorous (hū'- or ū'mor-us), a. [= OF. humoreux = Pr. humoros = Sp. humoroso = It. umo-roso, humorous, < LL. humorosus, correctly umo-rosus, only in lit. sense moist, < L. humor, umor, moisture: see humor, n.] 1†. Moist; humid.

Come, he hath hid himself among these trees, To be consorted with the humorous night. Shak., R. aud J., it. 1.

The humorous fogs deprive us of his light.

Drayton, Barons Wars, i. 47. 2. Prone to be moved by humor or caprice;

whimsical; crotchety. Why should the humorous boy forsake the chase?

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

Thou Fortuge's champion, that dost never fight But when her humorous ladyship is by. Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3. Characterized by or full of humor; exciting laughter; comical; diverting; funny: as, a humorous story or author.

The Prince . . . with another humorous ruth remark'd The lusty mowers labouring dinnerless.

Tennyson, Geraint.

This very seriousness is often the outward sign of that humorous quality of the mind which delights in finding an element of identity in things seemingly the most incongruous, and then again in forcing an incongruity upon things identical.

Lovell, Biglow Papers, Int.

It is related of Sheridan that, being found in the streets in the early hour of the morulng thoroughly drunk, a watchman asked him his name, on which with humorous malice he stammered out "Wilberforce."

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 377.

=Syn. 3. Facetious, jocose, witty, droll. humorously (hū'- or ū'mor-us-li), adv. In a humorous manner. (a) Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, . . . rashly, . . . or humorously.

Calamy.

(b) With humor; pleasantly; jocosely.

When a thing is humourously described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause; we compare the absurdity of the character represented with our own, and triumph in conscious superiority.

Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xi.

Peevishness (hū'- or ū'mor-us-nes), n. 1†.
Peevishness; petulance; moodiness.—2. The state or quality of being humorous. (a) Fickleness; caprictousness. (b) Oddness of concett; jecularity. humorsome, humoursome (hū'- or ū'mor-sum), a. [< humor + -some.] 1. Influenced by the humor of the moment; moody; capricious; peeriches the state of the moment. vish; petulant.

The divine way of working is not parti-colour or humour-some, but uniform, and consonant to the laws of exactest wisdome. Glanville, Pre-existence of Soule, ii.

wisdome. Ganetic, Fre-existence of Souns, in.

He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the direction of an old humoursome father than in pursuit of his own inclinations. Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

I know him to be light, and vsin, and humoursome.

Lamb, New Year's Eve,

2. Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humorous. Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and humorsome disguises.

Swift.

humorsomely, humoursomely (hū'- or ū'mor-sum-li), adv. In a humorsome manner; caprisum-li), adv. ciously; whimsically; oddly; humorously.

The difference being only this: that this was a thing intelligible, but humoursomely expressed, whereas the other seems to be perfect nonsense.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

humorsomeness, humoursomeness (hū'- or ū'mor-sum-nes), n. The state or quality of being humorsome, capricious, or odd.

I never blams a lady for her humorsomeness so much as . . I blams her mother.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 25.

Richardson, SIr Charles Grandisco, IV. 25. humour, humoured, etc. See humor, etc. humous (hū'mus), a. [< humus + -ous.] Pertaining to or derived from humus or mold. hump (hump), n. [Not in ME.; prob. of LG. origin; ef. D. homp, a hump, lump, = LG. hump, heap, hill, stump (Mahn), dim. hümpel, a little heap or mound; perhaps a nasalized form of the root (*hup) of heap, q. v. Cf. Gr. κῦφος, a hump, κίφωμα, a hunch on the back, κυφόνωτος, humphacked, Lith. kumpas, hunchbacked, Skt. kubja, humpbacked. Cf. hummock, hummie.] A protuberance; a swelling. hummie.] A protuberance; a swelling.

Here upon this hump of granite
Sit with me a quiet while. J. S. Blackie.

Sit with me a quiet while. J. S. Blackie.

Especially—(a) A hunch or protuberance on the back, caused by an abnormal curvature of the spine, or by natural growth: as, a man with a hump; a camel with two humps; the hump on the back of a whale. (b) In entom, a projection on the back of a larva, formed by an poward enlargement of a whole segment, which is then said to be humped. Projectious of this kind are very common in the larve of the Lepidoptera.

hump (hump), v. [< hump, n.] I. trans. 1.

To bend or hunch so as to form a hump, as the back in some kinds of labor, like that of a miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy

miner or ditcher, or as cattle in cold or stormy weather.

The ponies did not seem to mind the cold much, but the cattle were very uncomfortable, standing humped up in the boshes except for an hour or two at mid-day when they ventured out to feed.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 110.

2. To prepare for a great effort; gather (one's self) together; hurry; exert (one's self): as, hump yourself now. [Slang, U. S.]

Col. Burns said, "Now you all watch that critter hump himself." Philadelphia Times, Aug. 15, 1888.

3. To huff; vex. [Slang.]

In serving me, this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cup, true Japan, upon my honor—the regue does nothing else. Yesterday, for instance, did he not hump me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini, of which the carriag alone cost me three hundred francs?

Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, On some Fashionsble [French Noveis.

4. In cutlery, to round off, as seissors.

The humping or rounding of scissors.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 784.

II. intrans. To use great exertion; put forth effort. [Slang, U. S.]

I spent my evening flitting from one to the other [theater], and got my money's worth out of the hackman, as I made him hump. Philadelphia Times, Jan. 10, 1886.

humpback (hump' bak), n. 1. A crooked or hunched back.

The . . . chief of the family was born with an hump-back and a very high nose.

Tatter.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

It was certainly more agreeable to have an ill-natured humpback as a companion than to stand looking out of the study-window.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, il. 3.

3. A humpbacked whale of the genus Megaptera.—4. In ichth., a salmon of the genus Oneorhynehus, O. gorbuscha, more fully called humpbacked salmon. See salmon.—Humpback butterfish. See butter.fish, 1(b). humpbacked (humpback), a. Having a crooked back humpback.

d back; hunched.

I could not for my heart forbear pitying the poor hump-backed gentleman. Addison, Spectator, No. 559.

The humpback'd willow; half stands up
And bristles; half has fall'n and made a bridge.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gabies and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.

Art Age, IV. 40.

humph (humf), interj. [A stronger form of hum2, h'm, hem2.] An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grunt, and expressive of disbelief,

doubt, or dissatisfaction.

humph (humf), v. i. [\(\) humph, interj.] To utter the syllable humph, as in dissatisfaction; mutter; grumble.

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlv.

humpless (hump'les), a. [< hump + -less.]
Without a hump.

The European breeds of humpless cattle are numerons, Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 83.

humpty (hump'ti), a. [\(\frac{humped (humpt) + -y1.}\)]
Humped; hunchbacked. [Prov. Eng.]
humpty-dumpty (hump'ti-dump'ti), a. and n.
[\(\frac{humpty + dumpy^2}{the latter element made to rime with the former.]

Hence the name "Humpty-Dumpty" in "Moderate of the conse" personidation and offer.

ther Goose," personifying an egg.

II. n. A favorite Gipsy beverage, consisting of ale boiled with brandy.

humpy¹ (hum'pi), a. [< hump + -y¹.] Full of humps; marked by protuberances.

Before the early grass starts in the spring, the emaciated appearance of one of these little ponies in the far Northwest will sorely try the feetings of an equine philanthrojist, should be look along the humpy ribs and withered quarters.

The Century, XXXVII. 339.

humpy² (hum'pi), n.; pl. humpies (-piz). [Australian.] A house; a hut.

But the family loved it, and in spite of the fits of new housebuilding which periodically attacked Mr. Gray, the owner of the station, they continued to dwell in the famillar old bark humpy so full of happy memories.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 133.

humstrum (hum'strum), n. [< hum + strum; the elements being vaguely used.] 1. A musical instrument out of tune or rudely constructed; a hurdy-gurdy. [Prov. Eng.]

Bonnell Thornton had just published a burlesque Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the antient British Musick; viz. the saitbox, the Jewsharp, the marrow-bones and cleaver, the humstrum, or nurdygurdy, &c.

Boswell, Johnson (ed. 1791), I. 227.

2. Music poorly played.

2. Music poorly played.
humulin, humuline (hū'mū-lin), n. [⟨Humu-lus + -in², -ine².] Same as lupulin.

Humulineæ (hū-mū-lin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Humulus (-lin-) + -eæ.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Urticaceæ, proposed by Dumortias (1890) typifad by the genus Humuline (1890) typifad by the genus Humortias (1890) typifad by the genus Humortias (1890). by Dumortier (1829), typified by the genus Humulus, the hop. This tribe is not retained by recent botanists, the genus being placed in the

recent botanists, the genus being placed in the tribe Cannabinew.

Humulus (hū'mū-lus), n. [NL., ⟨ ML. humu-lus, humnulus, also humulo, humlo, humlo (cf. OF. houblon, hop); appar, of Teut. origin: see hop²; but according to another view, ⟨ L. humus, the ground, the plant creeping on the ground if not supported.] A genus of dicotyledonous monochlamydeous plants, of the natural order Urtieaeeæ and tribe Cannabineæ. They have dicclous flowers, the male in loose axillary panicles, with 5 sepals and 5 creet atamens, the female in short axillary and solitary spikes or catkins, with foliaceous limbricated bracts, each 2-flowered, in fruit forming a sort of membranaceous strobile. The plants are twining rough perennials, with mostly opposite, heart-shaped, and another, a native of China and Japan. One species, H. palæolupulus, has been found in a fossil state in the Plioceoe formation at Meximicux in the department of Aln, France. See cut under hop².

humchback (hunch'bak), n. [⟨ hunch' bak⟩, n. [⟨ hundred,
ground, to the ground: see Homo, chthonic, chameleon, etc. Hence humble, humility, etc.] Vegetable mold. It is a dark-brown or black substance, varying greatly in composition, produced by the decay of vegetable matter with a limited supply of air. It includes the brown vegetable matter of soifs generally, as well as swamp-muck, peat, etc. Humus contains several tolerably well-defined chemical compounds, including ulmin and ulmic acid, and humin and humic acid, and is an important factor in the fertility of soils. Also called gein.

humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), n. Same as sa-

And bristlea; half has fall'n and made a bridge.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

humped (humpt), a. [\(\) hump + -ed^2.] Having a hump or protuberance.

A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a fittle unfortunate in a humped back.

Guardian, No. 102.

The humped cattle were domesticated, as may be seen on the Egyptian monuments, at least as early as the twelfth dynasty, that is 2100 B. c.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 82.

In spite of its well-to-do comparative modernness, its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray, its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind.

Art Age, IV. 40.

Humus-plant (hū'mus-plant), n. Same as saprophytic.

Hun1 (hun), n. [AS. Hūnus and Hūne = Icel. Hūnar = MHG. Hinne, etc.; \(\) LL. Hunni, LGr. Noërvo, Asovo, pl., LL. sing. *Humus, Chunus, repr. the native name, identified, with some probability, with that of the Heungnoo or Hiongnu, a people who, according to Chinese annals, constituted, about the end of the 3d century B. C., a powerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian. This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural-Altaic race; in another view, they were of the Finnic branch; but the name is not connected, unless very remotely, with that of the Hungarians (Magyars), also of Finnic origin.] A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads, probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock, first appearing prominently in European history about A. D. 375. In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don, defeated the Gotha, and drove them beyond the Danube. In the reign of their king Attila (about 434-454) they overran and ravaged the greater part of Europe, and compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila their power was broken, but their name continued to be applied in an Indefinite way during the middle agea. They are described as ugly and savage, having dark complexions, small, deep-set black eyes, broad shoulders, flat nosea, and no beard. Some authorities suppose that they were identical with the Finnic Bulgarians of later history.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons, Great nurse of Goths of Alars and of Hung.

The north by myriads pours her mighty sons, Great nurse of Goths, of Aians, and of Huns! Pope, Dunciad, iii. 90,

White Huns, an ancient people, probably of the Turkish race, who lived in central Asia. They were possibly ancestors of the Turkomans.

Figure 1 the furthermans. In I(u) (hun), I(u), I(u) another use of I(u), by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples, and partly (in the U.S.) an abbr. of Hungarian.] A Hungarian.

Where furlous Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.

Campbell, Hohenlinden.

hunch (hunch), n. [Not found in early records; an assibilated form of hunk1, q. v.] 1. A hump; a protuberance: as, the hunch of a camel.—2. A thick piece; a hunk; a lump: as, a hunch of cheese.

His wife brought out the cut loaf and a piece of WI shire cheese, and I took them in hand, gave Richard good hunch, and took another for myself.

Cobbe Cubbett.

3. [< hunch, v.] A push or jog with the fist or elbow, or by a cow with the horn.
hunch (hunch), v. t. [< hunch, n. In def. 2, prob. due in part to haunch, v.] 1. To round or thrust out or up in a protuberance; crook, as the back.

In a lake called Lyn Rathlyn, in Meireonethshire, is a very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched, and the lower part of the back bone, next the tail, strangely distorted.

Pennant, Brit, Zoöl., The Common Perch.

Sometimes one of them got up and went to the deak, on which he leaned his elbows, hunching a pair of sioping shoulders to an uncollared neck.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

2. To push or thrust with the elbow or (as a cow) with the horn; jog; hook.

Jack's friends began to hunch and push one snother.

Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

connected with OS. redhia = MLG. rede, account, = OHG. radia, redia, redea, reda, account, reckoning, tale, MHG. G. rede, speech, account, = Dan. redc = Sw. reda, account, = Goth. $rathj\bar{o}$, number, reckoning: cf. L. ratio, reckoning, account, computation, relation, proportion, reason: see ratio = ration = reason, and rate1. The more usual AS. term for 'hundred' was hund = OS. hund = OHG. hund = Goth. hund = W. eant = Gael. ciad = OIr. eēt, Ir. ccad = Lith. szimtas = Lett. simts = OBulg. sŭto = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorcot, Ir. cead = Lith. szimtas = Lett. simts = OBulg. sŭto = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. Sorbian, Russ. sto = L. centum (seo cent, etc.) = Gr. ε-κατόν (seo hecato-) = Skt. çata-m, a hundred, prob. repr. a type *kanta, a reduced form of *dakanta for orig.*dakan-dakan-ta (cf. Goth. taihun-taihund, taihun-tēhund, a hundred, of which hund may be regarded as an abbr. or reduced form), i. e. 'ten-ten-th', '*dakan: see ten¹ and tenth. The same orig. elements, without the suffix -d, -th, appear in OHG. zehanzo = AS. teón-tig, a hundred, E. as if *ten-ty, like twen-ty, nine-ty, etc. The element hund-, repr. 'ten' or 'tenth,' occurs in AS. hund-seofontig, seventy, etc., hund-endlefontig, a hundred and ten (E. as if *elerenty), hund-twelftig, a hundred and twenty (E. as if *ten-ty) is a if *tivelfty), appar. developed by cumulation (hund-and-tig being ult. from the same root, that of ten) from *hund-seofon, i. e. same root, that of ten) from *hund-seefon, i. e. 'ten-seven,' 'tenth seven,' etc.] I. n. 1. The sum of ninety-nine and one, or of ten tens; the product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection, body, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units; five score. In England hundreds of 6 score, of 132, and of 124 formerly had also a limited use. Similar usages existed in continental Europe. Sce great hundred, below.

& thay chastysed, & charred, on chasyng that went; A hundreth of hunteres, as I had herde telle. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1143. They sat down to ranks, by hundreds and by fifties.

Mark vi. 40.

2. In early Teutonie hist., a territorial or administrative district; specifically, in southern and central England, a division or subdivision of a central England, a division or subdivision of a county (a corresponding division in northern England being called a wapentake). In ancient Germany the hundred also denoted, according to Tacitus, a group of persons. The origin of the territorial hundred is uncertain. Many consider it to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred warriors; others find the origin in divisions of a hundred hides of land, groups of a hundred families, etc. The division of hundred was introduced into the colonies of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryiand, and Delaware, and still exists in the last-named State. These divisions in England were the basis for the organization of the nilltary service and for the administration of fiscal matters; each hundred had its hundred-moot and its hundred-court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. In Maryland they served for election districts.

The constable's wife
Of some odd hundred in Essex.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families.

Blackstone, Com., Int., § 4.

It is very probable, as already stated, that the colonists of Britain arranged themselves in hundreds of warriors; it is not probable that they carved out the country into equal districts,

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

Equally involved in obscurity is the beginning of the hundred in Virginia, and the history of its various phases is rather curious, not only because it was the first English local division instituted in America, but, besides having both a territorial and personal signification, it assumed different relations to the general government of the colony at different periods. at different periods.

Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 143.

Chiltern Hundreds, a hilly district of Buckinghamahire, England, which has belonged to the British crown from time Immemorial. To this district a nominal office is attached, of which the holder is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. As a member of the House of Commons not in any respect disquaisified cannot resign his seat directly, any member who wishes to resign may accomplish his object by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, which, being held to be a piace of homor and profit under the crown, vacates the seat. This nominal piace is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the recipient usually resignal immediately after appointment.—Council of Five Hundred. See council.—Great hundred, Inc. of recommending, six score; 120. It was legal for balks, deals, eggs, spars, stone, etc. "The technical meaning attached by merchants to the word hundred, associated with certain objects, was six score—a usage which is commemorated, though perhaps in too sweeping and general a form, in the popular distich:

Five score of men, money, and pins, Six score of all other things."

Peacock, Encyc. Metropolitana, I. 381.

Old Hundred, properly Old Hundredth, a celebrated tune set in England about the middle of the sixteenth century to Kethe'a version of the 100th Psalm, and marked "Old Hundredth" in Tate and Brady'a new version in 1696, as being retailed from the old version. The earliest extent copy of the tune is in the Genevan psalter of 1554, where it is set to Beza's version of the 134th Psalm; but

II. a. [Strictly a collective neun; it is always

The ancient towns in demesne of the crown either possessed a hundredal jurisdiction at the time of the Conquest or obtained "sac and soc" by grant from the crown.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

hundred-court (hun'dred-kort), n. In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.

The constant recurrence of the number of twenty-four In this connexion may possibly imply an early connexion with the jury system, and the "jurati" of the early communes, which again must have been connected with the system of the hundred court. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 488.

hundreder (hun'dred-èr), n. [<hundred + -erl.]

I. An inhabitant or a freeholder in a hundred. -2. In Eng. law, a man who may be of a jury —2. In Eng. law, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within the hundred to which he belongs.—3. One having the jurisdiction of a hundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also hundredor, hundred-

Hundredors, aldermen, magtstrates, &c.
Spelman, Anc. Government of England.

hundred-eyes (hun'dred-iz), n. The periwinkle,

hundred-eyes (nun arga-12), n. The periwinkle, Vinca major and V. minor.
hundredfold (hun'dred-fold), n. [< ME. hundredfold, -fald, hundrydfoold(AS. onlyhund-feald and hundteditig-feald) = MHG. hundertvalt = leel. hundradhfuldr = Sw. hundrafalt = Dan. hundredefold; < hundred + -fold.] 1. A hundred times as much.—2. The plant Galium rerum: so called on account of its very numerous flowers.

ous flowers. [Eng.] hundred-legs (hun'dred-legz), n. A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousand-

legs. See cut under centiped. hundredman (hun'dred-man), n.; pl. hundred-men (-men). Same as hundreder, 3.

The term hundred in a legal sense is first met with in England in the laws of King Edgar, 959-975. "A thief shall be pursued. If there he present need, let it be made knewn to the *Hundredman*, and let him make it known to the Tithingman," &c.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, n. Same as hundreder, 3.
hundred-penny (hun'dred-pen'i), n. The hundredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. Rapalje and Lawrence.
hundredth (hun'dredth), a. and n. [
hundred + -th³. The AS. term was hundteontigotha.]
L. O. Vert of the ripotty pinth, an ordinal transfer.

+ -th³. The AS. term was hundteontigotha.]
I. a. Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. The quotient of unity divided by one

hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one hundredth $(\frac{1}{100})$ of a mile. hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), n. In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by ewt, containing originally I12 pounds. It is subdivided lints 4 quarters, each containing 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 120 pounds. In the United States a hundredweight is new commonly understood as 100 pounds, and this is nsnsl and legal in England for very many articles.

hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of

hung (hung). Pretert and past participle of hang.—Hung beef. See beef.
Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-au), a. and n. [⟨ML. Hungaria, Hungary, ⟨Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Wengri, Ugri, MGr. Οὐγγροι, etc., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. Ugrian, Ugric. Connection with Hun, if any, remote: see Hunl.]
I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the velley of the middle Dapube, or to its inhabicountry and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was established in A. D. 1000, and its crown, after various changes of dynasty, was permanently settled (from 1527) on princes of the house of Anstris. This relation still exists, but politically Hungary proper is now anited with Transpivania, Croatia, Slavonia, and Frume, as the Transleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian meaarchy, formed in 1827.

2t. Freebooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use found in old plays, the word apparently contains a double allusion to the freebooters of Itungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word hungry." Nares.

O baso Hungarian wight! wiit then the spigot wield?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Come, ye Hungarian pilchers [filchers], we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest. Merry Devil of Edmonton.

Merry Devil of Edmonton. Hungarian balsam, an electresine product of Pinus Mughus er Pumilio, of the Carpathian mountains.—Hungarian bowls, a peculiar ferm of amalgamsting-machine, used la the gold-mines of Schemnitz, and to a limited extent in some other mining districts. The amalgamstion is effected in cast-iron basins, in which wooden runners revolve just above the surface of the mercnry which covers the bottom of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the surfacrous sand or slime.—Hungarian grass, lambakin, lotus, etc. See the nonns.—Hungarian machine, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain (which see, under fountain): so called from its having been first employed in draining a mine in Hungary.

II. n. 1. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See Magyar.—2†. A freebooter; a thievish beggar.

The middle aile [cf. St. Psul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of hungarians, not walking so much for recreation as need.

Lupton, London (Harl. Misc., IX. 314).

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the hungarians. Merry Devil of Edmonton.

3. The language speken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magvar.

Magyar.

Hungary fever, water. See fever, water.
hunger (hung'gèr), n. [< ME. hunger, honger,
AS. hunger, hunger = OS. hunger, hungar,
OFries. hunger, honger = D. honger = OHG.
hungar, MHG. G. hunger = Icel. hungr = Sw.
Dan. hunger = Goth. *hungerus, huhrus (for
*hunhrus), hunger; cf. hunger, v.] 1. An uneasy or painful sensation occasioned by the
want of food; craving appetite.

With hunger sad cold she had ber fill

With hunger sad cold she had ber fill

With hunger sad cold she had ber fill

With hunger and cold she had her fill,
Till she was quite worn away.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads,

With hunger made

Anatomies while we live.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, it. 4.

Ent canst thou, tender Maid, canst thou suatain Afflictive Want, or Hunger's pressing Pain? Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hence-2. Any strong or eager desire. For hunger of my gold I dic. Druden.

A hunger seized my heart; I read The noble letters of the dead. Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Excellence is lost sight of in the hunger for sudden performance and praise.

Emerson, Success.

3. A famine. [Now Eng.]

And he ordeynyde him [Joseph] souercyn on Egipte snd on al his hous, & hungur cam into al Egipte snd Chaesaan. Wyelif, Acts vii.

hunger (hung'gèr), v. [< ME. hungren, hon-gren, < AS. hyngran = OS. ge-hungrian = OFries. hungera = D. hongeren = OHG. hungiren, hun-gerön, MHG. G. hungern = Ieel. hungra = Dan. hungre = Sw. hungra = Goth. hungran, hun-ger; from the noun. Cf. ahungered, anhun-gered.] I. intrans. 1. To feel the uneasing which is eccesioned by long abstior longing which is occasioned by long abstineuce from food; crave food.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him

And my more-having would be as a sauce To make me hunger more. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hence -2. To have an eager desire; leng. Biessed are they which do hunger and thirst after right-

Dost then so hunger for my empty chair,
That then wilt needs invest thee with mine honours
Before thy hour be ripe? Shak., 2 Hea. IV., iv. 4.

II + trans. To starve.

Tokano. 10 starte.

At last the Prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To hunger Middlehurgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertia, st. 132.

I'll put her intill a dungeon dark,
And hunger her till she die.

Johnie Scot (Child'a Ballada, IV. 52).

hungerbanedt, a. Afflicted or cursed with

We beyng there were hungerbaned and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.

J. Udatt, On 1 Cor. iv.

hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung'ger-bit, -bit'n), a. [ME. not found; < AS. hungor-biten, < hungor, hunger, + biten, bitten, pp. of bitan, bite.] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hun-

His strength shall be hunger-bitten, and destruction shall be ready at his side.

Joh xviii, 12.

hungered; (hung'gér-ér), n. [< ME. hungered. hungerer (hung'gér-ér), n. [< ME. hungerer; < hunger, v., +-er¹.] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Voide he shal make the souls of the hungreres.

If yelif, Iss. xxxii. 6 (Oxf.).

Nothing in Milton is finelier fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine Hungerer.

Lamb, Grace before Meat.

The thwarted hungerer for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics.

Croly, Hist. Sketches, Church in Ireland.

hunger-flower (hung'ger-flou"er), n. The whitlow-grass, Draba incana: so called because it grows in poor soils.

hungerful (hung'ger-ful), a. [< hunger + -ful.]
Full of hunger; hungry. [Rare.]

That nestling hungerful, who sees and hears His mether towards him flying through the wood. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.

hunger-grass (hung'ger-gras), n. The foxtail-grass, Alopecurus agrestis.

hungerlint, n. [Origin unknown.] An outer garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.

A letter or episile should be short-coated, and closely couched; a hungerlin becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown.

Howell, Letters, i.

hungerlyt (hung'ger-li), a. [< hunger + -ly.]

ngry. His beard grew thin and hungerly, And seem'd to ask him sops as he was drinking. Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Certayne rootes, on the which hee fedde hungerlye.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 233.

You have sav'd my louging, and I feed Most hungerly on your sight. Shak., T. of A., I. 1.

O yea; eat with 'em as hungerly as soldiers.

Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

hunger-rot (hung'gèr-rot), n. A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.
hunger-starvedt (hung'gèr-stärvd), a. [<hunger+starved; in ME. hunger-storven, with ME. pp. of starve.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. Minsheu.

Many an hunger-starved poor creature pines in the reet.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 173. street.

hungerweed (hung'ger-wed), n. The corn-buttercup, Ranunculus arvensis: so called be-cause its abundance indicates a bad crep and a consequent season of famine.

hungerwormt, n. Insatiable hunger. Davies. Hath any gentleman the hunger-worm of covetonsness? here is cheer for his diet. Rev. T. Adams, Worka, I. 161. hungrily (hung'gri-li), adv. [< hungry + -ly².] In a hungry manner; veraciously; greedily.

When on harsh scorns hungrily they fed.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

hungriousness; (hung'gri-us-nes), n. [(*hungrious (not found: irreg. (hungry + -ous) + -ness.] Hungriness; hunger.

Whan was excessyne riotons hankettyng, potte companyoning, and bely chearynge more outragiously vsed, and the pore hungriousnes lesse refreshed, than now?

J. Udall, On Ephesians, Prol.

hungry (hung'gri), a. [Early mod. E. alse hongry; < ME. hungry, hungri, hongry, hungris, < AS. hungrig (= OFries. hungerich, hongerich = D. hongerig = MLG. hungerich = OHG. hungarag, hungerig, MHG. hungere, G. hungrig = Dan. Sw. hungrig (cf. Icel. hungradhr), hungry, < hunger, hunger; see hunger.] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Couctyse I conthe him not discrene.

Thenne com Couetyss I couthe him not discreue, So hungri and so holewe sire Herut him loked. Piers Plowman (A), v. 107.

He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.

Luke i. 53.

Come, heatess, where are you? is supper ready? Come, first give us drink; and be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very hungry.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 173.

-2. Having an eager desire for any-Hence-

thing; longing. For always roaming with a hungry heart, Much have I seen and known. Tennyson, Ulysses.

Still hungrier for delight as delights grow more rare.

M. Arnold, Empedocles.

3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lesn and hungry look. Shak., J. C., L 2.

Helden ful hungry hous and hadde much defaute.

Piers Plewman (U), x. 208.

Whan it was in the sowre hungry tyme there was establissed or cryed grevos and unplitable co-empcion.

Chaucer, Boëthius, I. prose 4.

And step and cat, for well you may
Be in a hungry case. Cowper, John Gilpin.

5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the most hungry and barren soil.

Smalridge, Sermons.

6t. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

They [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all the chief Tewns in the Country, especially to Mexico, where, the but a hungry sort of Food, they are mightilly eateemed.

Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

eatemed.

Dampier, Voyages, II. it. 128.

7. Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]—Hungry evilt, a raveneus appetite in horsea. Bailey.—Hungry fish, haddock caught on set-lines: ae called in depreciation by the British beam-trawiers, who consider them interior. J. W. Collins.—Hungry rice, Same as fundi.—Syn. 1 and 3. Greedy, tamishing, ravenous. hunit, huniet, n. Obsolete forms of honey. hunk¹ (hungk), n. [Not found in early records; commonly assibilated, hunch, q. v.; origin uncertain; it has been regarded (1) as a nasalized form of dial. huek² for hook, or of *huck (LG. hukkc, G. hucke, the bent back, G. höcker, a hunch on the back), represented by huckster and hug, and hunker¹, q. v.; or (2) as a var. of hump.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [Colloq.]

Here's a hunk of bread; put it in your pocket, case you should need it! W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200.

Any hungry man or weman may enter the hall and be served with a mug of water and a hunk of bread.

Daily News (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

Daily News (London), Aug. 13, 1885.

hunk² (hungk), n. [Cf. Hunkcr² and hunks.] A sluttish, indolent woman. Jamieson. [Local.] hunk³ (hungk), n. [Also honk; adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. honk, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases ik heb honk, I am on my post, zijn honk bewaaren, keep one's post, van honk loopen, quit one's post. Cf. Hunker².] In tag and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach hunk; to be on hunk. [Local, New York.]

hunk³ (hungk), adv. or a. [Abbr. of on hunk: see hunk³, n. Cf. hunky.] I. On hunk; at the goal. [Local, New York.]

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base,"...

Boys at play, when they have reached their "base," . . . call it being honk.

Bartlett, Americanisms, p. 492. Hence, used adjectively—2. In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all hunk. Also hunky. [Slang, U. S.]

Mr. L— had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River without authority; and new he left himself all hunk, and wanted to get this enermous aum out of the city.

sum out of the city.

Quoted in New York Tribune, Dec. 30, 1856. Quoted in New York Tribune, Dec. 30, 1856.

hunker¹ (hung'kèr), v. i. [Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. hokra, crouch, creep, hūka, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by hug, orig. crouch, and huckster, etc.: see hug, huckster, huckle, etc.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [Scotch.] Upo' the ground they hunkered down a' three, An' to their crack they yoked fast an 'free.

Ross, Helenere (1st ed.), p. 81.

Hunker² (hung'kèr). ". [Sunnosed to be 4 D.

Ross, Heleners (1st ed.), p. 81.

Hunker² (hung'kėr), n. [Supposed to be < D.

honk, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who

sticks to his post or stays at home: see hunk³.

Cf. hunks.] In American politics, a conservative;

one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy:

first applied in the State of New York as a name

to the conservative section of the Democratic

party who opposed the Barnburners or radical

section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.

Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity.... ts hid

Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity, . . . ts hid in the tomb it inhabited.

W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 268.

hunkered (hung'kėrd), a. [< hunker! + -ed².] Elbowed; crooked. [Prov. Eng.] hunkerism (hung'kėr-izm), n. [< Hunker² + -ism.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. -ism.] [U. S.]

hunkers (hung'kerz), n. pl. [<hunker¹, v.] The hams; the haunches. [Scotch.]

I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his hunkers in a hag, as gray's a tombstane. R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

In the Central Riverina, which embraces the country lying to the north and south of the Murrumbigee River, the wool presents what is called a hungry appearance, being not only tender and short in staple, but containing in many instances a large quantity of earth, sand, and burr.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. ixiv. (1886), p. 141.

4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden tul hungry hous and hadde much defaute.

Helden tul hungry hous and hadde much defaute. asserted. Cf. hunk².] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Weli, Sir, and make a very pretty Shew in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Irus has, ever since he came into this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skilfully could of being a close hunks worth meney.

Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of n old hunks who knows on which atde his bread is but-ared.

Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 331.

The fifth with which the peasant feeds
His hungry acrea.

Coveyer, Task, iv. 503.

Fit only to satisfy great hunger.

ley [shrimps] are made up in Packs and sent to all chief Towns in the Country, capecially to Mexico, to, tho' but a hungry sort of Feod, they are mightly med.

Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]—Hungry evilt, Fig. 1. 125.

But there was a Hunnic party amongst the Khazar

But there was a Hunnic party amongst the Khazar chiefs.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 60.

Hunnish (hun'ish), a. [< Hun1 + -ish1.] Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.

In person, Attila is described as having been of true Hunnish type, short, but strongly made, with a large head, flat, widespread nestrils, and small, glittering eyes.

Eneye. Brit., 111. 62.

hunt (hunt), v. [< ME. hunten, honten, hounten, < AS. huntian, huut; a secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. frahinthan, seize, take captive, pp. fra-hunthans, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usually referred hent¹, seize, take, hind¹, as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and hand, as that which takes or spizes things; see hent¹ hind¹ which takes or seizes things: see hent¹, hind¹, and hand.] I. trans. 1. To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing; search for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am huntid as an herte to a bay.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The lord he lev'd to hunt the buck,
The tiger, and the boar.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballada, III. 370).

He [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, at a country-seat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he hunted the stag.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre, Howntes and hewes downe the heythene tykes. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97. (Hattiwell.)

Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him.
Ps. cxl. 11.

Hs therefore through cless paths of wary hast Hunts his escape. J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 235. 3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He hunts a pack of dogs.

When he la degl is to be hunted with other degs he requires to be made "steady behind"—that is to say, he must be taught to "back" another deg as the latter stands.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 235.

To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was hunted by the foxhounds.

"as hunted by the ioxnounces."
When an opportunity occurred, he took to hunting the bunty.

"They hunt old trails," asid Cyril, "very well."

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hunt the fox, a boys' game in which one of the players is given a start, and the others try to catch him before he can reach home again; hare and hounds.

And also when we play and hunt the fox,
I outrun all the boys in the achoole.
Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 487.

Hunt the hare. Same as hunt the fox. Strutt.—Hunt the pig, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig was chased. The person who caught and held the pig by the tail received him as a prize.—Hunt the slipper. See the ortract See the extract.

See the extract.

Hot cockles succeeded next, questions and commands followed that, and last of sil, they sat down to hunt the slipper. As every person may not be acquainted with this primeval pastime, it may be necessary to observe that the cempany in this play plant themselves in a ring upon the ground, all except one, who stands in the middle, whose business it is to catch a shoe, which the company shove about under their hams from one to another, something like a weaver's shuttle.

Goldsnith, Vicar, xi.

Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and apparently older way of playing "hunt the squirret" is a game in which the child touched follows the toucher until he has caught him, pursuing him both in and out of the ring, being obliged to enter and leave the circle at the same point as the latter.

Newell, Games of American Children, No. 117.

The ratsing of the siege of Prague and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebeta playing at hunt the squirrel have disgnated me from tnquiring about this word in the Malpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

To hunt at forcet, to run the game down with dogs, instead of shooting it.

The stag for goodly shape, and stateliness of head, la fit at to hunt at force.

Drayton, Polyolhion, xiii. 111.

Rob. Had you good sport I' your chase to-day?
John. O, prime!
Mar. A lusty stag.
Rob. And hunted ye at force?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, 1. 2.

To hunt changet, to take a fresh scent and fellow another chase. If alliwell.

John. And never hunted change! Rob. You had stanch hounds then? B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, f. 2.

To hunt down, to bring to bay; chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by persecution or violence; pursue to the bitter end.—To hunt for hares with a tabort. See hare1.—To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or away.—To hunt out or up, to seek; search for; find by search.

I do hunt out a probability.

All living creatures either hunt out their aliment, pur-e their prey, or seek their pleasures.

Bacon, Fable of Pau.

The same impulse . . . compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China. R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 4. To hunt the clean shoe or boot, to follow the traif of a man whose shoes have not been prepared by the application of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. Daily News (London), Oct. 10, 1888.

You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bloodhound] pups to hunt the clean boot. The Century, XXVIII. 193.

II. intrans. 1. To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.

And the cause whi he was cleped Dodyneil was for euer was in the feeldes and forestes for to hunte at the herte and other deer and wylde awyn.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 247.

The princess comes to hunt here in the park.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

2. To make a search or quest; seek: with for

or after.

Contenting yourself with your own pleasure in learning, you never hunt after vulgar praises, nor receive them willingly, though they be offered you.

Sir T. More, To his Daughter, Utopia, Int., p. xxit.

He after honour hunts, I after love. Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Many in this world run after felicity like an absent man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

3. In bell-ringing, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules. When the place of the hell is changing from first to last, the process to called hunting-up; when from last back to first, hunting-down.—To hunt counter, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent backward; retrace one's steps; also, to take up a false trait.

You mean to make a heiden or a hare
O' me, t' hunt counter thus, and make these doubles.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 6.

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say they hunt counter.

Gentleman's Recreations (Sve ed.), p. 16.

hunt (hunt), n.1 [\(\lambda\) hunt, v. The AS, words for 'hunting' were, besides huntung, hunting, huntath or huntoth, huntnath or huntoth: see hunteth.]

1. The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of eathly or hilling them. catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

I heard myself proclaim'd;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the hunt. Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

A pack of hounds engaged in the chase. Whilst the babbling echo mocks the hounds, Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horus, As if a double hunt were heard at once, Let us sit down and mark their yelping noise.

Shak., Tit. And., if. 3.

3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian hunt.

In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire hunt. Trellope, Dr. Thorne, xxxix.

4. The region of country hunted with hounds.-5t. Game killed in the chase.

Boys, we'll go dress our hunt. Shak., Cymbeline, ili. 6. 6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquisition.

thing; a search or inquisition.

I had a pretty good huni, finding nothing on his table but a small pocket Bible, about the size and shape of the thing I expected to find, but not the thing I expected to find.

J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 315.

find. J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 315. Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual silence and caution; hence, in American politics, a canvass conducted tha quiet and secret manner. hunt† (hunt), n.2 [< ME. hunte, honte, < AS. hunta, a hunter, < huntian, hunt: see hunt, v. This noun has been supplanted by hunter, which is found first in ME.; it survives in the surname

man.

Ther overtok I a grete route Of huntes and eke of foresterys. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 361.

huntable (hun'ta-bl), a. [< hunt + -able.] Able or fit to be hunted. [Rare.]

In this plantation or in that are, it may be, fifteen or twenty deer, of which but one or two are huntable.

Ninetcenth Century, XX. 509.

hunt-counter (hunt'koun"ter), n. [See to hunt counter, under hunt, v. i.] A dog that hunts counter; hence, one who turns upon another, or "talks back"; a malapert.

Attendant. Give me leave to tell you, you lie in your throat, it you say 1 am any other than an honest man.

Falstaff. I give thee leave to tell me so? . . . You hunt-counter, hence! avaunt! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., 1. 2.

hunter (hun'ter), n. [< ME. hunter, huntere, hunter; \(\chinum{hunter}, \chinum{hunter}, \chinum{hunter}, \) a huntsman; one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals.

Cel. He was furnished like a hunter.

Ros. O ominous! he comes to kill my hart!

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods, First hunter then, pursued a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. Milton, P. L., xi. 188.

2. An animal that hunts game or prey, or is employed in the chase; especially, a horse used in hunting.

in hunting.

Of dogs: the valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the hunter. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.
The representative of Cambridge, riding a good steady
hunter, . . . cantered in by himself.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iv.

3. A large cuckoo, Piaya pluvialis, found in Jamaica.—4. A spider which hunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it, as a lycosid or wolf-spider. Also called hunting-spider. Hunterian (hun-tō'ri-an), a. Of, pertaining to, or named after—(a) John Hunter, a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist (1728–93), founder of the Hunterian collection of specimens in anytomy atc. the nucleus of the pressure of the mens in anatomy, etc., the nucleus of the present great Hunterian Museum in London; or (b) his brother, William Hunter (1718-83), anatomist, and founder of the Hunterian collection in Glasgow.

The Hunterian Oration, instituted in 1813 by Dr. Pailife and Sir Everard Home, is delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14th of February, which [John] Hunter used to give as the auniversary of his birth.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 385.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 885.

Hunterian canal. See Hunter's canal, under canal!—Hunterian chancre, the true or hard chancre; the luttal lesion of syphilis.

Hunter's canal, press, screw. See the nouns. huntetht, n. [ME., also honteth, \lambda AS. huntath, huntoth, also huntnath, huntnoth, hunting, \lambda huntian, hunt: see hunt, v.] Hunting; the chase. Rob. of Gloucester, p. 375.

huntilite (hun'ti-lit), n. [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist.] A silver arsenide occurring with metallic silver at Silver Islet in Lake Superior, Michigan.

hunting (hun'ting), n. [\lambda ME. hunting, honting, \lambda AS. huntung, verbal n. of huntian, huntisee hunt, v.] 1. The pursuit of game; the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them; the chase, either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in English a recreation or field sport; absolutely, in England, fox-hunting; coursing.

In our time [tweifth century], . . . hunting and hawking are esteemed the most honourable employments, and most excellent virtues, by our noblity.

John of Salisbury, quoted in Strutt's Sports and

[Pastlmes, p. 62.

My lords, a solemu hunting is in hand.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

In one of these huntings they found me in the discovery of the head of the river of Chickahamania, where they slew my men, and tooke me prisoner in a Bogmire.

Capt. John Smith, Works, 1. 134.

There being little plough-land, and few woods, the Vale is only an average sporting country, except for hunting.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1. hunting-sword (hun'ting-sord), n.

2. In change-ringing, the operation of changing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung. See hunt, v. i., 3.=syn. Shooting. See gunning. hunting-box (hun'ting-boks), n. In Great Britain, a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season. Such a house is commonly called shooting her in the United commonly called shooting-box in the United States.

It was apparently originally erected as a hunting-box on the edge of the desert for the use of the Persian king. J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 387.

but stiffer and harder.

One of those horsey-looking men who are to be found in 1 hunting-fields, who wear old breeches, . . . old hunting-caps. Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxvif.

hunting-case (hun'ting-kās), n. A watch-case having a hinged cover to protect the crystal, originally against accidents in hunting.

hunting-watch. hunting-coat (hun'ting-kōt), n. by huntsmen, usually of some distinctive color,

hunting-cog (hun'ting-kog), n. In mach., an extra cog in that one of two cog-wheels which is thus cut with one tooth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other. Thus, for oxampie, if a shaft is required to revolve three times as fast as its driving-shaft, 72 and 24 are a pair of numbers for teeth that would effect this result; and auch numbers would suit a watchmaker, one being a multiple of the other; but the millwright would add one tooth to the larger wheel (the hunting-cog), and thus obtain 73 and 24, which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio. In the pair of wheels whose numbers are so othalmed, any two teeth which meet in the first revolution are distant by one in the second, by two in the third, and so on; so that one tooth may be said to hunt the other, whence the name. The object of adding the hunting-cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutions. (Willis.)

hunting-crop (hun'ting-krop), n. See crop, 14. hunting-dog (hun'ting-dog), n. See dog. Hunting-donian (hun-ting-do'ni-an), n. Eccles., a member of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, a denomination of Calvinistic Methodists in England and Wales, adherents of George Whitefield and Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-91), after their separation from the Wesleys. The sect is congregational in polity. hunting-field (hun'ting-fēld), n. The place where a hunt is carried on.

The privates are from the classes which either possess or can borrow riding horses and subscribe a little money at a pinch; many of them are to be seen more or less often in the hunting-field.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 168.

hunting-ground (hun'ting-ground), n. A place or region for hunting.

So to the hunting-ground he hies, To chase till eve the forest-game. Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

Happy hunting-grounds, the North American Indians'

hunting-horn (hun'ting-hôrn), n. A simple horn used in hunting; a bugle. See cut under

hunting-jug (hun'ting-jug), n. A jug or pitcher ornamented with dogs, horsemen, stags, etc., in relief.

hunting-knife (hun'ting-nīf), n. A knife used in the chase, sometimes to kill the game, but more commonly to skin and cut it up.

break, v. t., 12.
hunting-leopard (hun'ting-lep'ard), n. The chetah, Gueparda jubata or Cynadurus jubatus of India. See cut under chetah.

hunting-seat (hun'ting-set), n. A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting sea-

shirt worn by trappers and hunters, originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented. Barthing, huppet, v. i. Middle English forms of highly and highly ornamented.

A light, figured, and fringed hunting-shirt of cotton covered his body, while leggings of deerskin rose to his knee.

J. F. Cooper, Oak Openings, xi.

hunting-skiff (hun'ting-skif), n. A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes, of many sizes and styles.

hunting-song (hun'ting-sông), n. A song sung in connection with hunting, or a composition of similar character. The melody generally introduces effects like the winding of a buglehorn.

hunting-spider (hun'ting-spi'der), n. Same as

made expressly for use in the chase, to kill the game when it is brought to bay. In the middle ages the hunting-sword is often represented in pictures of the boar-hunt, stag-hunt, etc., as exactly like a war-sword and held in the same manner; but swords of special pattern were also made without a guard, or with a very small guard, one-edged and resembling a long knife.

guard, one-edged and resembling a long kuife.

hunting-tide (hun'ting-tid), n. The season of hunting; time of hunting.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall season of hunding.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall hunting, title, hunting, h

All the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at hunting-tide.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Hunt.] One who hunts; a hunter; a hunts- hunting-cap (hun'ting-kap), n. A cap worn hunting-watch (hun'ting-woch), n. A watch man.

In the hunting-field, resembling a jockey-cap, the glass or crystal of which is protected by a the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting-case or metallic cover.

hunting-whip (hun'ting-hwip), n. Same as hunting-crop. See crop, 14.

Frank . . . could see that the man was dressed for hunting . . . and that he was driving the pony with a hunting whip.

Trollope, Eustace Diamonds, xxxviii.

huntress (hunt'res), n. [< ME. hunteresse; < hunter + -ess.] A woman who hunts or follows

the chase.

And therwithal Diane gan appere
With bowe in houd, right as an hunteresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1489.

Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow, Fair silver-shafted queen. Milton, Comns, 1. 441.

hunt-sergeant (hunt'sär"jent), n. An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians, which were earried on with hounds. Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusetts Bay (ed. Goodell), I. 599.
huntsman (hunts'man), n.; pl. huntsmen (-men). [< hunt's, poss. of hunt, n.¹, + man.] 1. One who hunts, or who practises hunting; a hunter.

Lyke as a huntsman after weary chace.

Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

Go, hid the huntsmen wake them with their horns.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. The manager of a hunt; a mau employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game. huntsman's-cup (hunts'manz-kup'), n. A plant of the genus Sarracenia, particularly S. purpurca, the pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower

of peat-begs.

huntsmanship (hunts'man-ship), n. [\langle huntsman + -ship.] The art or practice of hunting, or the qualifications of a huntsman.

or the qualifications of a huntsman. huntsman's-horn (hunts'manz-hôrn'), n. A plant, Sarracenia flava, a native of the southern Atlantic States, having curious leaves resembling a hunter's horn; also, one of the leaves. hunt's-up (hunts'up), n. [From the sentence "the hunt's up," i. e. the hunt is beginning, common in old songs and as a form of call.]

The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them; hence, in literature, something calculated to arouse.

The County Palatine
Is come this morning with a band of French,
To play him hunt's-up with a point of war.

Greene, Oriando Furloso.

No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave, At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring. But hunt's up to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing. Drayton, Polyolbiou, xiii. 44.

So dreamy-soft the notes, so far away
They seem to fall, the horns of Oberon
Blow their faint Hunt's-up from the good-time gone.
Lowell, To a Lady Playing on the Cithern.

huon-pine (hū'on-pin'), n. [< huon, a native name, + pinc¹.] A tree of the yew family, Dacrydium Franklinii, found in Tasmania. It is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference; the wood, which is light-yellow in color, marked with dark way lines, is nuch esteemed in boat-building and various other uses. It is the best Australian wood for carving. hup1t, hupet, n. Middle English forms of hip1.

Branch of Sand-box Tree (Hura crepitans).



The castel become on a fyr al Fro the tour to the outermoste wal, Her houses brende and her hurdys. Richard Coer de Lion, 1. 6125.

hurdelt, n. An obsolete spelling of hurdle. hurdent (her'dn), a. and n. [A var. of harden².] Same as harden². Nares.

Thou shait lie in hurden sheets, Upon a fresh straw bed. King Alfred and the Shepherd.

hurdicet, n. [ME., also hurdacc, hurdas; \langle OF. hurdeis (ML. hurdicium).] Same as hurdle, \langle (b).

Pyghta payvese one porie, payntede scheides, One hyndire hurdace one highte helmede knyghtez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 3627.

hurdiced, a. [ME. hurdeysed; < hurdice + -ed².]
Protected or fenced with a hurdice.

Foure were mene, and the fifthe was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-ynna and with-oute.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 604.

hurdies (hur'diz), n. pl. [Origin obscure.] The loins; the crupper; the buttocks. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

His gawcie tail, wi'npward curl,
Hung owre his hurdies wi'a swirl.

Burns, Twa Dogs.

hurdle (her'dl), n. [< ME. hurdel, hyrdel, pl. hurdles, herdles, < AS. hyrdel, a hurdle, dim. of *hord or *hyrd, ME. hurde (see hurde) = D. horde (see hoard²) = OHG. hurt, MHG. hurt, G. hürde, a hurdle, a door (i. e. of wickerwork), = Icel. hurdh, a hurdle, = Goth. hawrds, a door, = L. erates, eratis, a hurdle (> ult. E. crate, grate², q. v.: see also eradle and griddle), = Gr. κύρτη, κύρτος, a fishing-basket, weel, κυρτία, wickerwork, a wicker shield (cf. κάρταλλος, a (woven) basket): cf. Skt. √ kart, spin, chart, bind, connect.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars, rods, or narrow boards, crossing each other.

boards, crossing each other.

Clusters of ripe grapes we pack
In Vintage-time ypon the hurdles back.

Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
The bouses of the village, which are built round the inside of the Kane, are made of hurdles, covered with clay, and their fuel was dried cow dung.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.
Specifically—(a) A aledge or frame on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Let false Audley
Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate
To Tower-bill.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iil. 1.
A sledge hurdle is allowed, to preserve the offender from

Which with a sleight boom shall. The Handy-Craus.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, it., The Handy-Craus.

He has put the gray anddenly and quite close to a hurdelefence, that nobody but sinch a man would face.

Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

hurkara (her-kar'\(\frac{1}{2}\)), n. [Also hircarrah, hurcurah, hurkaru, Hind. harkara, messenger, courier, scout, \(\frac{1}{2}\) harkaru, Work, business.]

L. Ludia, a native messenger; a courier; a scout. Ha has put the gray anddenly and quantile ference, that nobody but such a man would face.

Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

Dr. J. Brown, John Leech.

All Markara, Messon our properties of willow or other branches, bufft on a river-bank and fastened down with ahort sticks, to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the stream. (e) In racing, a bar or frame placed across a race-course at a certain height, in semblance of a fence, to be cleared by the contesting men or horses. (f) In hatmaking, a grid or frame of wood or wire, in which a mass of felting-hair la placed to be bowed.

hurdle (hèr'dl), v. t.; pret. and pp. hurdled, ppr. hurdling. [\(\lambda \text{hurdle}, n. \right] To make, hedge, cover, or close with hurdles.

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve middled cotes amid the field secure.

Milton, P. L., iv. 186.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 406.

hurdleman (her'dl-man), n.; pl. hurdlemen (-men). A man in charge of a hurdle or fold; specifically, a keeper of new-born lambs. [Australia.

"Toothiess, ragged oid grannies," muttered the hurdle-tan. A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 260.

man. A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 260.

hurdle-race (hér'dl-rās), n. A race in which
the contestants (men or horses) are required
to jump over luurdles or similar obstacles.
hurds (hérdz), n. Same as hards.
hurdy-gurdy (hér'di-gèr'di), n. [A riming formula, appar. in initative description of the sound
of the iustrument. Cf. hirdy-girdy.] 1. A mu-

sical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute, having four or more strings, two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a droue-bass, and the other two in unison, but so ar-ranged that they can be shortened by pressing finger-keys connected with an apparatus of tanfranger-keys connected with an apparatus of tangents not unlike that of the elavichord. Additional atrings, when present, are intended to reinforce the tone by sympathetic vibration. The atrings are sounded by the revolution against them of a rosined wheel turned by a crank for the left hand. The keys are played by the right hand. The hurdy-gurdy is a rustic instrument, its tone being harsh and its artistic manipulation exceedingly limited. It is known to have extated in the ninth century, and was fashionable for a time in the eighteenth century, but is now played only by street musicians. A large variety called the organistrum was intended for two performers, one of whom simply turned the wheel. Other names are liva rustica, vielle, rota, and bauernleier.

The Italian boy delights all the ears of those who hear with his hurdy-gurdy. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 54.

Shall we debase the soul by liking things that can be ground out by hurdy-gurdies?

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 961.

2. In California, a wheel moved by a jet of water issuing under pressure from a conical nozle, and striking open buckets on the circumference

and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel; an impact-wheel. The buckets were originally flat, but their shape has been modified in various ways, and materially improved.

3. A crank or windlass used by halibut-fishermen for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy. It is rigged on one side of a dory; one man turns the crank while another at and aft and takes in the trawl.

hurelt, v. and n. A Middle English form of hirel.

hire1

hure?; n. [ME., < OF. hure, the hair of the head (of man or beast) (ML. hura, a cap).] 1. A cap.

Ther aet an old cherl in a blake hure, Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

2. In her., the head of a hoar, wolf, or bear,

2. In her., the head of a hoar, wolf, or bear, used as a bearing.

Hureæ (hū'rēē), n. pl. [NL., \(\lambda \) Hura + -ea.] A subtribe of plants of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, proposed by Müller and adopted by De Candolle in 1866, typified by the genus Hura. The same as the Hurideæ of Baillou, 1858. Not employed by Bentham and Hooker, the genus Hura being placed by them in the tribe Crotoneæ. See cut under Hura. huraulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite, huraulite, huraulite, huraulite, huraulite, huraulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite, huraulite (hū-rō'līt), n. [\(\lambda \) Huraulite,
Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate
To Tower-hill. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

A stedge hurdle is allowed, to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement.

Biackstone, Com., IV. vi.

(b) In fort., a collection of twigs or aticks interwoven closely and sustained by long atakes, made usually of a rectangular shape, 5 or 6 feet by 3 feet, and serving to render works firm or to cover traverses and lodgments for the defense of workmen against fireworks or stones.

They had made Trenches in the Ground three Foot deep, covering them with Twigs and Hurdles, where the English Horsemen were to pass.

Baker, Chroniciea, p. 107.

(c) In agri.: (1) A frame usually made of wood, but sometimes of fron, for the purpose of forming temporary fences. When a fence is to be formed of hurdles, they are put downend to end, and fastened to the ground and to one another.

Straight they clap a hurdle for a gate (in steed of hinges hanged on a With), Which with a sleight both shuts and openeth.

To Tower-hill. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

In small monoclinic crystals of a Hureaux, near Limoges, thorow to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, throw to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, throw the red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, there we have the pround or red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, there we have the pround or red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, throw to red color at Hureaux, near Limoges, thurek (hū-rēk'), n. [E. Ind.] A grass, Pas-palum scrob

Attiturative Poems (ed. Morris), fl. 408. hurl1 (herl), v. [< ME. hurlen, rarely horlen, hourlen, a contr. form of, and used interchangeably with, hurtlen, dash against, strike forcibly, jostle, hurtle, intr. fall or rush violently: see hurtle. Cf. hurl2.] I. trans. 1†. Tothrow; fling; toss: without the idea of violent or impetuous motion. hurl1 (hėrl), v.

A heavenly veil she hurls
On her white shoulders. Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 150. What scener youg man commeth prepared to this purpose, hurling off his garments, with a great voice he goeth into the middest.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootes, which they vae in stead of Bread, which they doe not put, but hurle, into their mouthes without losse.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

To throw with violence; send whirling or whizzing through the air; fling with greatforce.

I saw him wreatle with the great Dutchman, and hurl im. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

To wield the Sword, and hurl the pointed Spear;
To stop or turn the Steed in full Career.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3t. To drag with violence.

To be hurlet with horaes ypon hard stones,
And drawen as a dog & to dethe broght,

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1969.

4. Figuratively, to emit or utter with vehemence.

He hurles out vowes, and Neptune oft doth biess Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 32.

Wouldst thou not apit at me, and apurn at me, And hurl the name of husband in my face? Shak., C. of E., il. 2.

Hurling defiance toward the vanit of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 669.

II. intrans. 1. To throw; fling; discharge a missile. [Obsolete or rare.]

If he . . . hurl at him by laying of wait. Num. xxxv. 20. 2t. To rush.

Then hurlet into howses all the hed knightes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13360.

3t. To fall or strike with violence.

Ho keppit the kyng, keat hym to gronnd,
Till his head with the hard yerthe hurlit full sore.
So faght that freike with hur fyne atrenght.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10888.

4. To play at the game of hurling.

About the year 1775, the hurling to the goals was frequently played by parties of Irishmen, in the fields at tha back of the British Museum.

R. Carew, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

She ga' me sic a hurl I never gat the like o't.

H. Blyd's Contract, p. 6.

hurl² (herl), v. [A var. of whirl, prob. due to confusion with hurl¹, throw: see hurl¹ and whirl. Cf. comp. hurlbat, hurlblast, etc.] I. trans. 1†. To whirl; turn round rapidly.—2†. To turn; twist.

He himself had hurled or crooked feet. 3. To wheel; convey by means of a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

Sweet Fanny of Timmoi! when first you came in To the close little carriage in which I was hurl'd, I thought to myself, if it were not a sin, I could teach you the prettiest tricks in the world.

Moore, Fanny of Timmoi.

II. intrans. 1. To whirl; turn rapidly; rush or dash. [Rare.]

They are men without al order in the field,
For they runne hurling on heapes.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 239.

And Lancelot bode a jittle, till he aaw Which were the weaker; then he hurl'd into it Against the stronger. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled vehicle. [Scotch.]

If on a beastia I can speed, Or hurl in a cartie.

hurl² (hėrl), n. [< ME. hurle, a whirlpool; < hurl², v.] 1†. A whirlpool; whirling water.

The wawis of the wild see apone the wailis hetes;
The pure populand hurle passis it umby.

King Alexander, p. 40.

Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle; a drive. [Scotch.]

What—if a frien' hire a chaise, and gie me a hurl, am I to pay the hire?

Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 92.

hurl3 (herl), n. [E. dial., contr. of hurdle: cf. furl, contr. of furdle.] A hurdle. hurl4 (herl), n. Same as harl, 3. hurlbat; (herl'hat), n. [A form of whirlbat, q. v.; \(\lambda \text{hurl2}, = \text{whirl}, + \text{bat}^1. \] 1. A kind of club or cudgel, so called because whirled around the head. It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown.

was thrown. Hurlebate having pikes of yron in the end, aclidea.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 317. 2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in one form of the game of hurling. Strutt. hurlblast; (hérl'blast), n. [A form of whirlblast, q. v.; \langle hurl; = whirl, + blast.] Same as whirlblast.

burlbone (hèrl'bōn), n. [A form of whirlbone, q. v.] Same as whirlbone. hurler¹ (hèr'lèr), n. [$\langle hurl^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.

This cunning Shimei, a hurler of stones, as well as a railer.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

hurler² (hėr'lėr), n. [< hurl² + -er¹; = whirler, q. v.] One employed in carrying stones, peat, or other material on a wheelbarrow. [Scotch.] hurley (hėr'li), n. [Cf. hurl¹.] The game of hockey or hurling; also, the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]

The game of hockey is called hurley in Ireland; so hurleys are probably hockey-sticks. N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 300.

hurley-house, n. See hurly-house.
hurling¹ (her'ling), n. [〈 ME. hurlynge, hur-hunge; verbal n. of hurl¹, v.] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. As described by Carew in Cornwall in 1602, the former was called hurling to goal, and the latter (in which the people of the whole district took sides) hurling to the country. As played at the present time in Ireland, the game is the same as hockey. same as hockey.

Hurling was practised with a passionate enthusiasm.

Lecky, Eng. iu 18th Cent., vii.

2t. Strife.

And therefore I pray you telle me now sone, Was ther any hurlyng in hande? York Plays, p. 428. hurling² (her'ling), n. The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.] hurlmentt, n. [\(hurl^1 + -ment. \)] Confusion.

King Edward, . . . discouering both this accident and the hurlement made by the change of place, slacks not to take adnantage thereof.

Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 200.

hurlwindt (herl'wind), n. [A form of whirlwind, q. v.; \(\lambda \text{hurl}^2 + \text{wind.} \)] An obsolete form of whirlwind.

Oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a hurlewind doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlv. 69.

hurly¹† (hèr'li), n. [See hurly-burly¹.] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinka I see this hurly all on foot.

Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

Shak, K. John, iii. 4.

For though we be here at Burley,
We'd be loth to make a hurly.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.
hurly2 (her'li), n. Same as hurly-burly2.
hurly-burly1 (her'li-ber'li), n. [First in the
16th century; also written hurlie-burlie, hurlyburle (Sc. hurry-burry, assimilated to hurryskurry); a varied redupl, of hurly1, if that is not
itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a hurlie burlie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 6.

Such a hurly-burly in country inna!

Longfellow, Oolden Legend, v.

hurly-burly² (her'li-ber'li), n. [Also simply hurly.] The last; the lag: a term very commonly used among young people. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

[Scotch.]
hurlygush (her'li-gush), n. [\(\) E. hurl^2, = whirl,
+ gush.] The bursting out of water, as from
a pond. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
hurly-hacket (hur'li-hak'et), n. [Also written
hurlie-, hurley-hacket; origin obscure; referred
by Jamieson to Sw. (dial.) hurra, whirl round,
whizz (see hurry), + Sw. halka, slip. The first
element seems to rest on E. hurl^1.] 1. A small
trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of
a hill.—2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt.
[Scotch in both senses.] [Scotch in both senses.]

"I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets," she sald, as she seated herself, "and sic a like thing as it is—scarce room for twa folks!" Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xv.

hurlyhawkie (hur'li-hâ'ki), n. [< hurly (!) + hawkie, hawkey, a cow with a white face: see hawkey3.] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. Jamieson. [Scotch.]

hurly-house (hur'li-hous), n. [\(\) hurly (cf. hurly-hacket) + house.] A large house so much in

disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state.

Also spelled hurley-house. [Scotch.]
hurnet, n. See hern¹.
Huron¹ (hū'ron), n. [A F. form of an Amer.
Ind. name.] '1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquois family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.—2. [l. c.] [NL. Huro, after Lake Huron.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name Huro, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, Micropterus salmoides. The systematic relations of the fish were misunder des. The systematic relations of the fish were misunder des. The systematic relations of the imperfect state of the large-mouthed black-bass, Meropteris salmot-des. The systematic relations of the fish were misunder-stood by Cuvier, on account of the imperfect state of the dorsal fin of the specimen examined by him.

huron² (hū'ron), n. [Sp., < ML. furo(n-), a ferret: see ferret!.] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family Mustelidæ: specifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), a. [< Huron! (see def.)

cifically applied to the grison.

Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), a. [< Huron¹ (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British America. In geology the term is spplled to a division of the azoic or archean series, as indicated by the Canadian geologists. It is a lithological division exclusively, since it contains no fossils, so far as known. As used by the Canada Survey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, in part detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological ages. The epithet has no satisfactory basis, and has been abandoned by most geologists.

huronite (hū'ron-īt), n. [< Huron (Lake Huron) + -ite².] An impure kind of feldspar found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.

species anorthite.

burrt, hurt (hèr), v. i. [(ME. hurren, buzz; cf. Dan. hurre, buzz, hum, G. hurren, whir, whirl; an imitative word: see hurry and whir.] 1. To hum; buzz.

Hurron [var. hurryn, hurren] or bombon, as bees or other lyke.

Prompt. Parv.

2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl. R is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound.

B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar. hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), interj. [Vulgarly hurray, hooray; formerly also spelled whurra; < G. hurra, MHG. hurra, > also Dan. and Sw. hurra, Pol. and Bohem. hurá, hurrah; in another form huzzah, huzza, < G. hussa; like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. hurren, whir, whirl: see hurr, hurry, whir.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun.

Cooch. The same good man that ever he was.

Gard. Whurra! Addison, The Drummer, v. 1.

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, bravo!

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, 1. 2.

Hurrah's nest, a state of confusion and disorder. [Colleg., U. S.]

Here you've got our clock all to pieces, and have been eeping up a perfect hurrah's nest in our kitchen for three ays.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 31.

hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), v. [(hurrah, hurra, interj.] I. intrans. To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.

II. trans. To receive or accompany with ac-

II. trans. To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.

hurr-bur (her'ber), n. [Perhaps for *hurd-bur, < hurds, same as hards, + burl. Cf. burdock.]

The burdock, Arctium Lappa. [Eng.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), n. [First at the end of the 16th century; also written herocane (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled *herricane, and with a seeming Sp. term. hurricano, herricano, hericano, hirecano (see hurricano, and sometimes furicano (simulating L. furia, fury), = D. orkaan (> Dan. Sw. orkan, G. orkan) = F. ouragan = It. uracano (and oragano, after the F.), < Sp. huracan = Pg. furacão, a hurricane, < Caribbean hurakan (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9, gives the accom. "Indian" forms furicane or urican), a hurricane.]

1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevail chiefly in the East and West Indes, Mauritius, and Bourbon, and also in parts of China and the Chinese seas, where they are generally known as typhoons.

Violent tempests, besides the unexpected herocane, which deshed all the endeavours of the last roles.

Violent tempests, besides the unexpected herocane, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.

Lady Alimony, iv. 1.

2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive

Like a tempest down the ridges Swept the hurricane of steel.

Aytoun, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, iii.

3t. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.] = Syn. Tempest, etc. See

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), n. See deck, 2. hurricanot (hur-i-kā'nō), n. [See hurricane.] 1. Same as hurricane.

hurry

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a *Hericano*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*'s Works, I. 234.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here.
Milton, P. L., v. 778.

hurriedly (hur'id-li), adv. In a hurried manner. hurriedness (hur'id-nes), n. The state of being hurried.

hurrier (hur'i-èr), n. [$\langle hurry + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Mars . . . (that horrid hurrier of men).

Chapman, Hiad, xvii.

2. One who draws a corf or wagon iu a coal-

mine. [Great Britain.] hurrokt, n. [Cf. E. dial. orruck, an oar.] An

oar.
hurry (hur'i), r.; pret. and pp. hurried, ppr. hurrying. [< ME. horien (found only once), hurry: a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. hurra, whirl round, whizz (dial. hurr, great haste, hurry), = Norw. hurra, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. hurren, move quickly, G. hurren, whirl, whir, hurr (hurre, adv., with a whirring noise); ef. Dan. hurre, hum, buzz, ME. hurren, E. hurr, buzz, Icel. hurr, a great noise: seo hurr and whir, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] I. trans.

1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.
Impetnous lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings

Impetnous lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings of it. South.

Sir Edward, who had been going with great composure, hurried his steps a little.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiii.

2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And wild amazement hurries up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Would they, wise Clarion, were not hurried more With covetise and rage. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2. 3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine.

[Great Britain.] = Syn. 1. Hasten, Hurry (see hasten, v. i.); precipitate.—2. To flurry.

H. intrans. 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the trav'ller urg'd his steed, And hurried, but with unsuccessful speed.

Cowper, Truth, i. 245.

Hope bids them hurry, fear's chain makes them slow.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 8.

2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never hurries: atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work.

Emerson, Farming.

=Syn. Hasten, Hurry. See hasten, v. i. hurry (hur'i), n.; pl. hurries (-iz). [< hurry, v.] 1. The act of hurrying. (a) The act of making haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bustle; haste.

This place is full of charge, and full of hurry;
No part of sweetness dwells about these cities.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

This way of life is recommended . . . in such a manner as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular hurry of life in which he is engaged.

Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

It was curious to see the footmen picking up atones that a great hurry to throw with their slings, which they have always tyed about their waists.

Pacocke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

(b) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; confusion.

The present peace
And quietness o' the people, which before
Were in wild hurry. Shak., Cor., iv. 6.
Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it inflames the
mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought.

The hurry of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish. Hone's Every-day Book, 11. 181.

2. A timber staging with sports running from

2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.]—3. In dram. music, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a hurry), and goes on in the most shocking manner. Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair).

=Syn. 1. Haste (see hasten, v. i.), flurry, flutter.

hurry-burry (hur'i-bur'i), n. Same as hurly-burty1. [Scotch.]
hurry-durryt (hur'i-dur'i), a. [A varied redupl. of hurry.] Rough; hasty. Davies.

"Tis a hurry-durry blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him sshore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog?

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, 1. 1.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), n. and a. [hurry + skurry, in sense associated with hurly-burly, Sc. hurry-burry, etc.] I. n. Fluttering haste; swift disorderly mevement. [Colloq.]

They lock'd the bower, they lit the torch,
"Twas hurry-skurry a'.
Young Child Dyring (Child's Ballads, IV. 268).

Sometimes his crew would be heard dashing along past the farm-houses at midnight, with whoop and halloo, . . and the old dames, startled out of their sleep, would listen a moment till the hurry-scurry had clattered hy.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. a. Rushing headleng; disorderly.

"I hope it is in good plain verse," said my uncle—
"none of your hurry-scurry anapæsts, as you call them, in
lines which soher people read for plain heroics."

Clough, Dipsychus, Prol.

hurry-skurry, hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), adv. [hurry-skurry, a.] Confusedly; in a adv. [bustle.

Rua hurry-seurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

hurse-skin (hers'skin), n. [\langle hurse (\frac{7})\) (origin net ascertained) + skin.] Shagreen prepared from fish-skins, used for making covers for surgical instruments, etc. McElrath, Com. Dict. hurst (herst), n. [Early mod. E. also hirst; \langle ME. hurst, hirst, \langle AS. hyrst, a grove, a wood, found only in place-names, as Hyrst, now Hurst, in Kent, Thornhyrst, "Thernhurst, Hegethornhyrst, "Hawthornhurst, etc.; = MD. horscht, horst = MLG. horst, hurst, host = OHG. MHG. hurst, horst, a grove, a thicket, G. horst, a cluster, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin proceeding. Skeat connects it with hurdle, as if ter, heap, mass, an aery, a sand-bank. Origin uncertain; Skeat connects it with hurdle, as if an 'interweven thicket.'] 1. A wood or grove: now used chiefly in local names, as Hurst, Hazlehurst, Lyndhurst, etc. See the etymology.

The conrecus Forest show'd
So just conceived joy, that from each rising hurst,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.

Drayton, Polyobion, H. 187.

He turned to where a datsied footpath, leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway, wound under the oaks and alders of the Hurst.

J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 13.

E. H. Knight.—4. A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river.

State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (Jamieson.)

hurst-beech (herst'bēch), n. The hernbeam, Carpinus Betulus. Also called horst- or horse-beech. See cut under Carpinus.

hurt¹ (hert), v.; pret. and pp. hurt, formerly also hurted, ppr. hurting. [< ME. hurten, hirt-en, hyrten, horten (pret. hurte, hirte, pp. hurt, hirt, or hurted, hirted), knock, hit, dash against, injure, hurt, intr. stumble (the alleged AS. *hyrt, hurt, belongs to ME.). < OF. hurter, heurter, F. heurter; cf. Pr. urtar, hurtar = It. urtare (ML. hortare, ortare), push, thrust, knock, dash against, D. horten, jolt, shake, = MLG. LG. hurten, push, = MHG. hurten, dash against, hurt, a knock, hit, push (> hurtee, hurteelieh, G. hurtig = Dan. Sw. hurtig, quick, nimble); all probfrem OF., and that of Celtic origin: W. hyrddd, push, thrust, burt, < W. hwrdd, pl. hyrddod, = 1 Cern. hordh, later hor, a ram (cf. Manx heurin, a he-geat): cf. E. ram, v., knock, push, thrust, now used without direct reference to the noun ram (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a roet mean-

now used without direct reference to the noun ram (the animal); but the Celtic words, verb and noun, may have come from a root meaning 'push, thrust.' Hence freq. hurtlel and its contr. form hurll: see hurtlel and hurll. I at trans. 1. To knock, hit, or dash against, so as to wound or pain; inflict suffering upon. (a) To injure physically; give physical pain to; wound.

Challenge me the count's youth to fight with him; hurt him in eleven places.

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it, and it hurts my hand.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

I am afraid he is hurted very sadly.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 273.

Hurt in his first tilt was my son, Sir Torre, And so, God wot, his shield is blank enough. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(b) To give mental pain to; wound or injure in mind or feelings; grieve; distress.

ngs; grieve; distress.

Hence satire rose, that just the medium hit,
And heals with morals what it hurts with wit.

Pope, Imit, of Horace, II. 1. 262.

The plant he meant grew not far off,
And felt the sneer with scorn enough;
Was hurt, disgrusted, mortified,
And with asperity replied.

Couper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

2. In general, to do harm or mischief to; affect

2. In general, to do harm of miscourse injuriously; endamage.

There hurteth you noo thyng but youre conceyte:
Be lugs youre self, for soo shal ye it fynde.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

Theyrs be the charge, that speke so large, In hurtynge of my name. Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliques, p. 182).

Be not offended; for it hurts not him
That he is lov'd of me. Shak., All's Well, i. 3.
The Elizabeth Dorcas . . . having a long passage, and being hurt upon a rock at Scilly, and very ill victualled, she lost sixty passengers at sea.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 162.

II. intrans. 1. To cause injury, harm, or pain

of any kind, mental or physical. Which sacrament or sign, though it seem superfluous, . . . yet as long as the signification bode, it hurted not, Tyndate, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain.
Isa. xi. 9.

Sounds and sweet airs, that give delight, and hurt not.

Shak., Tempest, fii. 2. 2t. To rush with violence.

The bors anoons hurted to hym and ranne fast toward

the Erle.

Quoted in Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.

quoted in Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 235.
hurt¹ (hèrt), n. [< ME. hurt, hurte, a hurt, injury, < OF. hurt, heurt, F. heurt, m. (OF. also hurte, heurte, f.), = It. urto (cf. MHG. hurt = D. hurt, hort), a knock, hit, blow, bruise; from the verb.] An injury, especially one that gives physical or mental pain, as a wound, bruise, insult, etc.; in general, damage; impairment; detriment; harm.

The smotte hur full smartely that the bloods with breather.

Thei smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste, That all his hyde lo hurth was hastely hidde. York Plays, p. 427.

In hys iaw bare a hurt ful of pain Off a lyon, which al hys life bare ful sighty. Rom. of Purtenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1228.

That which he willeth by occasion, is also to his own good. For how should God will hurt to himself?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Nothing doth more hurt in a State than that cunning en pass for wise.

Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

2. The husk or frame of a run of millstones.

E. H. Knight.—3. The ring of the helve of a run in the helve of a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river. State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (Jamieson.)

Masser Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

Get him to bed, and let his hurt be look'd to.

Schak., T. N., v. 1.

E. H. Knight.—4. A sand-bank near a river; also, a shallow in a river. [Scotch.]

At that time the current of water removed a sand-bank or hirst that lay on the margin of the river.

State, Leslie of Powis, etc., p. 62. (Jamieson.)

There are three sorts of hurts, or huckleberries, upon busbes from two to ten feet high.

Beverley, Virginia, li. ¶ 13.

2. In her., a roundel azure, representing the huckleberry.

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries save that the antient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a cheveron betwixt three hurts proper for their arms.

Fuller, Worthles (ed. Nichols), 1, 271.

hurt³t. Contracted third person singular indicative present for hurteth. Chaueer.

hurtberryt (hert'ber"i), n.; pl. hurtberries (-iz). Same as hurt2, 1.

hurted (her'ted), a. In her., same as hurty hurter (her'ter), n. [< hurt1 + -er1.] (whe or that which hurts.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the hurter of these things.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

My heart, my heart! and yet I bless the hurter.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

hurter² (her'ter), n. [Also written hurtoir; F. heurtoir, a knocker, (heurter, knock: see hurt¹.] 1. Milit.: (a) A beam placed at the

lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. (b) A wooden or iron piece belted to the top rails of a gun-carriage, either in front or in the rear (in the latter case called a counterhurter), to check its motion.—2. In a vehicle: (a) The shoulder of an axle, against which the hub strikes. (b) A reinforcing piece on the shoulder of an axle.

nurtful (hert'ful), a. [\(\lambda \text{hurt}^1 + -ful.\)] Tending to hurt or impair; injurious; mischievous; causing harm or damage. hurtful (hert'ful), a.

The Tygre, which being hungry is very hurtfull, being full will fiee from a Dogge. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835. A good principle not rightly understood may prove as hurtfull as a bad.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix. =Syn. Disadvantageous, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, deleterious, baneful, unwholesome, pernicious, noxious, destructive.

ner; injuriously.

hurtfulness (hert'fulnes), n. The state or quality of being hurtful or detrimental; injuriousness.

hurtle¹ (her'tl), v.; pret. and pp. hurtled, ppr. hurtle¹, (her'tl), v.; pret. and pp. hurtled, ppr. hurtling. [< ME. hurtlen, hurtleln, sometimes hortelen, knock, dash against, dash, throw, hurl; intr., dash, rush, or fall with violence; freq. of hurten, dash against, etc., hurt; contr. hurlen, dash, hurl: see hurt! and hurl¹.] It trans. 1. To dash, push, or knock violently; throw or hurl.

And he him hurtleth with his horse adoun. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, L 1758.

If by hatereds a man hurtlith ethir schonfith (or shoveth) a man. Wyclif, Num. xxxv. 20 (Purv.).

To move about with violation whirl round; brandish.

His harmefull club he gan to hurtle hye.

Spenser, F. Q., H. vii. 42. 2. To move about with violence or impetuosi-

II. intrans. To rush violently and noisily; move rapidly and impetuously; go swiftly with a whirring, clashing, or clattering sound.

Whan thel made here menstracte eche man wende (thought),
That heuen hastilf & erthe schuld hurtel to-gader.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 5013.

A strong man hurtlide agens a strong man.

Wyclif, Jer. xlvi. 12 (Purv.).

The noise of battle hurtled in the air, Horses do neigh, and dying men did groan. Shak., J. C., 11, 2,

Together hurtled both their steeds, and brake Each other's neck. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vi. 41.

Ach others neck. Faujaz, tr. of lasse, tr. 11.

The great war-eagle,

Master of all fowls with feathers,

Screamed and hurtled through the heavens.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

[A var., in a fig. use, of whurtle, whortle, a whertleberry: see whortle.] A pimple or wart.

Upon whose palmes such warts and hurtells rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkewormes and their Flies (1599).

hurtleberry (her'tl-ber'i), n.; pl. hurtleberries (-iz). [A dial. var. of whurtleberry, whortleberry, q. v. Shortened hurtberry, hurt2, q. v., and corrupted huckleberry, q. v.] Same as hurt2, a huckleberry, except in the number of the number o

Her [Nature's] fearless visitings, or those
That came with soft alarm, like hurtless light
Opening the peaceful clouds.

Wordsworth, Prelude, 1.

2. Having received no injury; unharmed. hurtlessly (hert'les-li), adv. Without harm. Both with brave hreaking should hurtlessly have performed that match.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

hurtlessness (hert'les-nes), n. The state or quality of being hurtless; harmlessness. [Rare.]

hurtberry: (hert'ber"i), n.; pl. hurtberries (-iz).

Same as hurt², 1.

Hurtberries. In Latine Vaccinta, most wholsome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature: so plentiful in this shire that it is a kind of harvest to poor people.

Fuller, Worthies (ed. Isti), II. 271.

hurted (her'ted), a. In her., same as hurty.

hurter¹ (her'ter), n. [< hurt¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which hurts.

Do not you breed too great an expectation of it among your friends; that's the hurter of these things.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

[Rare.]

The mads . . . hoping that the goodnes of their function, and the hurtlessness of their sex, shall excuse the treach of the commandement. Sir P. Sulney, Arcadis, iii.

hurtsickle (hert'sik*¹1), n. [< hurt¹ + obj. siekle.] The Centaurea Cyanus, or bluebottle: so named with reference to the difficulty of entiting it down. [Eng.]

hurty (her'ti), a. [< F. heurté, pp. of heurter, knock: see hurt².] In her., strewed with hurts, without regard to number; semé of hurts.

Also hurted.

Also hurted.

Also hurted.
hust, n. A Middle English form of house!.
husband (huz'band), n. [< ME. husbonde, housbonde, hosbonde, -bond (rarely ending in -bande, -band, which is etym. incorrect), the master of the house, a married man in relation

to his wife, a tiller of the ground, \langle AS. $h\bar{u}s$ -bonda, $h\bar{u}sb$ unda, the master of a house (a femform $h\bar{u}sb$ onde, the mistress of a house, appears to occur in one passage, in dat. pl. $h\bar{u}sb$ ondum) (= Icel. $h\bar{u}sb$ onde, the master of a house, a married man, = Sw. husbonde = Dan. husbonde, husbond, master, husband), \langle $h\bar{u}s$, house, +bonda, bunda, orig. with long vowel bonda, bunda, the master or head of a family, a house-holder, a man of inferior condition, \rangle E. bond², bondman, bondage, etc., which, by confusion bondman, bondage, etc., which, by confusion with bond, have taken on an implication of with bond, have taken on an implication of servitude), orig. a contr. of AS. būende (= Icel. bōndi, contr. of būandi, bōandi), dwelling, ppr. of būan = Icel. būa, dwell: see bond², bondman, etc., boor, bower¹, bower⁵, big², be¹. Husband thus means lit. 'house-dweller,' i. e. house-holder. According to a popular etymology, it is sometimes explained as house¹ + band¹.] 1†. The practure of a bouse¹ the head of a family. The master of a house; the head of a family; u householder.

The husebonde that is wis warneth his hus.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 247.

A man joined in marriage to a woman, who bears the correlative title of wife.

bears the correlative title of wife.

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe,

Housbondes at chirche dore sche hadde fyfe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 460.

And when the woman herde hem so sey, she was abaisshed, and seide, . . "but I be-seche yow telle it not my housbonde, for than he wolde me sie."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 34.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), 1. 34.

The law appointeth no man to be an husband; but if a man have betaken himself unto that condition, it giveth him then anthority over his own wife.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

See my guardian, her husband. Unfashionable as the word is, it is a pretty word: the house-hand that ties all together: is not that the meaning?

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 375.

3t. A tiller of the ground; a husbandman.

Bootes, cocurs, myttens mot we were;
For husbanders all this goode is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.
But loke ye do no housbande harms
That tylleth with his piongh.
Lytell Gests of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).
In those fields
The painful husband plowing up his ground
Shall find, all fret with rust, both pikes and shields.
Hakewill.

May wandring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cix.
husbandly (hnz'band-li), a. and adv. [< husband-ly].
It, a. 1. Like a (good) husband.
Nor is it maniy, much less husbandly, To explate any frailty in your wife
With churlish strokes.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

4. A manager of property; one who has the care of another's belongings or interests; a steward; an economist. [Archaic.]

He took measure

Of his dear time like a most thrifty husband.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambols, iii. 1.

Those are the best husbands of any Saluages we know; for they prouide Corne to serue them all the yeare, yet spare. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 64.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfelld, a good husband of the entrates frevenues] of the Exchequer:

Bp. Hacket, App. Williams, 1. 83.

5. A polled tree; a pollard: so called in humorous allusion to the traditional bald head of lusbands with energetic wives. [Prov. Eng.]

That all trees called Pollengers or Husbords [read hus-

That all trees called Pollengers or Husbords [read hus-

That all trees cance ronengers or Husboras great husbonds, and all other trees at the time of the Trespass, etc.

Heydon and Smith's Case, 13 Coke, 67.

Ship's husband, a man who has the care of a ship or ships in port; one who overaees the general interests of a ship or a line of ships, as berthing, provisioning, repairing, entering and clearing, etc.

entering and clearing, etc.

The ship's husband he was looking over the papers, and

"What's this?" says he, "how come the ship to run up a
tailor's bill?"

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 159.

Nusband (huz'band), v. t. [< ME. husbonden,
| husbonde, the master of a house: see husband.]

To manage or administer carefully and frugally; use to the best advantage; economize: as, to husband one's resources.

Let us therefore husband time in which we may gain ternity.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 366.

The Dutch frugally husband out their pleasures.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii. eternity.

2t. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

2†. To till, as land; cultivate; farm.

A pitte in it, for wynes white and rede
That over renne of ignoraunt kepynge,
To make is oon goode poynte of husbondyng.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.
Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone, who . . created
the Progenitors of the present Indians, and taught them
to husband the earth and the trees.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 880.

The Natural Woods on the South-west side the House are well *Husbanded*, and cut into small and bigger Alleys, to save the Trees. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 196.

3. To provide with a husband.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

I am not so set on wedlock as to choose But where I list, nor yet so amorous That I must needs be husbanded. Tennuson, Queen Mary, it. 2. 4. To engage or act as a husband to; figuratively, to assume the care of or responsibility for; accept as one's own.

That were the most, if he should husband you.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

Nor should I deem it wise in me to husband a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.

H. H. Bancroft, Central America, I. 318.

H. H. Baneroft, Central America, 1. 318.

husbandable (huz'ban-da-bl), a. [< husband + -able.] Capable of being husbanded, or managed with economy. [Rare.]

husbandage (huz'ban-dāj), n. [< husband + -agc.] Naut., the allowance or commission of a ship's husband for attending to business matters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field (huz'band-feld), n. A cultivated field.

In my note on rating by the oxgang (North Riding Records, III. 178) I have supplied proof that, among the various other specific names for the divers ranks in society as it existed down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox husband-land consisting of two oxesnes. ing of two oxgangs.

J. C. Alkinson, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 363.

husbandless (huz'band-les), a. [< husband + -less.] Destitute of a husband.

His children fatherlesse,
And husbandlesse his wife,
May wand ring begg.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cix.

Frugal; thrilly.

In. I'll turn 'em into money.

Qu. That's thy most husbandly course, i' faith, boy.

Chapman, May-Day, i. 2.

Chapman, May-Day, i. 2.

Upon the whole do find that the fate times, in all their management, were not more husbandly than we.

Pepys, Diary, IV- 127.

II. adv. Frugally; economically. [Rare.] The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for however moderately and husbandly the cause was managed, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for the lawyers.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 36.

husbandman (huz'band-man), n.; pl. husband-men (-men). [{ ME. husbondman, husbandman, householder; { husband + man.] 1+. The master of a house; the head of a family.

Syk lay the housbondman whos that the place is, Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, i. 60.

Thei [maidens] lat 193t be husbondmen, When thei at the ball rene; Thei cast hyr love to zong men. Songs and Carots (ed. Wright), p. 27.

2. A farmer; a tiller of the soil; one engaged

in agriculture. And Noah began to be an husbandman, and he planted

a vineyard. yard.
The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd,
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And bless'd th' obedient field.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis.

3†. A husband of property; an economist.

He was an excellent husbandman, but had resolved not to exceed such a degree of wealth. Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), n. [< ME. husbond-rie, husbonderye, hosboundrie, domestic economy, agriculture (> AF. husbondrie, husbonderie, marriage); < husband + -ry.] 1. Management of domestic affairs; domestic economy; frugal-

Allso to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in xij. [nen's] hands, wherein symythe to be small husband-rye.

MS. Cotton, quoted in Piers Plowman's Crede
(E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 38.

For litei was hire catel and hire rente;
By housbondrye of such as God hire sente
Sche fond hireself, and eek hire doughtren tuo.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, i. 8.

There's husbandry in heaven;
Their candles are all ont. Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.
bth. This day, not for want, but for good husbandry, I
sent my father, by his desire, aix pair of my old shoes,
which fit him, and are good. Pepys, Diary, III. 318.

2. The business of a husbandman or farmer: farming; agriculture.

In thinges IIII alle husbondrie mot stande: In water, sier, in lands, and gouvernance. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Seths Sons, knowing Nature soberly, Content with little, fell to *llusbandry*. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, (i., The Ark.

So far as one could judge from looking over the fields, Norwegian husbandry is yet in a very imperfect state, and I suspect that the resources of the soil are not half de-veloped.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 248.

3. The product of husbandry or of cultivated soil. [Poetical.]

ters in the interest of the ship.

husband-field; (huz'band-fēld), n. A cultivated field.

Some swamp obscure,
That poisons the glad husband-field with dearth.
Scott, Don Roderick, The Vision, l. 39.

husbandhood (huz'band-hūd), n. [< husband husband-land (huz'band-land), n. [< husband husband-land (husband-land), n. [< husband husband-land (husband-land), n. [< husband husband-land (hus'band-land), n. [< husband husband-land (husband-land), n. [< husband husband-land hüsseken, inhüssken, lull (children) to sleep: cf. hüschen, hüsken, swing, rock, husse-busse, a lullaby, MHG. husch, an interj. to denote shivering, G. husch, quick! at once! (also translated 'hush!'), > G. huschen (colloq.), slip off, vanish, = Dan. hysse, v., hush, hys! interj., hush! Ult. imitative, the forms 'sh,' ss, hush, and, with a final check, 'sht, 'st, husht, hust, hist, whist, being sibilations requiring the least muscular effort and admitting of the faintest utterauce: see hist!, husht, 'sh, 'st, whist.] I. trans. 1. To reduce to silence; make still or quict; check or suppress the sound of. or suppress the sound of.

My ford would speak, my duty hushes me. Shak., T. N., v. 1.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground.
Eryant, A Summer Ramble.

With wide wing
The fork-tailed restiess kite sailed over her,
Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.
William Morria, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To appease; allay; calm, as commotion or agitation.

It (retirement) . . . hushes and lays asleep those trou-hiesome passions which are the great disturbers of our re-pose and happiness. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x. Ali her fears were hush'd together. Cowper, A Fabie.

3. In mining, to clear off (the soil and surface dirt), in order to expose the bed-rock, so that it can be ascertained whether there are indications of a vein or metalliferous deposit. [Not used in the U. S.]—To hush up, to suppress mention or discussion of; procure silence concerning; keep unmentioned or concealed.

When the plague begins in many places and they certainly know it, they command silence and hush it up.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 277.

This matter is hushed up, and the servants are forbid to talk of it.

Pope.

II. intrans. To be still; be silent or quiet; make no noise.

At these strangers' presence every one did hush.

To hush up, to he silent; cease; hold one's tongue. [Colloq.]

We passed out, Greene following us with loud words, which brought the four sailors to the door, when I told him to hush up, or I would take him prisoner.

W. T. Sherman, Memoirs, I. 37.

hush (hush), interj. [Partly interj., partly impv. of hush, v.] Forbear; be still; hist; attend.

Hush! here comes Antony. Shak, A. and C., i. 2.

"My sister." "Comely too, by all that's fair,"
Sald Cyril. "O hush, hush!" and she began.

Tennyson, Princess, it.

Alicia gave him a warning look to stop him, and Russeii Penton put forth his hand with an impressive hush! Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

hush (hush), n. [\(hush, v. \)] A state of stillness; profound quiet.

Byron, Chiids Harold, iii. 86. It is the hush of night. As an unbroken hush now reigned again through the whole house, I began to feel the return of slumber.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

It broke the desert's hush of awe A human utterance sweet and mild.

Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

hush (hush), a. [\langle hush, v. Earlier husht, q. v.] Silent; still; quiet.

The bold wind speechless, and the orb below As hush as death.

Walked through the House, where most people mighty hush, and, methinks, melancholy. I see not a smiling face through the whole Court.

Pepys, Diary, II. 418.

hushaby (hush'a-bī), interj. [< hush + -aby, a mere termination, as in lullaby, rockaby.] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Hushaby [var. rockaby], baby, in the tree-top.

Nursery rime.

hushaby (hush'a-bī), a. [< hushaby, interj.]
Tending to quiet or lull. Eclectic Rev.
hush-bagaty (hush'bag"a-ti), n. [Cf. husk2.]
The lump-fish or sea-owl, Cycloptorus lumpus.
Also called hush-paddle. See cut under Cyclopterus. Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181.
hushel (bush'al) a. Ar all hushel (bush'al)

hushel (hush'el), n. An or implement. [Scotch.]
The Galloway hushel. An old, worn-out person

Carlyle, in Fronde.

husher, n. An obsolete form of usher. hush-money (hush'mun'i), n. A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterons steward, when his tricks are found, Hush-money aends to all the neighbours round.

Swift

hush-paddle (hush'pad'l), n. Same as hush-

hush-paddle (hush pad 1), he bagaty. [Prov. Eng.]
husht (husht), a. [< ME. hussht, hoscht, hust, huyst, whist, in form pp. of husshen, hush, v., but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and husht, interj., hush, hist1, whist1, etc.] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

I your moder am withoute lese;
But ye must kepe this mater husht and pece.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 320.

Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, and husht.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 10.

husht (husht), interj. [< ME. husht, etc.: see husht, a., and cf. hush, interj.] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. Husht—a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypay, i. 3.

hushtlyt, adv. [$\langle husht, a., + -ly^2.$] Silently;

Verely I shal then speake vnto you huishtlie and without woordes, but I shal speake assured and manifest thinges if so bee ye aske them.

J. Udall, On John xvi.

hushtnesst, n. [< husht, a., + -ness.] Silence;

A generali hushtnesse hath the world possest.

Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

husk¹ (husk), n. [〈 ME. husk, huske = Norw. husk = Sw. dial. hysk, hösk = Dan. dial. hösken; prob. for orig. *hulsk = MD. hulsche = MHG. huldsche, hulsche, a husk, hull, a later form (with

orig. term. -s, -se, conformed to -sch, conformed to -sch, -sche, AS. -se, E. -sh) of MD. hulse, D. hulze = OHG. hulsa, MHG. hulse, hülse, G. hülse, a husk, hull; the same, with added term., as AS. hulu, E. hull¹: see hull¹. 1. The external cevering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, epicarp, rind, or hull; in the United

Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down about the ear.

Wherein the acorn cradied.

Wherein the acorn cradled.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The seed, to shut the wastefull Sparrows out,
(In Harnest) hath a stand of Pikes about,
And Chaffle Husks in hollow Cods inclose-it.

Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell.

Milton, P. L., v. 342.

Through husks that, dry and sere,
Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow
ear. Whittier, The Huskers.

(The "husks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal sen were careb-pods, which are long, thin, and husky, but con-tain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are fed to domestic animals in Syria and elsewhere.

And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine dld eat.

Luke xv. 16.

2. Semething resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous cov-ering of an insect, or (semetimes) the shells of

This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittie husk falla to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xix.

To day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie.
An luner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk: from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.

Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse; waste.

The very husks and shelfs of sciences, all the kernel being forced out and expansed.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, it. 243.

And your fair show shall suck away their souls, Leaving them but the shales and husks of men.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 2.

Decrees of councils, elaborate treatises of theologians, erecds, liturgies, and canona, are all but the husks of religious history.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, 1L 120.

4. The frame which supports a run of millstones.— Capillary husk, an envelop or investment of capillaries in the spleen. = Syn. 1. Hull, etc. See skin, n. husk¹ (husk), v. t. [< husk¹, n.] 1. To strip off the external integument or covering of.

Being thoroughly husked and cleansed, grind it into meal as is aforesaid. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

Then in the golden weather the maize was husked.

Longfellow, Evangeline, if. 4.

2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [Georgia.] husk²(husk), n. [〈ME. husk, huske (see quet.); ef. OF. husse, a dogfish; cf. also hush-bagaty, hush-paddle.] The greater degfish, Scylliorhinus canicula.

Huske [var. husk], iyshe, sqnamus [var. squarus]. Prompt. Parc.

husk³ (husk), a. [Var. of hask, dry, rough, harsh: see hask¹. Cf. husky².] Dry; parched. [Prov. Eng.] husk3 (husk), n. [\(\lambda\) huskiness. [Rare.]

"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Doctor Gaster, after clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very sceptical and, I must say, atheistical conversation."

Peacock, Headlong Hall, i. Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir, somewhat nodding to the boor, the clown.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humonr, ii. 1.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humonr, ii. 1.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humonr, ii. 1.

Husk⁴†, n. [Origin obscure.] A company of

hares.

A huske or a down of hares.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ka-nâ, -nei), n. [Amer. Ind.] Formerly, ameng the Virginia Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by selitary confinement and the use of narcetics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.

The Appomattoxes, formerly a great nation, though now an inconsiderable people, made a huskanaw in the year 1690.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 32.

huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ka-nâ, -noi), r. t. [\(\) huskanaw, huskanoy, n.] Among the Virginia Indians, to subject to the ordeal of the huska-

The choicest and briskest young men . . . are chosen out by the rulers to be huskanawed.

Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 32.

He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanoyed.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.

husked† (huskt), a. $[\langle husk^1 + -ed^2 \rangle]$ 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a husk.

They have a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a Chestnut, Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 122.

Like Jupiter huskt in a female skin.

Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638).

States, specifically, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

Husks

husker (hus'ker), n. [$\langle husk^1 + -er^1 \rangle$] 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [U. S.]

The corn was piled in the centre of the capacious kitchen; around the heap squatted the huskers.

S. Judd, Margaret, il. 0.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet without name, Their milking and their home tasks dene, the merry husk-ers came. Whittier, The Huskers.

2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize.—3. Among oystermen, an oyster-opener; a shucker.—4. pl. In ornith., the De-glubitores, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See Deglubitores.

They are generally gregarious after the breeding season, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by means of the sharp edges of the bill, of their outer covering or pericarp, whence the name Huskers, given to the order.

Macgillivray, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.

husk-hackler (husk'hak"lêr), n. A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hemphrake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are passed to split and comb the dried leaves.

huskily (hus'ki-li), adv. [\(\lambda \text{usky}^2 + -ly^2 \). In a husky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

huskily (huz'if), n. [Assimilated form of huskife! (ME. husvifc) = housevife! see house-vife! and hussy!.] A housewife.

huskily (huz'if), n. [Also written huzzif; an alteration, simulating hussif! for housewife!, of

"It is true," Markheim said huskily, "I have in some degree complied with cvil." R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

huskiness (hus'ki-nes), n. [$\langle husky^2 + -ness.$] The state of being husky; dryness; reughness; hearseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emetion.

"I tell no lies," said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. George Eliot, Silas Marner, vi.

husking (hus'king), n. [Verbal n. of husk1, v.]

1. The act of stripping off husks, as of maize.

2. A gathering of persons to assist in husking Indian corn (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called husking-bee.

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The invited neighbora to the husking come,
J. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, iii.

In modern times, the jolly little Ood [Cupid] . . . has hecome modernized in his arts, and invented huskings, apple-bees, sleigh-rides, "droppin's," gymnastics, etc.

**Hallberger's Illus. Mag., 1876, p. 686.

husking-bee (hus'kiug-bē), n. Same as husking, 2. [U. S.]

The shining floor suggests the flati-beat of autumn, that pleasantest of monotonous sounds, and the later husking-bee, where the lade and lasses att round laughtingly busy under the swinging lantern.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 276.

husking-peg (hus'king-peg), n. Same as husk-

husking-pin (hus'king-pin), n. A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open

the shuck when husking Indian corn. husky¹ (hus'ki), a. $[\langle husk^1 + -y^1 \rangle]$ Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks;

hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Most have found

A husky harvest from the grudging ground.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, 1, 314.

husky2 (hus'ki), a. [A var. (after husk3) of E. dial. hasky, dry, rough, unpleasant, hask, dry, rough, harsh, parched: see hask¹, harsk, harsh. According to Skeat, husky stands for *husty or *hausty, < haust¹, hoast, host⁴, a dry cough.] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly: said of the voice or utterance.

The priest was a dry old man, with a husky and broken voice, and he proceeded as if all feeling had left his soul leng ago. C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 45. But the veices sank yet lower, sank to husky tones of fear.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

husky³ (hus'ki), n.; pl. huskics (-kiz). [Said to be a corruption of Eskimo.] A kind of dog used [Said to in drawing sleds in the Hudson's Bay territory.

The original Husky has always been an animal requiring firm treatment, naturally dangerons, and to a great extent devoid of affection.

Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

Cotomat and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75.

huso (hū'sō), n. [NL., < OHG. hūso, MHG.
hūse, hūsen, G. hausen = D. huizen, MD. huyzen,
the huso: see isinglass, which is a corruption of
MD. huyzen-blas, 'huso-bladder.'] 1. The great
sturgeon, Acipenser huso, of the rivers falling
into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See sturgeon.—2. [cap.]
A genus of such fishes.

husst (hus), v. i. [A var. of hiss; cf. huzz.] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.

When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find such a hussing Breez that sometimes we are not able to ply against it.

Dampier, Voyagea, II. iil. 38.

hussar (hu-zär'), n. [< F. hussard = Sp. húsar, husaro = Pg. hussar = It. ussaro = D. huzaar = Dan. Sw. husar = G. husar, < Hung. huszár, the twentieth, < husz, twenty: so called because Matthias Corvinus (1443-90), King of Hungary and Behemia, raised a corps of herse-soldiers by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village.] A member of a class of light eavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Huning part of most European armies. The Hungarian hussars were famed for their settivity and courage. Their dress was semi-oriental, and has set the type of uniform for the hussars of other nations. The latter are conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which important parts have been the dolman and busby. Of late years the dolman has been abandened, and the hussar uniform is distinguished by brilliant colora, elaborate braidings, etc.

I was about as perfect a type of the hussar as need be.
My jacket seemed to fit tighter—my pelisse hung more
jauntily—my shake sat mere sanctly on one side of my
head.

Lever, Maurica Tiernay, viii.

hussy², which has on the other hand attracted hussif ¹ into the form hussy¹: see hussy², hussy¹.] Same as hussy2.

Hussite (hus'it), n. [\ late ML. Hussita, pl. Hussite (hus'it), n. [\(\) late ML. Hussite, pl. The name Huss, or more prop. Hus, is an abbr., adopted by Huss himself (about 1396), of his full name (Johann) Hussinetz (so called from his native village Hussinetz).] A follower of John Huss of Bohemia, the religious reformer, who was burned in 1415. The Hussites organized themselves immediately afterward into a politico-religious party, and waged fierce civil war from 1419 to 1434, when they were overcome. They were divided in doctrine into radical and conservative sactions, called Taborites and Calitatines; the former finally became merged with the Bohemian Brethren, and the latter partly with the Lutherans and partly with the Roman Catholics.

Of Brownist, Hussite, or of Calvinist,

Of Brownist, Hussite, or of Calvinist, Arminian, Puritan, or Familist. Taylor's Motto (1622). (Halliwell.)

The cardinal [Beaufort] had already forwarded to Chi-chele the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money for the *Hussite* crusade. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

hussy¹ (huz'i), n.; pl. hussics (-iz). [Also written hussey, huzzy, and dial. huzz; a reduced form of hussif¹, huswife¹, housewife¹: see housewife¹.]

1; The mistress of the house: same as house-

"Dame, ye mon to the pluch [plow] to morne;
I salbe hussy, gif 1 may."
"Husband," quoth scho, "content am 1."
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117). 2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl; a quean; a jade; a wench: used either in reproach or jocosely.

used either in reproach or jocosely.

Now you think me a corrupt Hussey.

Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

Meet me in the evening and I'll give you an answer to this. So, hussy, take a kiss beforehand, to put you in mind.

Sheridan, The Rivals, it. 2.

hussy² (huz'i), n.; pl. hussics (-iz). [Also written huzzy; usually regarded as a particular use of hussy! = huzzy = huswife! = housewife!, but according to Skeat < Icel. hūsi, a case (comp. skwris-hūsi, a scissors-case), < hūs (= Norw. huss), a house, also a case, = AS. hūs, a house: see house!.] A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc. Also housewife, hussif. etc. Also housewife, hussif.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my hussy; and when I came near the tiles 1 said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt noy hussy."

Richardson, Pamela, I. 162.

An obsolete past participle of hush.

hustilment, n. See hustlement.
husting (hus'ting), n. [< ME. husting (> OF. husteng), a council, < late AS. hūsting, a council (of Danes), < leel. hūsthing, a council or meeting to which a king, earl, or captain summoned his people or guardenes (hūs (- AS. hūs E. harsel)). ple or guardsmen, < hūs (= AS. hūs, E. hoūse1) + thing, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, thing, a thing; as a law term, an assembly, meeting, a general term for any public meeting, esp. for purposes of legislation; a parliament, including courts of law; = AS. and E. thing: see house land thing.] 1. A public meeting for conference; a council; specifically, a court: now usually in the plural, hustings, used also as singular. Courts so called were formerly held in many cities of England, as Great Yarmouth, Lincola, York, and Norwich, and are still held in London, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. They formerly had exclusive authority in all real and mixed actions for the recovery of land within the city, except ejectment, but their jurisdiction has fallen into comparative desunctude. In Virginia, the municipal courts established in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants were at one time called hustings courts.

A husting court (for the purpose of a city of London school) was held in 1885, and again in 1888.

Academy (London), June 1, 1889, p. 874.

[By Henry the First's charter to London] the ancient assemblies, husting, folk-motes, ward-motes, are to be kept up.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 314.

Now the idea of representation begins to work in the National Council—the Sheriff of each Shire is directed to send up a certain number of freeholders, or royal tenants, to talk with the King. These are chosen by the free votes of their fellows at the Shire-moot or Hustings, as it was called later.

A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 11.

2. pl. (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Par-

2. pl. (also as singular). A temporary platform on which nominations of members of Parliament were made, and from which a candidate addressed his constituency. Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of hustings has been discontinued, but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which huswife! (huz'wif or huz'if), v. t. [\(\) huswife!, electioneering speeches are delivered. [Great n.] To manage with economy and frugality:

I stood on the hustings, . . . less like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting.

Burke, Speech at Bristoi.

That so, when the rotten hustings shake
In another month to his brazen lies,
A wretched vote may be gain'd. Tennyson, Maud, vi.

He was . . . a second-rate hustings orator.

Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 513.

Hustings court, in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, a court having a criminal jurisdiction nearly exclusive as to offenses committed within the city limits, and a jurisdiction in many other cases, civil and criminal, concurrent with the circuit court, but locally finited.

hustle (hus'l), v.; pret. and pp. hustled, ppr. hustling. [< D. hutselen, shake, jolt, freq. of hutsen, hotsen, shake, jog, jolt, > ult. E. hotch: see hotch.] I. trans. To shake or throw together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; shove roughly, as by crowding; jostle: as, to hustle things out of the way; he was hustled off the course. the course.

own bag. Froude, Sketches, p. 42
When night after night a ministry is hustled and jostled
in argument; when its members are unable to hold their
own in the fiery ordest of Honse of Commons interrogation,
... their end is not far off. Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 272

II. intrans. 1. To push or crowd; move about with difficulty, as in a crowd; shuffle or shamble hurriedly.

Leaving the king, who had hustled along the floor with his dreas wofully ili-arrayed.

Scott.

Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race hustled round every chapei-door. Thackeray.

2. To make haste; move or act energetically: as, come, hustle now. [Colloq., U.S.]—3. To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle. See below.

and hustle. See below.

The owner of the nearest halfpenny claims the privilege to hustle first.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 370. Pitch and hustle, an old game in which the contestants pitch halfpence at a mark, to see who can come the nearest to it. The halfpence are then collected, shaken together, and deposited on the ground, and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn hesd upward. The remaining halfpence are sgain shaken together and deposited on the ground, and the player who pitched a halfpenny next nearest the mark takes all that turn head upward. This continues until all the halfpence are taken. Strutt.

hustle-cap (hus'l-kap), n. Same as pitch and hustle. See hustle, v. i.

Squandered what little money they could procure at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175. hustlement (hus'l-ment), n. [< ME. hustle-

hustlement (hus'1-ment), n. [< ME. hustlement, hustilment, hostilement, < OF. hustilement, hostilement, softlement, an implement, pl. furniture, also simply hostil, ostil, ustil, later oustil, F. outil, an implement, utensil, < ML. as if *ustellum, < L. usitari, use often, freq. of uti, use: see utensil and use.] 1t. Furniture.—2. Odds and ends. [Prov. Eng.] [In both senses usually in the plural.] hustler (hus'ler), n. One who hustles; specifically, one who is active and energetic in business; a lively worker. [Colloq., U. S.]

Astrictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young

A strictly first-class stenographer and type-writer, young man, a huutler in every respect, wants a strictly first-class position.

Publishers' Weekly, Dec. 18, 1886.

Superintendent B—— is a hustler, and he is backed by an active company.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIII. 8. huswife¹† (huz'wif or huz'if), n. [< ME. huswif: see housewife¹. Hence hussif¹, hussy¹.]

1. A housewife.

Sith th' onely Spider teacheth every one The Husbands and the Husvifes function. For, for their food the valiant Male doth roam; The cunning Female tends her work at home. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

The poors husbandmans baken, halfe lost for iacke of a good huswifes looking too.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 113.

It was the hour when huswife morn With pearl and linen hangs each thorn. Churchill, The Ghost.

2. A pert, wilful woman or girl; a hussy. See hussy¹, 2.

If she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light huswife. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 74.

Why should you dare to imagine me So light a huswife that, from four hours' knowledge, You might presume to offer to my credit This rude and ruffian trial?

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

said of a woman.

But huswifing the little Heaven had leni, She duly paid a groat for quarter rent.

Dryden, Cock and Fox, 1. 9.

huswife²† (huz'wif or huz'if), n. [See hussif², hussy².] Same as housevife². huswifely† (huz'wif-li or huz'if-li), a. and adv. Like a housewife; housewifely.

This care hath a huswife all day to her head, That all thing in season be huswifely fed. Tusser, Instructions to Huswifery.

huswiferyt, huswifryt (huz'wif-ri or huz'if-ri),

n. [< huswifel + -ry.] Housewifery.

Good husrifery trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill huswifery lieth
Till nine of the clock.

Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

By Ceres huswifrie and paine, Man learn'd to burie the reviving graine. Bp. Hall, Satires, 111. i. 34.

the course.

She saw a blue-jay washing itself, ducking its crest, and hustling the water with its wings. S. Judd, Margaret, 1.2.

And then

Was hustled by the aulien baffled men

Who shouldered past him back into the hall.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 552.

A beggar woman hustled the duchess as she was atanding astonished because her mald had left her to carry her own bag.

When night after night a ministry is hustled and jostled in argument; when its members are unable to hold their own in the fiery ordesit of Houses of Commons interrogation, own in the fiery ordesit of Houses of Commons interrogation, and the hutt. As the hutte, a cot, cottage, F. hutte, a hut, a cottage, butte, D. hut = Dan. hyste = Sw. hyddu (an accom. of the expected *hytta), a hut, OHG. hutte, MHG. hütte, G. hütte, a hut, cottage, bower; prob. = Goth. as if *hudja, AS. as if *hydd, from the root of AS. hyddan, ME. hyden, huden, huden, huden, is house; see hide!, house!.] 1. A small or humble house; a hovel or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling. dwelling.

Sore pierced by wintry wind,
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheeriess poverty! Thomson, Winter, 1 337. They built, and thatch'd with leaves of palm, a hut. Half hut, half native cavern. Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Milit., a rude wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops, as during a winter. Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men.—3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

The Barrels . . . shall be smoothed in the finished State with the Breeches in the percuasioned State, Huts filed up. W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 277.

hut¹ (hut), v.; pret. and pp. hutted, ppr. hutting. [\(hut^1, n. \)] I. trans. To place in a hut or in huts: as, to hut troops in winter quarters.

There was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon hutted ourselves.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 203.

These tools are a light coolle load, but they will be found invaluable for cutting a camping-ground out of the side of a hill, and for hutting both yourself and attendants.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 587.

II. intrans. To lodge in a hut or in huts. hut2† (hut), n. [< ME. hutte, var. of *hotte, a heap.] A clod.

With a shelle or a hutte [tr. L. gleba] adonne hem [lettuces]

With a shelle or a hutte [tr. L. gleba] adonne nem presse, presse, And that wol glade and fate under this presse.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

hutch¹ (huch), n. [< ME. hucche, huche, hoche, whucche, a box, chest, < OF, huche, F. huche, a hutch, bin, a kneading-trough or-tub, a mill-hopper, = Sp. OPg. hucha, < ML. hutica, a chest; prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps connected ult. with OHG. hutta, a hut, shelter: see hut¹.] 1.

A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored: as, a grain-hutch. The name was formerly applied specifically to one of the chesta into which smaller receptacies called forcers, hanapers, etc., were packed; documents and valuable articles were commonly stored in this way.

That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tyina iedde

That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tyina iedde with hym to Rome, whan he had acomfyted alle the Jewes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 85.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in hutches, or close casks, Mortimer, Ilusbandry.

2. A bakers' kneading-trough.—3. A box or trough used in connection with certain ore-dressing machines. [Eng.]—4. A low-wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit.—5. As a measure: (a) A measure of two Winshester, bushed. chester bushels.

Hutch, a measure of 2 Winchester busheia. Six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt. Simmonds. (b) In Renfrewshire, Scotland, two hundred-weight of pyrites.—6. The casing of a flour-bolt.—7. A box, coop, or pen in which a (small) animal is confined: as, a rabbit-hutch.

A drunken face . . . flaring out of a heap of rags on the floor of a dog-hutch which is her private apartment.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

In a hutch near the corner of the house was William's pointer.

C. Reade, Never Too Late to Mend, i. 3.

n a hutch near the corner of the house was William's pointer.

C. Reade, Never Too Late to Mend, i. 3.

8. A fisherman's shanty. [Local, U. S.]

hutch¹ (huch), v. t. [< hutch¹, n.] 1. To hoard or lay up, as in a chest.

Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins $8 \log h \cdot h \cdot h \cdot d$ the all-worshipp'd ore, and precions gems. To atore her children with. *Milton*, Comus, 1. 719.

2. In mining, to wash, as ore, in a tub or hutch. hutch² (huch), v. t. [A var. of hotch: see hotch, and cf. hustle.] To shrug. [Prov. Eng.] Hutchinsia (hu-chin'si-ä), n. [NL., after Miss Hutchins, an Irish cryptogamist. The surname Hutchins, ME. Huchyns, is a patronymic geni-

tive of Huchin, an assibilation of Huckin, a dim. of Hugh. The name Huggins is similarly derived from ME. Hugyn, Hugon, < OF. Hugon, Hugo, another form of Hugh: see Huguenot.] A genus of small perennial and annual crucif-

A genus of small perennial and annual cruciferous plants of Europe and Asia, with pinnate ly divided leaves and small white flowers. They are chiefly alpine in habitat. It. petrox, an annual, grows on rocks and walls in England and Wales.

Hutchinsonian (huch-in-sō'ni-an), n. and a. [The surname Hutchinson, ME. Hutchynson, Hochinson, is a patronymic equiv. to Hutchins, i. e. Hutchin's son: see Hutchinsia.] I. n. 1.

One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), a secular English writer on theol-One who held the views of John Hutchinson (1674-1737), a secular English writer on theology and natural philosophy. He and his followers interpreted the Bible mystically, regarded it as an infallible source of science and philosophy, opposed the Newtonian system, and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language. The Hutchinsonian school existed till the inheteenth century.

2. In Amer. hist., a follower of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson (1994) of the desired of t

inson (died 1643), an autinomian teacher, in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay

II. a. Pertaining or relating to John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson, or to the doctrines of either of them.

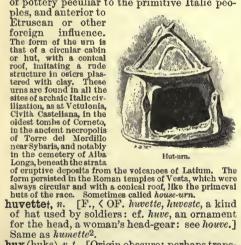
Hutchinsonianism (huch-in-sō'ni-an-izm), n. [\(\frac{Hutchinsonian}{Hutchinsonian} + -ism.\)] The system of doctrine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson.

either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson. See Hutchinsonian, n.
Hutchins's goose. See goose.
hutet, v. A Middle English form of hoot.
hutment (hut'ment), n. [< hut!, v., + -ment.]
Accommodation in huts; honsing. [Rare.]
On foreign stations the only important sanitary works appear to be a contribution of £300 towards the drainage of Cape Town, . . . and £14,230 for hutment for increased garrison at Malta.

The Lancet, No. 3422, p. 650.

huttet, v. A Middle English form of hit. Huttonian (hu-tō'ni-an), a. In geol., relating to the views and theories of James Hutton (1726– the views and theories of James Hutton (1726–1797). Hutton wrote and published velumineusly in various departments of natural science and metaphysics, but when the term Huttonian is used it is generally with reference to his work in geology. The most important fearme of Hutton's theories was his attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's crust by the sid of natural sgencies exclusively. In opposition to Werner, he maintained that granite and basalt were rocks which had undergone fusion by subterranean heat, and this view and others held by him were for some years the subject of violent controversies.

hut-urn (hut'ern), n A type of cinerary urn of pottery peculiar to the primitive Italic peoples, and anterior to



Same as humette2.

Same as humette.
hux (huks), v.t. [Origin obscure; perhaps transposed from *husk, < husk, a certain fish: see husk2.] To fish for, as pike, with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders.

lines fastened to floating bladders.
huxter, n. See huckster.
Huygenian (hi-gë'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining
to Christian Huygens (often incorrectly written
Huyghens), a Dutch natural philosopher and
mathematician (1629-95). Also Huyghenian.—
Huygenian eyepiece. See eyepiece.
huz (huz), pron. A vulgar pronunciation of us.
[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He heave settied his account.

He hasna settled his account . . . wi huz for sax weeks.

Scott, Antiquary, I. 318.

What need we care about his subsistence, sae lang as he asks nae thing frae huz, ye ken. Sout, Rob Roy, xxiv. huzzt, v. i. [Imitative: cf. buzzl and hizz, hiss, whizz.] To buzz; hum; murmur.

Unitzz. J To Buzz, than, and the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a huzzing noise, wee find by experience that it forsheweth tempest and stormie weather.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvili. 35.

But summun 'ull come ater meä mayhap wi' 'is kittle o'

Huzzin' an' maäzin' the biessed feälds wi' the Divil's oan team. Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Old Style.

huzza, huzzah (hu-zä' or -zā'), interj. [⟨G. hus-sa, auother form of hurrah: see hurrah.] Variants of hurrah. Sometimes huzzay.

You begin to be something too old fer us, we are for the brisk *Huzza's* of Seventeen or Eighteen.

Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i.

"There are woodcocks for supper," says my iord, "Huz-ty!" Thackeray, Henry Esmond, II. vii.

The company rose twice and manifested their approlation by nine huzzas.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., 1. 120.

huzza (hu-zä' or -zā'), v. I. intrans. Same as

With that I huzzaed, and took a jump across the table. Tatler. No. 45.

II. trans. Same as hurrah.

He was huzzaed into the court by several thousand of weavers and clothiers.

Addison.

huzzy, n. See hussyl.
hw. The original form, in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, of the consonant sequence now written wh. For all words so be-

ginning, see under wh.

hwang (hwäng), n. See fung-hwang.

hylt, a. An obsolete spelling of high.

hy²t, v. An obsolete spelling of hie.

hy³ (hi), interj. See hi.

hyacinet, n. A corrupt form of hyacinth.

Deepe empurpled as the Hyacine. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 54.

hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), u. [In older E. jacinth, jacint (see jacinth), < OF. hyacinthe, < L. hyacinthus, < Gr. ιάκανθος, the hyacinth (a plant-name appar. comprehend-

ing the blue iris, the gladiolus, and the larkspur); also a precious stone of blue color (prob. not the mod. hyacinth, but perhaps the sapphire); ori-giu obscure; according to one conjecture, connected with lov (*Fiov) = L. vio-la, violet. Doublet jacinth, jacint.] 1. An ornamental bulbous cinth, jacint.] 1. An ornamental bulbous plant of the genus Hyacinthus (H. orientalis), natural order Liliaceæ. It is a native of the Levant, and grows in ahnndance shout Aleppo and Bagdad. The root is a tunicated builb; the leaves are broad and green; the scape is erect, bearing numerous often drooping bell-shaped flowers of almost ali colors, and both single- and double-flowered. The hyacinth appears first to have been cnitivated as a garden-flower by the Dutch about the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was introduced into England about the end of that century, and is new one of the most popular of cuitivated bulbous plants. [The so-called yellow sickness of the hyacinth is produced by a parasitic bacterium which occurs as yellow sliny masses in the vessels. "In the resting bulb the bacteria are confined to the vascular bundles of the bulb-scales; at flowering time they are found also in the leaves, and not in the vessels only, but in the parenchyma also, where they fill the intercellular spaces, (and) destroy the cells." (De Bary, Comp. Morph. and Biol., p. 482.)]

The ietter'd hyacinths of darksome hue, And the sweet violet, a sable blue.



The letter'd hyacinths of darksome hue,
And the sweet violet, a sable blue,
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, x.

Sheets of hyacinth
That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro'the earth.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Tenayson, Guinevere.

2. By transfer, a plant of some other genus. The California hyacinth is a plant of the illiacous genus Brodie; the Cape hyacinth, Scilla corymbosa and S. brachyphylla; the fair-haired hyacinth, Muscari comosum; the grape-hyacinth, or globe-hyacinth, Muscari comosum; the illy-hyacinth, Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus; the Missouri hyacinth a plant of either of the genera Hesperanthus and Brodie; the hyacinth of Pern, Scilla Peruviana; the star-hyacinth, Scilla amæna; the starch-hyacinth, Muscari racemosum; the tassel-hyacinth, Muscari comosum; the wild hyacinth, Camassia (Scilla) Fraseri.

3. (a) Among the ancients, a gem of bluishviolet color, supposed to be the sapphire. (b) In modern usage, a gem of a reddish-orange color which is a variety of the mineral zircon. Some

varieties of garnet and topaz also receive this name.

Dishes of agat set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, hyacinths, and rubies.
B. Jonson, Aichemist, ii. 1.

4. In her., the tineture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones. See blazon.—5. In ornith., a purple gallinule, as of the genus Ionornis or Porphyrio; a sultan.—Hyacinth beans. See Egyptian beans, under bean! hyacinthian (hi-a-sin'thi-au), a. Same as hyacinthian

hyacinthine (hī-a-sin'thin), a. [< L. hyacinthinus, < Gr. ὑακινθινος, hyacinthinus, < ὑακινθος, hyacinth: see hyacinth.] 1. Made or consisting of hyacinth; resembling hyacinth in color or

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering.

Milton, P. L., iv. 301.

Her lips more fragrant than the summer air; And sweet as Scythian musk her hyacinthine hair. Sir W. Jones, Paiace of Fortune.

They [Manhattan Island garnets] do not . . . possess the hyacinthine has of the Alaskan examples, and are less translucent. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 311.

2. Very beautiful or attractive: in allusion to Hyacinthus, a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo.

ollo.

The hyacinthine boy, for whom
Morn well might break and April bloom.

Emerson, Threnody.

Morn well might break and April bloom.

Emerson, Threnody.

Hyacinthus (hi-a-sin'thus), n. [NL., < L. hyacinthus: see hyacinth.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plauts, including about 30 species, natives of central Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is charscterized by having the perianth infundibuliform-campanulate, not constricted at the throst, the lobes shorter, or rarely longer, than the tube, and the stamens fixed in the tube or throst, with slender filaments dilated at the base. H. orientalis has been long celebrated for the endless varieties which culture has produced from it. H. Romanus (the Roman hyacinth), a small white-blossomed species, is often grown as an early spring flower; there is also a paic-hiue Roman hyacinth, H. amethystic nus is the amethyst or Spanish hyacinth, and H. candicans the white Cape hyacinth. See cut under hyacinth.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz), n. pl. [L., < Gr. Yáōɛ (sing. Yáɛ not used), prob. < vɛ (cf. LGr. ovác, a sow) = L. sus, a pig, swine, like the equiv. L. suculæ, the Hyades, lit. 'piglings,' < sus, a pig: see Sus, sow², and swine. But the ancient derivation was < Gr. vev, rain, whence Virgil calls them Pluviæ, 'rainy' (see pluvious). See also the def.] 1. In astron., a group of about seven stars, of which tho principal is Aldebaran, in the head of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun. In Greek mythelogy the Hyades were originally nymphs who nursed the hifant Bacchus, and were transformed into stars in compassion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother, who was torn to pieces by a wild beast. Also Hyads.

Thro's cudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea.

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea. Tennyson, Ulysses.

2. [Used as a singular.] In entom., a genus of lepidopterous insects. Boisdural.

Hyads (hī'adz), n. pl. Same as Hyades, 1.

Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The Piciads, Hyads, and the Northern Car.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 207.

Dryden, tr. of Virgit's Georgics, i. 207.

Hyæna (hī-ē'nā), n. [NL., < L. hyæna, hyena: see hyena.] I. (a) The typical genus of the family Hyænidæ. There are two living species of the genus in its restricted use: the common striped hyena, H. striata, and the brown hyena, H. brunnea. The spotted hyena is H. crocuta, or Crocuta maculata. The genus is now confined to the warmer parts of the old world, but the cave-hyens, H. spelæus, formerly inhabited much of Europe, its remains being now found in caverns in Germany, France, and England. See cut under hyena. (b) [l. c.] The Linnean specific name of Canis hyæna, equivalent to the modern family Hyenidæ.—2. In ichth., a genus of fishes. Oken, 1816.—3. [l. c.] See hyena.

Hyænarctidæ (hī-e-nārk'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL.,

Hymaarctide (hi-e-nark'ti-de), n. pl. [NL., (Hymaarctos + -idm.] A family of fossil arctoid mammals, the type of which is the genus

Hyænarctos (hī-e-nārk'tos), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. vava, hyena, + ἀρκτος, a bear: see arctic.] A genus of fossil bear-like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene, referred to the Ursidæ, or made the type of a family Hyænarctide. The genus, established by Cautley and Falconer, is equivalent to Agriotherium of Wagner, Sivalarctos and Amphiarctos of De Blainville, and Hemicyon of Lartet. Fossii remains referred to this genus have been named H. hemicyon and H. insignis.

hyænic, a. See hyenic. Hyænidæ (hī-en'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hyæna + -idæ.] A family of Feræ fissipedia, belonging

to the series **Eluroidea lyamiformia;* the hyenas. They have 3 incisors and 1 canine on each side above and below, 4 premolars in each upper and 3 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 molar on each side above and below—in all 34 toeth, which are very strong. The large molars are close together; the upper true molars are reduced in size, and thebreular; and the lower true molars and last upper premolar are sectorial. The feet are digitigrade, with liunt non-retractife claws; the tail is short and bushy; the eyes and ears are prominent; and the tongne is rough with prickles. There are two genera, Hyæna and Crocuta. With Hyænidæ proper is sometimes associated the genus Proteles, now nanally made the type of a family Protelidæ. See hyena.

hyæniform, a. See hyeniform.

Hyæniformia (hī-en-i-fôr'mi-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Hyæna + L. forma, form.] A group or series of **Eluroidea*, constituted by the families Hyænidæ and Protelidæ, having 34 or 32 teeth, no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw, no septum of the auditory bulla, and digitigrade feet. to the series Eluroidea hyaniformia; the hye-

hyanine, a. See hyenine.

Hyanine, a. See hyenine.

Hyanodon (hi-en'ō-don), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. taiva, hyena, + όδους (όδουτ-) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene and Lower Miocene, of uncertain systematic position. They had apparently 44 teeth, of a canine type; the fourth upper premolar and first lower molar were actorial, and all the aucceeding teeth were also sectorial, but not tuberculate as in existing carnivores. In H. leptorhynehus, for example, the last lower molar is the largest and most completely sectorial of the acries. This aspecies is described by Boyd Dawkins, from the Upper Eccene of Hordwell. Many other species have been found in both Europe and America. The animals were about as large as leopards.

Hyænodontidæ(hi-en-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., (Huænodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of extinct cene and Lower Miocene, of uncertain system-

⟨Hyænodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of extinct carnivorous mammals, represented by the genus Hywnodon.

hyænoid, a. See hyenoid. Hyalæa, n. See Hyalea, 1. Lamarek, 1799. Hyalæidæ (hī-a-lē'i-dē), n. pl. See Hyaleidæ. lantraine.

Hyalea (hī-ā'lē-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iάλεος, of glass, ⟨ v̂aλος, glass: see hyaline.]
Hyaleidæ: a synonym of Cavolinia. Also wrongly spelled Hyalæa. Lamarck, 1801; Cuvier, 1817. See cut under Cavolinia.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Guenée, 1854.
Hyaleacea (hī-ā-lē-ā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hyaleacea (hī-ā-lē-ā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hyalonemidæ (hī-a-lō-nem'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hyalonema + -idæ.] A family of hexactinelline sponges, of the genus Hyalea. Also wrongly spelled Hyaleacea. Menke, 1828.
Hyaleidæ (hī-ā-lē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hyalea + -idæ.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, taking name from the genus Hyalea; the glassshells: synonymous with Cavoliniidæ. Also

shells: synonymous with Cavoliniida. (wrongly) Hyaleida and Hyalida.

hyalescence (hi-a-les'ens), n. [\(\) hyalescen(t) + -ee.] The process of becoming, or the quality or state of being, glassy in texture or trans-

ity or state of being, glassy in texture or transparency; glassiness.

hyalescent (hi-a-les'ent), a. [< Gr. ναλος, glass, +-escent.] Becoming hyaline; exhibiting hyalescence; hyaloid.

hyalin (hi'a-lin), n. [< LL. hyalinus, < Gr. νάλνος, of glass: see hyaline.] The chief nitrogenous constituent of hydatid cysts, containing about 5 per cent. of nitrogen. When boiled with sulphuric acid it is said to yield δ0 per cent. of its weight of n dextroortstory augar. Gampee.

hyaline (hi'a-lin), a. and n. [= F. hyaline = Sp. hialino = Pg. hyalino, < Ll. hyalinus, < Gr. νάλνος, of glass, < νάλος, also νέλος, glass, a word said to be of Egyptian origin; glass was first made in Egypt.] I. a. Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass; crystalline; transparent: as, the hyaline or crystalline lens of the eye. In anatomy the word is apecifically applied to the eye. In anatomy the word is specifically applied to the purest or most typical kind of cartilage, as that of the fetal skeleton, articular ends of adult bones, etc., as distinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—Hyatinguished from fibrocartilage and other varieties.—Hyaline cartilage. Secartilage.—Hyaline degeneration, in pathol., transformation of tissues into a glassy substance resembling lardaceous tissue, but not giving its chemical reactions. It affects the walls of the blood-vessels, involuntary nuscular fiber, and apparently interstitial connective tissne. Also called vitreous, fibrinous, and veavy degeneration.—Hyaline layer, Kölliker's name of the innermost layer of a hair-follicle.

II. n. 1. A glassy or transparent substance

Witness this new-made world, another heaven, From heaven-gate not far, founded in view On the clear hyaline, the glassy sea.

Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

Specifically—(a) The hyaloid membrane of the eye. See hyaloid. (b) Hyaline cartilage. See cartilags. (c) A pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous division of cells or originates cell-nuclei; hyaloplasm. hyalite (hi'a-lit), n. [$\langle Gr. \hat{v}a\lambda oc, glass, + -ite^2$. Cf. Gr. $\hat{v}a\lambda \hat{v}r$, of glass.] A pellucid variety of one proceeding celebrate the contraction of the contracti

opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. It is

white, sometimes with a shade of yellow, blue, or green, and occurs in small betryoidal incrnatations, especially on bassitic rocks. Also called Muller's glass.

hyalithe (hi'a-lith), n. [Contr. < Gr. ὐαλος, glass, + λίθος, stone.] A strong, dark-colored glass, sometimes used as a substitute for porceloin. celain

hyalitis (hī-a-lī'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. iaλoς, glass (with ref. to the vitreous humor), + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the vitreous humor.

humor.
hyalo-, [⟨Gr. ναλο-ς, glass; see hyaline.] An element in some scientific compounds, meaning 'glass.' As a prefix to names of rocks, it indicates that the forms thus designated are in a mere or less completely vitrified condition: thus, hyalo-andesite, hyalo-bassit, hyalo-trachyte, etc.
hyalograph (hī-al'ō-grāf), n. [⟨Gr. ναλος, glass, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for etching on a transparent surface.

hyalography (hi-a-log'ra-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. vaλος, glass, + -γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hyaloid (hi'a-loid), a. and n. [⟨ LL. hyaloides, glass-green, ⟨ Gr. vaλοειδής, like glass, ⟨ vaλος, glass, + είδος, form.] I. a. Hyaline; transported glass. glass, + \$idoc, form.] I. a. Hyaline; transparent; glassy.—Hyaloid canal. See canall.—Hyaloid membrane, the capsule of the vitreous humor of the eye; a delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane, investing the vitreous body except in front, where it is continuous with the auspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. See second cut under eye!.

II. n. The hyaloid membrane.

hyaloiditis (hī*a-loi-dī'tis), n. [NL., < hyaloid + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

hyalomelan (hi-a-lom'e-lan), n. [ζ Gr. ὐαλος, glass, + μέλας (μέλαν-), black.] One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varieties of basalt, under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals. See tuckylyte and obsidion

genera, as Pheronema, Stylocalyx, and Poliopogon. Also Hyalone-

hyaloplasm (hī'a-lō-plazm), n. [$\langle Gr. \hat{v}a\lambda o c$, glass, $+\pi\lambda \acute{a}\sigma\mu a$, anything formed: see plasm.] A clear, homogeneous protoplasm; hvaline.

matidæ.

The subdivisions within the fibre are the "primitive tubules," and these contain the "hystoplasm," which is the true nervons substance.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 487.

A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous hyaloptasm.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI.

[ii. 199.

hyaloplasmic (hī/a-lō-plaz'mik), Having the character of hya-

hyalopterous (hī-a-lop'te-rus), a. [⟨Gr. iαλος, glass, + πτερόν, wing.] Having hyaline or transparent wings, as an insect.

hyalosiderite (hī 'a-lō-sid'e-rīt), n. [⟨Gr. iαλος, glass, + σιδερίτης, of iron, ⟨σίδηρος, iron: see siderite.] A brown ferruginous variety of olivin or chrysolite.

onvin or chrysolite.

hyalospermous (hī'a-lō-sper'mus), a. [⟨ Gr. vāλος, glass, + σπέρμα, seed.] Having transparent seeds. [Rare.]

Hyalospongiæ (hī'a-lō-spon'ji-ē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. vāλος, glass, + σπογγιά, a sponge.] A superfamily group of sponges, equivalent to Hexactinellidæ or Hyalonemidæ in a broad sense; the class every service. actinetitate or Hydionemiae in a broad sense; the glass-sponges. In Claus's system of classification the Hydiospongiæ are the fourth order of the class Spongiæ, characterized as aponges with a firm, often hyaline, latticework of 6-rayed silicious spleulea, which may be cemented together by a stratified sillicious aubstance.

hyalotekite (hī"a-lō-tē'kīt), n. [Prop. *hyalotecite, ⟨ Gr. v̄aλoς, glass, + τήκειν, melt, + -ite².] A silicate of lead with barium and calcium from Sundon.

cium, from Sweden. It occurs in white te gray crystalline masses, with a vitreous to greasy luster, and fuses easily to a clear glass.

Hyas (hi'as), n. [NL.: see Hyades.] A genus birds: same as Cursorius.

of birds: same as cursorius.

Hyawa gum. See gum².

hybernaclet, n. An obsolete form of hibernacle.

hybernatet, hybernationt. Obsolete forms of hibernate, libernation.

Hyblæan (hi-ble'au), a. [<L. Hyblæus, < Hybla, Hyble, < Gr. "7½", see def.] Pertaining to Hybla, an ancient city on the coast of Sicily, north of Syracusc, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hyble is of Syracuse, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills. The honey of Hybls is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Mount Hybla. The city was closely connected and finally apparently identical with the later one of Megara (Megara Hyblea). It was also called Hybla Minor, to distinguish it from another Stellian town, Hybla Major. Hyblocodon (hi-bok' $\ddot{\phi}$ -don), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\beta\delta c$, humpbacked, $+\kappa\omega\delta\omega v$, a'bell.] The typical genus of the family Hybocodonidæ. Agassiz, 1860.

Hybocodonidæ (hī-bok- \bar{v} -don'i-d \bar{v}), n.pl. [NL., $\langle Hybocodon + ide.$] A family of gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, represented by the genus Hybocodon.

hybodont (hib'ō-dont), a. and n. [\langle Hybodus (hybodont-), q. v.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hybodontidæ. Also

eladodont.

II. n. A fish of the genus Hybodus or family Hybodontide.

Hybodontide.

Hybodontes (hib- $\bar{\phi}$ -don't $\bar{\phi}$ z), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $i \nu \beta \delta c$, humpbacked, $i \nu \beta \delta c$, a hump, $+ i \delta \delta o \nu c$ ($\delta \delta \delta o \nu \tau$ -)

= E. tooth.] A group of fossil sharks, corresponding to the family Hybodontide. Agassiz.

hybodontide. (hib- $\bar{\phi}$ -don'tid), n. One of the Hubodontida

Hybodontidæ.

Hybodontidæ (hib-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl.: [NL., < Hybodus (-dont-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil sharks, typified by the genus Hybodus. They are characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases, which have a large cnap or cone, and two or more lesser secondary cones on the sides. The fin-spines are grooved, and attnated in front of each of the two dorsal fins; the skin is covered with sparse shagreen. The family prevailed throughout the Oolitic, Irlassic, and Cretaceous periods. In Owen's system of classification the family, together with the cestracionidæ, composes the suborder Cestraphori of the order Plagiostomi. The species were very closely related to the Heterodontidæ or Cestracionidæ, and are by some referred to that family.

Hybodus (hib'ō-dus), n. [NL., < Gr. tβός, humpbacked, tβος, a hump, + δοοις (δοοντ-) = E. tooth.] The typical genus of Hybodontidæ. Agassiz.

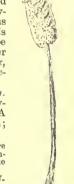
Agassiz.

hybrid (hī'brid or hib'rid), n. and a. [Formerly hybride; $\langle F. hybride = \text{Sp.} hibrido = \text{Pg.} hybrido = \text{It.} ibrido, <math>\langle L. hybrida, hibrida, ibrida, a mongrel, a hybrid. The spelling hybrida rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from <math>\text{Gr.} i\beta\rho\nu_{S}$ ($i\beta\rho\nu_{S}$), insult, wantonness, outrage.] I. n. 1. The offspring or progeny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more arises transect as geny of animals or plants of different varieties, species, or genera; a half-breed or cross-breed; a mongrel. Hybrid animals are more or less frequent according to the less or greater zoological difference of their parents. Thus, the commonest are those resulting from the union of opposite sexes of varieties of the same species; and these hybrids are in fact of much more frequent occurrence than has usually been supposed. Hybrids or half-breeds of the human race are among the best-known examples, and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is very frequent. The most familiar hybrids between distinct species are mules, bred between the horse and the ass. Hybrids between different genera are rare; but they occur, as in the case of the cross between the dog and the fox. The fertility of hybrids among themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearnees of their parents, fertile hybrids between varieties being common, those between species lesses, those between genera least so. Hybrids between distinct species are commonly Infertile, at least with one another, though they may propagate with an individual of the pure breed of either parent. The natural tendency is thus for hybrids to die out unless artificially kept up by repeated cross-breeding. But the degree of aterility is not always dependent solely upon the zoological affinity of the parents, for reciprocal hybrids of the same two species may differ in this respect. In botany a hybrid is an individual which results from the union of the male element of one species of plant with the female of another, a process frequently occurring in oaks, willows, etc. The resulting offspring resembles both parents, yet differs in certain mere or less marked characters from either. A graft-hybrid is an individual, or a part of an individual, which results from the grafting of one species upon the stock of another species. Ordinarily the ingrafted species retains its individual peculiarities nearly or quite intact, yet, as stated above, it may in exceptional cases become a sor

Hence—2. Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things, or comes from two different sources, as a word formed of elements from two different languages. See II., 2.— Reciprocal hybrids, hybrids the sexes of whose respective parents are reversed. Thus, the mule of a stailion and a she-ass, and the mule of a jackass and a mare, are reciprocal hybrids.

II. a. 1. Produced from the union of oppo-

site sexes of two different or distinct varieties,



Hence—2. Of heterogeneous origiu; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, as a word formed from two different languages, architecture combining diverse styles, etc. Hybrid words of various kinds abound in English. Examples are bank-rupt, dis-belief, atone-ment, and cat-able, in which Teutonic and Latin elements are joined. In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned, though many have been retained in science; it is not regarded as an infringement of the laws of precedence to rectify or wholly reject them. A word bodily transferred from Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin inflections is not regarded as a hybrid; but if Greek and Latin inflections for Greek and Latin stems are mixed it is so regarded. Some hybrids have come into general use, and have been allowed to remain.—Hybrid porcelain, a ceramic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of Chins, nor the soft-paste porcelain discovered in France, much used in Europe before the discovery of the secret of hard porcelain by Böttcher at Meissen. Quartz and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware, with but little kaolin.—Hybrid syllogism, an indirect syllogism.

hybridation (hi-bri- or hib-ri-dā'shen), n. [hybridation. Same as hybridatation. [Rare.]

The theory of hybridation advocated by some ostreiculturists

The American, V. 88.

hybridisable, hybridisation, etc. See hybrid-

hybridism (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dizm), n. [< hybrid + -ism.] 1. The state or condition of being hybrid; the character of a hybrid. Also hy-

Until recently, the interest attaching to hybridism was almost entirely of a practical nature.

G. J. Romanes, Encyc. Brit., XII. 422.

The act of hybridizing; the production or formation of hybrids of any kind.

hybridist (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dist), n. [\(\lambda\) hybridises. Quarterly Rev. +-ist.] One who hybridizes. Quarterly Rev. hybridity (hī- or hi-brid'i-ti), n. [< hybrid, a., +-ity.] Same as hybridism, 1.

The test of hybridity cannot be applied in one case in ten thousand. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 161.

The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and hybridity had shown that . . . crosses between slightly different varieties led to increased fertility.

The Century, XXV. 427.

hybridizable (hi'bri- or hib'ri-dī-za-bl), a. [

hybridize + -able.] Capable of hybridizing or

of being hybridized; able to produce hybrid

offspring by crossing with another species.

Also spelled hybridisable.

Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed, even in gardens, where they are so often operated upon under circumstances most favourable to the production of hybrids.

J. D. Hooker.

hybridization (hī/bri- or hib/ri-di-zā/shgu),
n. [hybridization (hybridize+-ation.] The act or process of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; cross-fertilization; cross-breeding. See hybrid,
n, 1. Also hybridisation.

For anything we can show to the contrary, many existing species may have had their origin in hybridisation.

Lond. Jour. Sci., CXXIV, 190.

hybridize (hī'bri- or hib'ri-dīz), v.; pret. and pp. hybridized, ppr. hybridizing. [< hybrid + -ize.] I. trans. I. To cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

Yet in some other genera [than Primula], species which are not heterostyled, and which in some respects appear not well adapted for hybrid-fertilisation, have likewise been largely hybridized.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 55.

Hence-2. To form or construct in a hybrid

Hence—2. To form or construct in a hybrid manner, as words.

II. intrans. To produce a hybrid or hybrids; cross or interbreed, as two different varieties or species of plants or animals.

Also spelled hybridise.

hybridizer (hi'bri- or hib'ri-di-zer), n. One who crosses different varieties or species, etc., to produce hybrids; a hybridist. Also spelled hybridiser.

The evidence from fertility addreed by different hybridieers.

Darwin, Origin of Species (6th ed.), p. 237.

It is important to remark that hybridisers usually experiment with very distinct species.

A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 310.

hydatid (hi'dā-tid), n. and a. [Cf. L. hydatis (-id-), a water-colored gem, < Gr. iδατίς (-id-), a drop of water, a water-vesicle, hydatid, a gem, < iδωρ (iδατ-), water: see hydra, hydro-.] I. n.

1. In pathol., a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its larval state, especially in man by Tænia eehinococcus. The name has also been applied loosely to various other cysts filled with a watery fluid. More fully called a false hydatid.

2. In zool, the encysted larval state of the wandered scolex of a tapeworm, especially of Tunia

celinococcus. Its character was formerly misunderstood, and it was called Echinococcus hominis when occurring in man. Other true hydatids, in a zoological sense, are called eysticerci and conurses. See echinococcus, cysticercus, conure, and cut under Tamia.

cysticerci and ccenures. See echinococcus, cysticercus, cœnure, and cut under Tœnia.

This remarkably minute parasite [the hydatigenous tapeworm, Tœnia echinococcus], though not resident in man in its adult condition, is nevertheless in one of its larval stages of frequent occurrence in the human body. Whilst the full-grown creature seldom attains the fourth of an inch in length, the larvæ, on the other hand, acquire a prodigions size. The latter are familiarly known to the [medical] profession under the name of hydatids.

T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1886), p. 55.

Hydatid of Morgagni, in anat., a name applied to the one or more small pedunculated growths which lie beside the globus major of the epididymis, and are formed mainly of connective tissue and blood-vessels. They are commonly regarded as the remains of Müller's duct.

II. a. In zoöl., encysted; being in the cystic state, as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a cysticercus, cœnure, or echinococcus.

hydatidiform (hi-da-tid'i-fôrm), a. [< Gr. i'da-rig(-td-), a hydatid, + I. forma, form.] Resembling or having the character of a hydatid. Also hydatiform.

hydatiform.

They [tubes in the organ of Rosenmüller] are flexuous, of unequal calibre, and sometimes the seat of cystic or hydatidiform enlargements.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 29.

formation of hybrids of any kind.

To tack on to a Gothic root a classical termination (and vice versa) is to be guilty of Hybridism. . . . Hybridism is the commonest fault that accompanies the introduction of new words.

Latham, Eug. Lang., §§ 247, 248.

Inappropriate hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

H. Drummond, Natural Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Pref., p. xiii.

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

Latham, Eug. Law in Spiritual World, [Pref., p. xiii.]

hydatigenous (hī-dā-tij'e-nus), a. [< hydatid +-genous.] Bearing or producing hydatids: as, a hydatigenous tapeworm.

Hydatigenous formations connected with the chorion.

T. S. Cobbold.

Hydatina (hi-dat'i-nä), n. [NL., < Gr. ὑδάτνος, of water, watery, ' ὑδωρ (ὑδατ-), water.] I. A genus of mollusks. Sehumacher, 1817.—2. A genus of retifers, typical of the family Hydatinidæ, containing such species as H. senta, one of the best known of the wheel-animalcules. Ehrenberg, 1830. See cut under Rotifera.

Hydatina scata is a classical animal, because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehrenberg studied the anatomy of this group of animalcules. The broad body has only a very short foot-stalk, which is forked behind. The mouth is armed with two jaws and many teeth. There are no eye-specks whatsoever. The cuticle is delicate and soft.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 205.

is delicate and soft. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 205. Hydatinidæ (hī-dā-tin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydatina, 2, + -idæ.] A family of schizotrochous rotifers, typified by the genus Hydatina. The trochal disk or wheel-organ is transverse and has ciliated prominences, the wreath is double, the trophi are malleste, and the foot is fureste. There are many genera besides Hydatina, such as Diylena, Notommata, and Monocerca. hydatis (hī'dā-tis), n. A hydatid. hydatism (hī'dā-tizm), n. [⟨ Gr. vôωρ (vðar-), water, + -ism.] In med., a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body.

of the body

hydatoid (hī'dā-toid), a. and n. [\(\text{Gr. \$i\sigma a \tau \ceil\sigma i} \), like water, ζύδωρ (ὐδατ-), water, + είδος, form.] I. α. Watery; aqueous; resembling water in

1. a. Watery; aqueous; resembing water in any way; specifically, in anat., pertaining to the aqueous humor of the eye.

II.† n. 1. The aqueous humor of the eye, as distinguished from the vitreous humor.—2. The investing membrane of the aqueous humor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

mor, as distinguished from the hyaloid investing the vitreous humor.

hydelt, hyde2t, hyde3t. An obsolete spelling of hide1, hide2, hide3.

hydert, n. [< F. hydre, a water-adder: see hydra.] A water-snake. Cotgrave.

Hydnei (hid'nē-ī), n. pl. [NL. (Fries, 1836), < Hydnum + -ei.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus Hydnum.

hydnoid (hid'noid), a. [< NL. Hydnum + Gr. eidoc, form.] Resembling in form or structure the genus Hydnum.

species, or genera; half-bred; cross-bred; mongrel. See I.

The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera, but even those classed in distinct families—as the pheas at and the black grouse—sometimes produce hybrid off-spring in a state of nature, is itself an argument against there being any constant infertility between the most closely allied species.

A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 311.

Hence—2. Of heterogeneous origin; having a mixed character; combining diverse elements, as a word formed from two different languages, found in the tissue, formed by a tænia in its hydroc. In the properties of hydrox, an ediplectic of hydrochy in the friends, a. [Cf. L. hydrox]

Hydra Hydrum (hid'num), n. [NL., < Gr. volvov, an ediplectic of hydrox, an ediplectic of hydrox, and the friends, and the first transfer of hydrox of hydrox of hydrox, an ediplectic of hydrox, an ediple

Hesse.
hydra (hī'drā), n.; pl. hydras, hydra (-drāz, -drē). [= F. hydre, < L. hydra, < Gr. iδρα, Ionic iδρη, the Lernæan serpent, masc. iδρος, a watersnake, the ringed snake, Coluber natrix, also a smaller kind of water-animal (= Lith. udra, an otter, = OBulg. vydra = Pol. vydra = Russ. vuidra, an otter, = OHG. otter = AS. oter, Ε. otter), < iδωρ (iδρ-), water: see otter, hydro-, and vater.] I. In Gr. myth., a monstrous serpent or dragon.

pent or dragon of the lake or marsh of Lerna in Argolis, represented as having nine heads, each of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by two new ones un-



Combat between Hercules and the Lernæan Hydra. (From an archaic Greek amphora.)

less the wound was cauterized. The destruction of this monster was one of the twelve labors of Hercules.

Another king! they grow like Hydras' heads. Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., v. 4.

Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence -2. Figuratively, multifarious evil; evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted.

And yet the hydra of my cares renews
Still new-born sorrows of her fresh disdain.

Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xv.

3. [cap.] An ancient southern constellation,

3. [cap.] An ancient southern constellation, representing a sea-serpent. It is of Babylonian origin, like most of the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations. It is bounded by the ancient constellations Conis Minor, Argo, Centaurus, Virgo, Corvus, Crater, Leo, and Cancer, and by the modern constellations Sextans and Monoceros (which separates it from Canis Major). It contains one star of the second magnitude, and about four hundred stars visible to the naked eye. eye. 4. In $zo\"{o}t$.: (a) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the Hy-

4. In zoöt.: (a) A venomous sea-snake; any one of the Hydrophide of the Indian ocean. G. Cuvier. (b) In Hydrozoa. (1) [cap.] A genus of freshwater polyps of very simple structure, typical of the family Hydride. Among the species are H. viridis, H. fusca, and H. vulgaris. The body has the form of a cylindrical tube, composed of two fundamental layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, the former containing in one variety green granules identical with the chlorophyl of plants. The base is disk-shaped, and by it the animal can attach itself to any body, being capable of shifting its position. The mouth is surrounded by a circle of extremely contractile tentacles, by which the animal obtainsits food, and which are richly endowed with the urticating organs of thread-cells common in the orthogeness of any kind, and no anal orifice. Each part of a hydra divided into simost any number of fragments will develop into a fresh independent polypite. Reproduction is effected by gemmation as well as by means of ova and sperm-cells. The genus is said to have been first described by Trembley in 1774, but it is attributed by Agassiz to Linnaus (1756), and the animal was described by A. van Leeuwenhoek in 1703. See cut under Hydrozoa.

The wonderful power which Hydra possesses of reproducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley, of Geneva, in the first half of the eighteenth century. He determined that even a small piece of Hydra vulgaris possesses the power, under favorable conditions, of developing into a perfect animal.

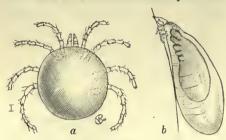
Stand. Nat. Hist., 1, 76.

(2) An individual or a species of the genus Hydra.(3) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan: so called from its resemblance to a species of the genus Hydra.—5. A form of self-registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits, with the object of increasing the surface ex-

posed to the air, and thus making the instruposed to the air, and thus making the instrument work with great rapidity.—Cor Hydræ, see corl.—Hydra tuba (pl. hydræ tubæ), in Hydroza, stage in the development of certain Discophora; as a classifying name, a larval form of such scalephs, which was supposed to be a distinct autimal. See expyhistona.

Hydrachna (hī-drak'nä), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + ἀχνη, foam, froth, chaff, the least bit (mite).] 1. A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781, at present restricted to those fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the

fresh-water mites in which the third joint of the



Hydrachna belostomæ. a, adult (line shows natural size); b, mature larva, with pupa forming within (highly magnified).

palpi is the longest, the beak is as long as the palpi, and the mandibles have sharp blades. These mites are parasite upon aquatic Insects, attaching themselves to species of Nepa, Ranatra, Dytiscus, etc., during what may be called the pupa-stage. H. belostomæ is often found upon bugs of the family Belostomidæ, especially Perthostoma aurantiaca.

2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family Dytiscidæ, containing such as the European H. tarda. Fabricius, 1801.

Hydrachnidæ (hī-drak'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hydrachna + -idæ.] A family of aquatic Acarida, typified by the genus Hydrachna; the watermites. The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin, and the body is apparently unsegmented. Most of the Hydrachnidæ Inhahit fresh water, and many are parasitle on mollusks, fishes, and aquatic insects. Other genera besides Hydrachna are Atax, Hydrochoreutes, Linnochares, Pontarachna, and Thalassarachna, the two last named being marine. Also written Hydrarachnidæ,

hydracid (hī-dras'id), n. [$\langle hydr(ogen) + acid.$] In chem., a halogen; an acid which does not contain oxygen.

In chem., a halogen; an acid which does not contain oxygen.
hydracrylic (hī-dra-kril'ik), a. [⟨ hydr(ogen) + acrylic.] Differing from acrylic by the addition of the elements of water, H₂O.—Hydracrylic acid, C₃H₆O₃, a monobasic lactic acid which when concentrated is a thick non-crystallizable acid syrup, and decomposes on heating into water and acrylic acid.
Hydractinia (hī-drak-tin'i-ä), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. υδωρ (υδρ-), water, + Actinia.] The typical genus of Hydractinidæ. H. echinata is an example. Colonies of these polyps may be found growing on shells, forming a delicate white moss-like structure.
Hydractinidæ (hī-drak-ti-nī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydractinia + -idæ.] A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ, of which tho type is the genus Hydractinia. These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of hydrorhize, whence simple or branched hydrocauli arise with three kinds of zoöids: ordinary nutritive zoöids of each sex; and a third kind, of stender form, without tentacles, but bearing cnidocells for the defense of the colony. The free medusæ have ocell at the base of the tentacles, but no otoliths. The fertilized ova develop Intoplanulas.
Hydradenhaga (hī-dra-def'a-gä), n. pl. [NL.,

Hydradephaga (hī-dra-def'a-gä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *hydradephagus: see hydradephagous.] The aquatic and adephageus beetles, gous.] The aquatic and adephageus beetles, comprising the two families Dytiscidæ and Gyrinidæ, in which the legs are fitted for swimming: distinguished from Geadephaga. Macleay, 1825. The group is also called Hydrocanthari.

hydradephagous (hī-dra-def'a-gus), a. [< NL. *hydradephagus, < Gr. ΰδωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + ἀδη-φάγος, gluttonous: see adephagous.] Aquatic and predatory, as certain beetles; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Hydradephaga.

Hydræ, n. Latin plural of Hydra.

hydræmia, hydræmic. See hydremia, hydræmic.

hydraform (hī'dra-fôrm), a. Same as hydri-

form.

hydragogic (hī-dra-goj'ik), a. Having the character or effect of a hydragogue.

hydragogue (hī'dra-gog), n. [⟨ F. hydragogue, ⟨ LL. hydragogus, conducting water, a plant so called, ⟨ Gr. iδραγωγός, conducting water, a water-carrier, an aqueduct, ⟨ iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + άγωγός, leading, ⟨ άγειν, lead, conduct: see agent.] In med.: (a) An active purgative, as jalap, which produces a great flux from the intestinal mem-

hydragogyt, n. [= Sp. hidragogia, < Gr. υδρα-γωγία, a conducting of water, < υδραγωγός, con-ducting water: see hydragogue.] The art of constructing aqueducts, or of conducting water through channels.

Hydragogie demonstrateth the possible leading of water by nature's law, and by artificiall help, from any head (he ing a spring standing or running water) to any other place assigned.

Dee, Pref. to Enclid (1570).

hydra-headed (hī'drā-hed'ed), a. Having numerous heads, like the Lernæan Hydra; hence, difficult of extirpation; self-renewing; springing up again after suppression, as abuses, vices, and the like.

Never Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose hts seat, and all at once,
As in this king. Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Hydralgæ (hī-dral'jē), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἱδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + L. alga, seaweed.] Same as Hydrophyta.

hydramnios (hī-dram'ni-os), n. **nydramnios** (hī-dram'ni-os), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\delta\omega\rho$ ($\dot{v}\delta\rho$ -), water, $+\dot{a}\mu\nu\dot{a}\sigma$, amnion.] In pathol., an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii. See

liquor and amnion.

Hydrangea (hī-dran' jē-ā; properly hī-dran-jē'ā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel: see angio-.] 1. A genus of shrubs or herbs, of the natural order Saxifrageæ, type of the tribe Hydrangeæ, containing about 33 spe-cies, natives of Asia and America, characterized by hydring the overwind friend a creft pulvations. by having the ovary inferior, 4 or 5 valvate pet-



Hydrangea arborescens. a, b, fertile and sterile flowers; c, fruit cut transversely; d, fruit entire.

als, 4 or 5 styles, free or connate at base, the fruit a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persistent. The common hydrangea, H. Hortensia, is a native of China. It was introduced into England by Sir J. Banks in 1790. It is a favorite for the heauty and size of its flowers, which form immense globular clusters, blue, plnk, or white. H. arboreseens, the wild American hydrangea, was introduced into European cultivation from Virginia in 1736; it is not much cultivated in the United States. H. quercifolia, the oak-leafed hydrangea, is wild from Georgia south, and is hardy at the north in cultivation. The genus is found in a fossil state, five extinct species having been described from the Miocene of Europe. Sometimes spelled Hydrangia.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.
hydrangead (hī-dran'jē-ad), n. [< Hydrangea + -ad¹.] A plant belonging to Lindley's order Hydrangeacew, now placed in the order Saxifrageæ, tribe a capsule, and the leaves deciduous or persis-

fragea, tribe

Hydrangcæ. Hydrangeæ (hī-dran' jē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P.de Candelle, 1830), (Hy-drangea + -eæ.] Atribe of plants of the natural order natural order Saxifragex. They are shrubs or trees with opposite exstipulate leaves, petals often valvate, stamens often epjegnous, and the ovary in most of the genera 3- to 5-celled.



brane, and consequently gives rise to very water, stery stools. (b) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic.

hydrant (hī'drant), n. [$\langle Gr. i\delta\omega\rho (i\delta\rho) \rangle$, water, tery stools. (b) A remedy believed to be capable of drawing off serum effused into any part directly from a main (particularly from a main of the body, as a cathartic of the above class or a diuretic. may be attached, or with a spout, or the like, and usually with a valve and pipe for the escape of the excess of water, in order to guard cape of the excess of water, in order to guard against freezing. The common form of a fire-hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing about two feet above the ground, as on the edge of a sidewalk, with a nozle to which the filling-hose or suction-pipe of a fire-engine can be attached. The valve is below, next to the main, and is so arranged that the closing of it opens the waste-pipe and frees the hydrant from water. See cut in preceding column. hydranth (hi'dranth), n. [< Hydra, 4, + Gr. avθoc, flower.] A polypite; the fundamental structural element in Hydra.

tural element in Hydrotural element in Hydrozoa. It consists (with various modifications) of a sac having at one end an ingestive or
oral aperture leading into a digestive cavity. The walls of the
sac are formed of at least two
cellular membranes, lnner and
outer, or endoderm and ectoderm, which have the morphological valence respectively of
the epithellum and epidermis
of the higher snimals. Between
these membranes a third layer,
the inesoderm, may be developed. See also cuts under Campanularia and Diphyidæ.

In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is



In an early stage of its existence every hydrozon is represented by a single hydranth, but, in the majority of the Hydrozoa, new hydranths are developed from that first formed by a process of gemmation or fission. Huxley.

formed by a process of germation or fission. Huxley. hydrapult ($h\bar{1}$ dra-pult), n. See hydropult. Hydrarchus ($h\bar{1}$ -drär'kus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $v\bar{v}\omega\rho$ ($v\bar{v}\rho$ -), water, + $a\bar{\rho}\chi\bar{v}\varsigma$, ruler, \langle $a\bar{\rho}\chi\epsilon\nu$, rule.] A genus of fossil cetaceans: same as Basilosaurus. Also Hydrarchos. Koch. hydrargillite ($h\bar{1}$ -drär' ji-līt), n. [\langle Gr. $v\bar{v}\omega\rho$ ($v\bar{v}\rho$ -), water, + $a\bar{\rho}\chi\nu\lambda\rho\varsigma$, white clay: see argillaceous.] A crystalline variety of gibbsite, a hydrous oxid of aluminium. hydrargiret, n. See hydrargyre.

hydrargiret, n. See hydrargyre.
hydrargochlorid, hydrargochloride (hī-drār-gō-klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), n. [< hydrarg(yrum) + chlorid.] A double chlorid of mercury and some other base: as, hydrargochlorid of ammonium monium.

monum.

hydrargyralt, a. [<hydrargyrum + -al.] Mercurial. Bailey.

hydrargyrate (hī-drār'ji-rāt), a. [<hydrargyrum + -atel.] Of or pertaining to mercury.

hydrargyret, n. [= Sp.hidrargirio = Pg.hydrargyrus, quick-silver: see hydrargyrum.] Quicksilver; mercury. Also spelled hydrargire.

Th'hidden lone that now-adayes doth holde

cury. Also spelled hydrargire.

Th' hidden lone that now-a-dayes doth holde
The Steel and Loadstone, Hydrargire and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

hydrargyria (hi-drār-jir'i-ā), n. [NL., < hydrargyrum.] Same as hydrargyriasis.
hydrargyrum.] Same as hydrargyriasis.
hydrargyrum+-iasis.] In pathol., mercurial poisoning; a merbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal system. Also called hydrargyrism, hydrargyrosis, hydrargyria, hydrargyrism, hydrargyrisis, hydrargyrism,
hydrargyria, hydrargysm. hydrargyric (hi-drär-jir'ik), a. [<hydrargyrum + -ic.] Pertaining to hydrargyrum, or mercury: mercurial.

cury; mercurial.

hydrargyrism (hī-drār'ji-rizm), n. [⟨hydrar-gyrum + -ism.] Same as hydrargyriasis.

hydrargyrum (hī-drār'ji-rum), n. [NL., ⟨L. hydrargyrus, ⟨Gr. ὐδράργυρος, quicksilver (as artificially prepared from cinnabar ore; native quicksilver was called ἀργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver'), ⟨ ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + ἀργυρος, silver: see argent.] Chemical symbol, Hg. Quicksilver: mercury. See mercury.

ver; mercury. See mercury. hydrargysm (hī-drār' jizm), n. Same as hy-

hydrargysm (hi-drar' jizm), n. Same as hydrargyriasis.
hydrarthrosis (hī-drar-thrō'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + ἀρθρωσις, a jointing: see arthrosis.] In pathol., the accumulation of serous liquid in a joint-eavity.
hydrarthrus (hī-drar'thrus), n. [NL., < Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + ἀρθρον, joint.] Same as hydrarthrosis.

hydrarthrosis.

Hydraspidæ (hī-dras'pi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hydraspis + -idæ.] Same as Hydraspididæ.

Hydraspididæ (hī-dras-pid'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hydraspis (-id-) + -idæ.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus Hydraspis. The head is depressed and covered with small polygonal plates, and the flat skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or less elevated occipital arch. The species inhabit South America and Australia. In Cope's system of classification

the family is limited to pleurodirons tortoises with three phalanges to most of the digits, and no zygomatic but a parietomastoid arch.

Hydraspis (hī-dras'pis), n. [NL. (Bell), \langle Gr. $i\partial\omega\rho$ ($i\partial\rho$ -), water, $+a\sigma\pi^i\varepsilon$, a shield.] The typical genus of Hydraspidide, containing such thresholds.

cal genus of Hydraspididæ, containing such turtles as the Brazilian H. maximiliani.

hydrastine (hī-dras'tin), n. [< Hydrastis + -ine².] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldenseal, Hydrastis Canadensis. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also hydrastia.—2. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. U. S. Dispensatory.

Hydrastis (hī-dras'tis), n. [NL. (said to allude to the active properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. vdop (vdp-), water, + dpav, act: see drastic.] A genus of North American plants, of the natural order Rannoulaeev. The only known species is

A genus of North American plants, of the natural order Ranneulacew. The only known species is H. Canadensis, a small perennial herb, with a thick knotted rootstock, a single radical leaf, and a simple 2-leafed hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish-white flower. It is sometimes used in dyeing, and gives a beautiful yellow color; hence the common names yellowroot, orangeroot, goldensed, and yellow puccoon.

hydratation (hi-drā-tā'shon), n. [\(\) hydrate + \(\) thin I can be what the means the common that the leaf of the common control of t

hydratation (hī-drā-tā'shon), n. [< hydrate + -ation.] Same as hydration.

hydrate (hī'drāt), n. [= F. hydrate; as Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, +-atel.] In chem., a compound of a class which may be regarded as formed upon the same type as water, or by the substitution of a metallic atom, or a basic radical, for one of the atoms of hydrogen in water; for example, HOH, water; KOH, potassium hydrate; NH₄OH, ammonium hydrate.—Croton-chloral hydrate. See croton.

hydrate (hī'drāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hydrated, ppr. hydrating. [= F. hydrater; as Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, +-ate².] 1. To combine or impregnate with water.—2. To form into a hydrate.

To hydrate the milk and cane-sugar.

Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 96.

Hydrated copper oxid. See copper.
hydration (hi-drā'shon), n. [\(\) hydrate + -ion.]
The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also hydra-

The truths he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the hydration of compounds, the transpiration and the diffusion of liquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 226.

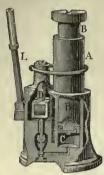
The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and hydration.

Science, 111. 511.

The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by temperature and pressure under conditions of chemical constitution and hydration.

Science, III. 511.

hydraulic (hi-drâ'lik), a. [\ F. hydraulique = Sp. hidrâulico = Pg. hydraulico = It. idraulico (cf. D. G. hydraulisch = Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ L. hydraulicus, \ Gr. idraulico, \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ L. hydraulicus, \ Gr. idraulico, \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ L. hydraulicus, \ Gr. idraulico, \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ L. hydraulicus, \ Gr. idraulico, \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ L. hydraulicus, \ Gr. idraulico, \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), \ Dan. Sw. hydraulisk, \

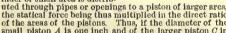


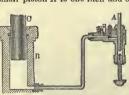
dicator, a gage to indicate the pressure of water.—
Hydraulic jack, a jack or lifting apparatus operated by means of some liquid, usually oil, acting against a piston or piunger, the presaure on the liquid being produced by a force-pump.—
Hydraulic lime, a species of lime that hardens in water, or which can be used for making hydraulic cement.—Hydraulic main, in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled with water to form a seal. The main serves as the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to convey the crude gas to the condenser.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and pressed.—Hydraulic mill, a form of crushing-mill in which sugar-cane is ateamed and



Hydraulic Mining

debris down into the sinice. The volume of water used is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the water being under a heavy head. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is sometimes as much as 6 or 8 inches, and the pressure from 100 to 200 feet. — Hydraulic mortar. See mortar.—Hydraulic organ, an old form of organ in which water was used to regulate the pressure of the air. Also called hydraulicon.—Hydraulic pivot, in mach., a device by which a film of water la introduced below the end of a vertical sxis to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called liquid bearing. E. H. Knight.—Hydraulic press, a press operated by the pressure of a liquid, under the action either of gravity or of some mechanical device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressure upon a body of water is distributed equally in all directions throughout the whole mass, whatever its shape. In the more common forms the pressure of a piston upon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio





Inpon a body of water in a cylinder of small area is distributed through pipes or openings to a piston of larger area, the statical force being thus multiplied in the direct ratio of the areas of the pistons. Thus, if the diameter of the small piston A is one inch and of the larger piston C in cylinder B is one foot, the area of C will be 144 times that of A; and if a load of one ton faapplied to A, C will exert an upward statics I a load of one ton faapplied to A, C will exert an upward statics over the large plunger ac that its upward statics. Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted against any material held in the frame. Since the power of a hydraulic press on the exerted in any direction, it is used as the besis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic block, crane, jack, dock, hoist, lift, punch, rail-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper and other materials. The pressure is applied to the water in the amaller cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, as a in the hydrostatic beliows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a lever or a screw, etc. Also called hydrostatic press and Bramah's press.—Hydraulic ram.

(a) A self-contained and automatic pump operated partly by the vis viva or living force acquired by intermittent

motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. A is the supply-pipe; E, the source of supply; B, a hollow ball-valve seating upwardly, of less diameter than the inside diameter of A, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water



than the inside diameter of Å, and having a specific gravity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the pressure of the water in A, and fall away from its seat when the water is at rest.

D is an air-chamber connected at the bottom with A, and near the hottom with a much smaller dischargepipe, F. C is a clack-valve. Water at first flows freely through A, by the ball-valve, and ont at B. The column in A soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the bail-valve to its seat, abruptly stopping the flow at B; but the living force of the column in A is new anficient to overcome the back pressure upon, and ifft, the valve C, and to force a part of the water from A into the chamber D. The discharge-pipe, F, being much smaller than A, the flow into D is temporarily much larger than the discharge from F. The confined air in D is therefore compressed. This pressure soon becomes sufficient to bring the liquid column in A to rest. The valve C then closes, but the pressure of the air in D still acts with diminishing force to expel water from D through F. The valve B now drops away from its seat, which sgain begins the series of operations, and so the action is indefinitely repeated. The water escaping from B is wasted. The machine can be used to raise water to a height many times greater than the available head. In another form this machine is adapted to draw water from a source independent of that which supplies the power for operating it. (b) The larger or lifting piston of a hydraulic press.—Hydraulic valve, an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup heing submerged in water, forming a water-seal, and closing the pipe against the passage of air or gasea. E. H. Knight.

hydraulical (hi-dra' li-kal), a. [Knydraulic +-al.] Same as hydraulical, or rather hydraulo pneu-

I look not on a human body as on a watch or a handmill, . . . but as an hydraulical, or rather hydraulo-pneumatical engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion.

Boyle, Works, p. 232.

hydraulically (hī-drâ'li-kal-i), adv. By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.

hydraulician (hī-drâ-lish'an), n. [< hydraulic + -ian.] One who is skilled in hydraulics. hydraulicity (hī-drâ-lis'ī-ti), n. [< hydraulic + -ity.] The qualities necessary for making hydraulic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.

hydraulicking (hī-drâ'li-king), n. [< hydraulicki) + -ing¹.] Hydraulic mining. See hydraulic.

hydraulicon (hī-drâ'li-kon), n. [⟨Gr. ὐδραὐλικον (sc. ὁργανον), the hydraulic organ: see hydraulic.] Same as hydraulic organ (which see, under hudraulic).

hydraulics (hī-drâ'liks), n. [Pl. of hydraulic: see-ies.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by which it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering of

hydraulist (hī-drâ'list), n. [$\langle hydraul(ic) + -ist.$] One who is skilled in hydraulics.

Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist). C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trana.), § 111.

hydrazine (hī'dra-zin), n. [< hydr(ogen) + az(ote) (*) + -ine².] 1. Diamide, H₄N₂, a colorless stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction.

—2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this gas by replacing one or more

of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, ethyl hydrazine, $C_2H_5N_2H_3$. hydremia, hydræmia (hī-drē'mi-ä), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. i\delta\omega\rho (i\delta\rho) \rangle$, water, $+ ai\mu a$, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of plasma in the

blood.

hydremic, hydræmic (hi-drem'ik), a. [< hydremia, hydræmia, + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydremia; affected with hydremia: as, a hydremic state of the blood.

hydrencephal (hi-dren'se-fal), n. [< hydrencephalus.] Same as hydrencephalon.

hydrencephalocele (hi-dren-sef'a-lō-sēl), n. [< Gr. δωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain, + κήλη, tumor.] 1. A cephalocele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.—2. A monster having this deformity. Dunglison.

hydrencephaloid (hi-dren-sef'a-loid), a. [< Gr. ὑδωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain, + εἰδος, form.] Same as hydrocephaloid.

hydrencephalon (hi-dren-sef'a-lon), n. A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also hydrencephal.

hydriad (hi'driad), n. [< Gr.
ὑδριάς (ὑδριαδ-),
of the water
(ὑδριάδες νύμφαι, water-nymphs), $\langle i\delta\omega\rho (i\delta\rho-), water.]$ In myth.,



Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts,

Hydria, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts.

hydriæ (hī'drie), n. pl. [L.] 1. Plural of hydria.—2. [cap.]
[NL.] A group of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.

a water-hymph.
hydriæ (hi'drihydriæ (hi'drihydrobiotite (hi-drō-bi'ō-tit), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ
hydric (hi'drik), a. [⟨ hydr(ogen) + -ic.] Pertaining to, combined with, or containing hydrogen.

hydrid¹, hydride (hi'drid, -drid or -drid), n. [⟨ Hydrogen of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the span hydra.

hydrobiotite (hi-drō-bī'ō-tit), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + βίος, life.]

hydrocarbon- +ate¹.] Carbureted hydrocarbon- hydrocarbonic (hi'drō-kär'bo-nāt), n. [⟨ hydrocarbone + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbonus (hī-drō-kār'bo-nūs), n. [⟨ hydrocarbone + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the sesential.

hydrocarbon- +icl.] Grbw-drocarbonic (hi'drō-kār'bo-nāt), n. [⟨ hydrocarbone + -ic.] Pertaining to or ha

consisting of hydrogen combined with an element, or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element: as, phosphorus hydrid; amyl hydrid.

hydrid² (hi'drid), n. A fresh-water polyp of the family Hydridæ; a hydra.

Hydridæ (hi'dridð), n. pl. [NL., < Hydra + -idæ.] 1. A family of hydrozoans, typified by the fresh-water genus Hydra, alone representing in some systems the suborder Eleuthero-blastea, of the order Hydroida. They are solitary polyps of simplest atructure, maturing the asxual products in the gastral wall, and also propagating asexually by budding or fission. The process of budding is similar to that which takes place in colonial hydromedusans, only the buds become detached so that the polyp remains solitary; therefore Claus and others consider the Hydridæ simply as a family of Hydromedusæ. See cut under Hydrozoa.

2. In Gray's classification, a group of serpents, containing the venomous sea-serpents or Hydrophidæ, with many harmless snakes belonging a solitary to several different families.

containing the venomous sea-serpents or Hydrophidæ, with many harmless snakes belonging properly to several different families. hydride, n. See hydrid!. hydriform (hi'dri-fôrm), a. [< NL. hydriformis, < hydra, q. v., + L. forma, shape.] Relating to or resembling a hydra, or one of the Hydroida; hydroid. Also hydraform. hydriodate (hi'dri-ō-dāt), n. [< hydriod(ie) + -ate¹.] A salt of hydriodic acid. hydriodic (hi-dri-od'ik), a. [< hydr(ogen) + iod(ine) + -ic.] Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine.—Hydriodic acid, HI, a colorless gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine, having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air. Its compounds with bases are called iodidæs. hydro- [< L. hydro- (> It. idro- = Sp. hidro-

points with basea are caned volumes. Fig. 18, hydro- [$\langle L, hydro- \langle \rangle$] It. $idro- = \mathrm{Sp.}\ hidro- = \mathrm{Pg.}\ F.\ hydro-), <math>\langle \mathrm{Gr.\ }id\rho_0-, \mathrm{before\ a\ }vowel\ i^{\delta}\rho_-,$ the usual combining form $(b^{\delta}a\tau-\mathrm{being\ }the\ usual\ derivative\ form)$ of $b^{\delta}\omega\rho$ (stem $i^{\delta}a\tau-$), water: see water.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'water.' In chemical compounds other than hydrogen it usually represents hydrogen it usually represents

ally represents hydrogen. hydroa (hī-drō'ā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\delta\omega\rho$ ($\dot{v}\delta\rho$ -), water, $+\dot{\phi}\dot{o}v$ = L. ovum, egg.] In pathol., a name of certain forms of vesicular or bulbous eruptions, usually regarded as forms of pemphigus, also of forms of herpes and herpes iris, and of sudamina.

of sidamina.

hydroadenitis (hī-drō-ad-e-nī'tis), n. [NL. (prop. *hydradenitis), < Gr. ἔδωρ (ἑδρ-), water, + NL. adenitis, q. v.] In pathol., inflammation of the sweat-glands.

hydroadipsia (hi"drō-a-dip'si-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + NL. adipsia, q. v.] In pathol., a lack of thirst.

hydrobarometer (hi*drō-ba-rom'e-ter), n. [⟨Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + E. barometer.] An instrument for determining the depth of the

hydrocaphalus

water.

hydro, water, + ἐντερου, intestine, + κήλη,
tumor.] Intestinal hermia the suc of which incloses water.

hydria (hi'dri-i), n.; pl. hydriæ (-ĉ.) [L., ⟨Gr. viologia, water-pot, viologia, viologia rax up to the prominent rounded eyes, reflexed rostrum, 4-jointed antennæ, and inconspieuous ocelli if any. They live on the surface of the water, and are collectively called vater-striders. hydrohenzamide (hī-drō-ben'za-mid or -mīd), n. [$\langle hydro(gen) + benzamide.$] A compound ($C_{21}H_{18}N_2$) obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on bitter-almond oil. hydrobiosis (hī'drō-bī-ō'sis), n. [$\langle Gr. i\delta\omega\rho (i\delta\rho-), water, + \beta ior, life, + -osis.$] The development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms.

can species.

ra-sit), n. [⟨ Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + borax (-ae-) + -ite².] A mineral of white color, resembling fibrous

and foliated gypsum. It is hydrated calcium and magnesium borate. hydrobranch (hī'drō-brangk), n. One of the Hudrobranchiata

Hydrobius globosus. (Line shows natural size.)

Hydrobranchia (hī-drō-brang'ki-ä), n. pl. Same

Hydrobranchia (hī-drō-brang'ki-ā), n. pl. Same as Hydrobranchiata (hī-drō-brang-ki-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + βράγχια, gills, + -ata.] In Lamarck's latest classification, a division of gastropods, distinguished from Pneumobranchiata, and containing species which breathe water only. The section imperfectly corresponds to the nudibranchiates, inferobranchiates, and tectibranchiates of Cuvier. hydrofranchiate (hī-drō-brang-ki-āt) a. Per-

hydrobranchiate (hī-drō-brang'ki-āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hydrobranchiata.

drobranchiata.

hydrobranate (hū-drō-brō'māt), n. [< hydrobromic + ateī.] A salt of hydrobromie acid: same as bromide. Also called bromhydrate.

hydrobromic (hī-drō-brō'mik), a. [< hydro(gen) + brom(ine) + -ic.] Composed of hydrogen and bromine.—Hydrobromic acid, HB, an acid prepared by bringing phosphorus and bromine together with a little water. It is a colorless gas, having a strong suffocating odor, fuming in the sir, and very soluble in water. Its salts are called bromides. The acid is somewhat used in medicine as a substitute for the bromides.

Hydrocampa (hū-drō-kam'pā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + κάμπη, caterpillar.] The typical genus of moths of the



Hydrocampa genuinalis. (About twice natural size.)

family Hydrocampidw, having conspicuous maxillary palpi, distinct ocelli, and a short proboscis. The larvælive hidden under floating leaves, and make

the carbon. A compound of hydrogen and carbon; the general name of any compound consisting of hydrogen and carbon alone. The hydrocarbons are an exceedingly large and important group of compounds, and with their derivatives form the subjectmatter of organic chemistry.—Hydrocarbon black, burner, engine, furnace, etc. See the nouns. hydrocarbonaceous (hī-drō-kär-bo-nā'shius), a. [hydrocarbon + accous.] Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon.

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a

In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which hydrocarbonaceous compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 5.

hydrocarburet (hī-drō-kār'bū-ret), n. [< hy-dro(gen) + carburet, q. v.] Carbureted hydro-

gen gas.
hydrocardia (hī-drō-kär'di-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. vδωρ (νδρ-), water, + καρδία = E. heart.] Same as hydropericardium.
hydrocastorite (hī-drō-kas'tor-īt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + castorite: see castor³.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, derived from the alteration of petalite from Elba. hydrocauli, n. Plural of hydrocaulus.
hydrocauline (hī-drō-kâ'lin), a. [⟨ hydrocaulus + -ine¹.] Pertaining to or having the character of a hydrocaulus (hī-drō-kâ'lus), n.; pl. hydrocauli

hydrocaulus (hī-drō-kâ'lus), n.; pl. hydrocauli (-lī). [NI., $\langle Gr. \dot{v}\delta\omega\rho\ (\dot{v}\delta\rho^-)$, water, $+\kappa av\lambda\delta c$, a stem.] In $zo\"{o}l$., the main stem of the coenosarc of a hydrozoan.

of a hydrozoan. hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), n. [= F. hydrocele, \langle L. hydrocele, \langle Gr. iðρωκήλη, hydrocele, \langle iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + κήλη, tumor.] In pathol., a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis of the testis. Dunglison.

hydro-cellulose (hī-drō-sel'ū-lōs), n. See the

Cotton completely disorganised by acid, and obtained as a fine powder, seema to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary cellulose, and the substance thus produced has been termed hydro-cellulose.

Hammel, Dyeing of Textile Fabrics (1886), p. 7.

hydrocephaloid.
hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), n. [= F. hydrocephale = Sp. hidrocefalo = Pg. hydrocephalo, < NL. hydrocephalus, < Gr. ὐδροκεφαλον, water in the head, < ὑδρο (ὑδρο), water, + κεφαλή, head.]
1. In pathol., an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity, either in the subdural space (external hydrocephalus) or in the ventricles (internal hydrocephalus). Acute hydrocephalus is usually, and apparently always, due to meningitis. (See meningitis.) Chronic hydrocephalus may be due to alrophy of the brain, to pressure on the velna of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products, or fo other causes. Also hydrencephalus, hydrocranium.
2. [cap.] In zoöl., a genus of trilobites. Barrande, 1846.

rande, 1846.

submerged roots. The peduncies of the male plant are short, 2-or 3-flowered; the female spathe is sessile among the leaves; stamens 3 to 12; styles 6 with 2-cleft stigmas. H. Morsus-rance, the fregbit, the only species, is dispersed ever Europe and northern and central Asia. The form appears to have been more shundant in Miccene times, four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Europe

Hydrochelidon (hī-drō-kel'i-don), n. [NL., ζ Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + χελιδών, a swallow.] A genus of Sterninæ, or terns, known as black terns or short-tailed sea-swallows. It contains several species of small size, with short and emarginate or moderately torked tail, very long and ample wings, and small feet with deeply emarginate webs. These birds undergo



Common Black Tern (Hydrochelidon lariformis).

changes of plumage unusual in the group, the adults being chiefly black or blackish. There are several species, found in all parts of the world, such as the common black tern of Europe and America, H. lariformis, or fissipes, or nigra; the white-winged black tern, H. leucoptera; and the whiskered black tern, H. hybrida. Boie, 1822.

hydrochinon (hī-drō-kī'non), n. Same as hydrochinone.

droquinonc.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō'rāt), n. [< hydrochlorie + -atel.] A salt of hydrochlorie acid.

hydrochlorie (hī-drō-klō'rik), a. [< hydro(gen) + ehlor(in) + -ic.] Pertaining to or compounded of chlorin and hydrogen gas. Also chlorhydric allarathyric chlorudric. Hydrochloric acid. ed of chlorin and hydrogen gas. Also chlorhydric, chlorohydric, chlorydric,—Hydrochloric acid, HCl, a cotoriess gas having a suffocating odor and an acid taste. It is irrespirable, and not a supporter of combination. It is extremely soluble in water, and its solution forms the hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid of commerce. It is one of the most important acids commercially, and is made as a by-product of the soda-ash manufacture. Its salts, the chlorids, are universally distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts. Also called hydrogen chlorid.—Hydrochloric ether. Same as chloric ether (which see, under chloric).

Hydrocherius + -idæ. A family of hystricomorphic rodents, represented by the genus Hydrochærus, related to the Caviidæ, but distinguished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

guished by certain cranial and dental characters; the capibaras or water-cavies.

Hydrochærus (hī-drō-kē'rus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. δόωρ (δόρ-), water, + χείρος, a pig.] The typical and only genus of Hydrochæridæ, commonly referred to the Caviidæ. There is but one species, H. capibara. See cut under capibara.

Hydrochoreutes (hī drō-kō-rö tēz), n. [NL. (Koch, 1837), ⟨ Gr. δόωρ (δόρ-), water, + χερεντής, a dancer, ⟨ χερείειν, dance, ⟨ χερός, a dance : see chorus.] A notable genus of water-mites, of the family Hydrachnidæ. They are parasitic upon water-bugs, as H. globulus upon Nepa cinerea, and their larvæ have been found sdhering to the eyes of the larvæ of Libellulidæ.

hydrocinchonine (hī-drō-sing kō-nin), n. [⟨

hydrocinchonine (hī-drō-sing'kō-nin), n. [< hydro(gen) + cinchonine, q. v.] An artificial alkaloid (C₂₀H₂₆N₂O) derived from cinchonine, and differing from it in having two additional hydrogen atoms.

hydrocœlia (hī-drō-sē'li-ā), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr}. i\delta\omega\rho (v\delta\rho_{-}),$ water, $+ \kappa oi\lambda ia$, a hollow, the belly.] In pathol., same as ascites. Thomas, Med. Dict.

hydrocerusite (hī-drō-ser'ō-sīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ Hydrocorallinæ (hī-drō-kor-a-lī'nē), n. pl. (νδρ-), water, + ccrusite, q. v.] A basic lead carbonate occurring in thin hexagonal plates.

Hydrocharideæ (hī"drō-ka-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [⟨ Hydrocharis (-id-) + -cc.] A natural order of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs, with diœcious capable and the property of the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as a substitution of the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans. elass; the coral-making hydroid hydrozoans, as millepores or milleporic corals. They have a hard coral-like polypary and two kinds of zeòlds, the ordinary nutritive gastrozoòlds and the mouthless tentacular forms known as dactylozoòlds; the comosarc consists of a network of anastomosing cells; reproduction is by means of gonopheres. The Hydrocorallinæ include two families, Milleporidæ and Stylasteridæ.

hydrocoralline (hī-drō-kor'a-lin), a. and n.

I. a. Pertaining to the Hydrocorallinæ, or having their characters; milleporic.

II. n. One of the Hydrocorallinæ; a millepore or some similar coral.

ing their characters; mineporal ing their characters; minepore or some similar coral.

Hydrocorax (hi-drok'ō-raks), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. v̄θωρ (v̄θρ-), water, + κδραξ, a raven, crow.] 1.

A genus of hornbills, of the family Bucerotatide, in which Brisson (1760) placed all the species of hornbills known to him: restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which Buceros hydrocorax of Linnaus is the type, characterized by a flattened nature for them are varied and the species of hornbills who in the species of hornbills of the species of hornbills who in the species of hornbills of the Philippines of which Buceros hydrocorax of Linnaus is the type, characterized by a flattened head the species of hornbills of the Philippines of which Buceros hydrocorax of Linnaus is the type, characterized by a flattened head the species of hornbills of the Philippines of which Buceros hydrocorax of Linnaus is the type, characterized by a flattened head the species of hornbills who is the species of hornbills of the philippines of which Buceros hydrocorax of Linnaus is the type, characterized by a flattened hydrocyanide (hi-drō-si'a-nid or -nid), n. [⟨ Gr. v̄θωρ (v̄θρ-), water, + κυανός, blue, + -ite²: see cyanite.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in palegories and some of them are varied and terricyanide, Also prussicus potassium eyanide and terricyanide, Also prussicus (hi-drō-si'a-nid or -nid), n. [⟨ hydrocyanide (hi-drō-si'a-nid, n. [⟨ Gr. v̄θωρ (v̄θρ-), water, + κυανός, blue, + -ite²: see cyanite.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in palegories (hydrocyanide (hi-drō-si'a-nit), n. [⟨ Gr. v̄θωρ (v̄θρ-), water, + κυανός, blue, + -ite²: see cyanite.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in palegories (hydrocyanide hydrocyanide (hi-drō-si'a-nit), n. [⟨ Gr. v̄θωρ (v̄θρ-), water, + κυανός, blue, + -ite²: see cyanite.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper in palegories (hydrocyanide hydrocyanide hydrocya

Hydrocores (hī-drok'ō-rēz), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. νόσρ (νόρ-), water, + κόρις, a bug.] Same as Hydrocorisæ.

Hydrocorisæ (hī-drō-kor'i-sē), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille), irreg. $\langle Gr, v\delta\omega\rho (v\delta\rho-), water, + \kappa\delta\rho\iota c, a$ bug.] A division of heteropterous Hemiptera, embracing the aquatic species. They are characterized by having short antennae concealed in cavities beneath the eyes, and natatorial legs. Called Cryptocerata by Douglass and Scott, and by Fallen distributed into two divisions. Also Hydrocores, Hydrocorica.

hydrocotarnia (hī/drō-kō-tār'ni-ā), n. Same as hydrocotarnine.

nydrocotarnine (hī/drō-kō-tär'nin), n. [$\langle hydro(gen) + cotarnine, q. v.$] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$) occurring in small amount hydrocotarnine (hī/drō-kō-tär'nin), n.

Hydrocotyle (hī-drō-kot'i-lē), n. [NL., < Gr. iδαρ (iδρ-), water, + κοτύλη, a cavity, a cup. The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups.] A genus of plants of the natural order Umbellifera, type of the tribe Hydrocotylee, having the fruit much compressed, the calyx-teeth minute or obsolete, the petals concave, valvate, or imbricate, and the umbels simple. About 70 species are known, very widely distributed over the warm and temperate parts of the world. They are usually small herbs, creeping and rooting at the nodes; a few are erect. H. vulgaris (common pennywort, pennyrot, er flukewort) is a common Britlsh plant, growing in boggy places and on the edges of lakes and rivulets. It has round peltate leaves, and small simple umbels of pale-pink flowers. There are



Hydrocotyle Americana.

a, flower; b, fruit; c, same cut transversely; d, tuber.

several American species, of which H. Americana and H. umbellata are the most abundant, the former being common in the Northern States, and the latter from Massachusetts south. H. Americana has recently been observed to produce tubers. (See cut.) H. umbellata has sometimes been called sheep's-bane, from its being supposed to cause foot-rot. H. Astatica is employed in India as an aiterative tonic, and the South African pennywort, H. contella, is employed in dysentery.

Hydroctyleæ (hif'drō-dō-til'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Hydrocotyle + -ew.]

A tribe of plants of the natural order Umbellifers, in which the fruit is laterally much compressed or with the commissures often narrowly constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the

constricted, the carpels acute or obtuse on the back. Also written *Hydrocotylidæ* (Lindley), *Hydrocotylineæ* (Sprengel), and *Hydrocotyleneæ*

hydrocranium (hī-drē-krā'ni-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + $\kappa\rho aviov$, the skull, head.] Same as hydrocephalus, 1. Dunglison.

hydrocuprite (hī-drō-kū'prīt), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{v}\delta\omega \rho$ ($\dot{v}\delta\rho$ -), water, + cuprite, q. v.] A supposed hydrated oxid of copper. hydrocyanic (hī'drō-sī-an'ik), a. [$\langle hydro(gen) \rangle$

+ eyan(ogen) + -ic.] In chem., pertaining to or derived from the combination of hydrogen or derived from the combination of hydrogen and eyanogen.—Hydrocyanic acid, HCN, a colorless itquid which solidifies at δ F, to feathery crystals, and bolls at δ C. Its specific gravity is about 0.7. It dissolves freely in water, forming a liquid which reddens litmus-paper but slightly. Laurel-leaves, bitter almonds, and many stone-fruits contain anygdalin, which under the action of a forment breaks up into grape-sugar, oif of bitter almonds, and bydrocyanic acid. It is generally prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on potassinm ierrocyanide. It is one of the most prompt and virulent poisons known. Very dilute hydrocyanic scid is frequently used medicinally as a powerful sedative and anti-irritant, especially to allay cough. Its salts are called cyanides, and some of them are of great commercial importance, particularly potassium cyanides and the complex cyanides, hydrocyanide (hi-drō-sī'g-nid or -nīd), n. [< hydrocyanic + -idel.] A salt of hydrocyanic acid: same as cyanide.

hydrocyanite (hī-drō-sī'g-nīt), n. [< Gr. νόωρ

When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright-blue. **Hydrocyon** (hī-dros'i-on), n. [NL. (orig. Hydrocynus, Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + κνων, dog.] The typical genus of Hydrocyonine. It includes African fresh-water fishes with

Hydrocyoninæ (hi-drō-si-ō-ni'nē), n. pl. [NL., (Hydrocyon + -inw.] A subfamily of fishes of the family Characinidæ, typified by the genus Hydrocylon. They have large conical teeth in both jaws; an adipose fin; a short dorsal fin; rather narrow gill-openings, the gill-membranes being grown to the isthmus; and the masal openings close together. Species occur in the fresh waters of both Africa and South America.

hydrocyst (hī'drō-sist), n. [\langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + $\kappa i\sigma\tau c$, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the conosarc

water, + κύστα, a bladder (cyst).] One of the processes or tentacles attached to the econosare of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans, borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem, constituting a gonoblastidium or blastostyle. See cut under gonoblastidium. hydrocystic (hī-drē-sis'tik), a. [< hydrocyst + -ic.] Having the character of a hydrocyst.

Hydrodictyeæ (hī-drē-dik-tī-ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < hydrodictyon + -eæ.] A subfamily of green-spored algæ, typified by the genus Hydrodictyon. Also written Hydrodictyoneæ (Hassall), Hydrodictyonideæ (Gray), and Hydrodictieæ (Mathew).

Hydrodictieæ (Mathew).

Hydrodicteæ (Mathew).

As one.] A genns of curious fresh-water algæ, the type of the subfamily Hydrodictyeæ of the family Protococcacee. The individual cells are oblong-cylindrical and united into a reticulated saccate conobium; all are fertile; some preduce macrogonidia, which join themselves into a cœnobium within the mother-cell; others produce microgonidia, which are furnished with vibratile cilis and a lateral red spot; these after a brief motile period subside into protococcid, thick walled spores. (Cooke.) The plant when full-grown resembles a long purse, whence the name vater-net, and consists of a beautifully regular network of threads. The single known specles, H. utriculatum, is common to North America and Europe.

The Hydrodictyon may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are cooloined.

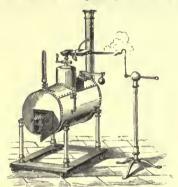
The Hydrodictyon may be looked upon as an elaborate type of a cell-family, one in which cells are conjoined in accordance with a definite pian, so as to make a body of definite shape and size, yet in which each cell is an independent being, drawing nothing from its neighbors.

H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 93.

hydrodynamic (hī'drō-dī-nam'ik), a. [= F. hydrodynamique, ⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + δυναμις, power: see dynamic.] Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid; relative to hydrodynamic.

theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids. As dynamics is used in two senses, the wider to include the theories both of rest and of motion, the narrower to include only the theory of motion, there are two corresponding senses of the word hydrodynamics. See dynamics. Also called hydrokineties.—Equation of hydrodynamics, See equation.

hydrodynamometer (hī-drō-dī-na-mom'e-tèr), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} v \partial \omega \rho (v \partial \rho^{-}), \operatorname{water}, + \operatorname{E.} dynamometer.$]



hydrogen and ferricyanogen.—Hydroferricyanic acid, H₆Fe₂(CN)₁₂, a strong hexavalent acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid and potassium ferricyanide. It forms brown deliquescent crystsls.

hydroferrocyanic (hī'drō-fer'ō-sī-an'ik), a. [< hydrogenate (hī'drō-jen-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hydrogenate (hī'drō-jen-āt), v. t.; pret. and

action of dilute acid on potasalum ferrocyanide.

hydrofluoboric (hī-drō-fiō-ō-bō'rik), a. [< hydro(gen) + fluoboric.] Same as fluoboric.

hydrofluoric (hī'drō-fiō-or'ik), a. [< hydro(gen)
+ fluor(in) + -ic.] Consisting of fluorin and
hydrogen. Also fluohydric, fluorhydrie.—Hydrofluoric acid, HF, an acid obtained by distilling a mixture of fluor-spar with sulphuric acid. It has an intensely irritating, suffocating odor, and a very atrong affinity for
water, acts energetically on glass, and is most destructive
to animal matter. Also called fluoric acid.

hydrofluosilicate (hī-drō-flö-ō-sil'i-kāt), n. [(hydrofluosilic(ic) + -ate.] A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a

base.
hydrofluosilicic (hī"drō-flö"ō-si-lis'ik), a. [⟨ hydrof(gen) + fluosilicic.] Consisting of hydrofluoric and fluosilicic acid.— Hydrofluosilicic acid, a compound acid (H₂SiFe) which is formed when allicon tetrafluoride is led into water. The saturated solution is a very acid, finning, colorless liquid.
hydrofluge (hī'drō-fūj), a. [⟨ Gr. iôωρ (iôρ-), water, + L. fugare, put to flight, ⟨ fugere, flee: see fugitive.] In zoöl,, shedding water; impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.
2. Hydrogeu occluded by palladium. See occlusion. Graham.
hydrogenize (hī'drō-jen-īz), v. t.; pret, and pp. hydrogenized, ppr. hydrogenizing. [⟨ hydrogen + ize.] To combine with hydrogen; form a hydrogenous compound of. Also spelled hydrogenized.
Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of hydrogenized carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen mere or less completely. Encyc. Brit., V. 493.

pervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.

hydrogalvanic (hī/drō-gal-van'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. võωρ (võρ-), water, + E. galvanic.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids: as, a hydrogalvanic current.

hydrogatranic current.

Hydrogastreæ (hī-drō-gas'trē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher and Unger, 1843), < Hydrogastrum + -eæ.] A family of fresh-water algæ, allied closely to the Vaucheriaceæ. The plants are small, terrestrial, and nuicellular, in the form of an expanded sack or hag at the top, with the lower portion excessively and finely hranched, but with the esvity continnons. It contains the slingle genus Hydrogastrum. Also written Hydrogastrideæ (Lindley).

hydrodynamometer

An instrument for measuring the pressure exerted by a flowing liquid, and hence for determining its velocity.

Hydrogaid (in-dre's-i-ji), n. [NL. (Guenée, 1841), 6 ir. doop (idp-), water, + ioso, a house.] A genus of notebuid moths, of the family Apamide, having the male antenne not pectimate, the proboseis moderately long, and the legs storic. There are many species, confined to Europe and States. H. micacea is known as the roug-ruside lates. H. micacea is known as the rought lates. H. Micacean is a second late in the lates and the second lates. H. Micacean is a second late in the lates and the second lates. H. Micacean is a second lates and the lates and the second lates and the lates and

This hydrogenation is easily effected by treating enprous acetylene with hydrogen.

W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 284.

hydrogeniferous (hī/drō-je-nif/e-rus), a. [
kydrogen + L. ferre = E. bear¹.] Containing

hydrogenise, v. t. See hydrogenize. hydrogenium (hī-drō-jō'ni-um), n. [NL.: see hydrogen.] 1. Hydrogen regarded as a metal; hydrogen.] 1. Hydrogen. solidified hydrogen.

Water is the rust of hydrogenium, a true metal.

J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 182.

Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large number of hydrogenized carbon compounds, and displaces the hydrogen more or iess completely. Encyc. Erit., V. 493.

hydrogen more or less completely. Encyc. Brit., V. 498. hydrogenous (hi-droj'e-nus), a. [</br>
hydrogenous (hi-droj'e-nus), a. [</br>
hydrogen. 1. Pertaining to or containing hydrogen. 2. Formed or produced by water: applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, or those formed by the action of fire. hydrogeology (hī "drō-jē-ol'ō-ji), n. [</br>
for vóωρ (νόρ-), water, + E. geology.] The geology of water; that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth. The term is but little used, and rarely, if ever, with reference to chemical chapges brought about at depth by the agency of water, or in which water plays a part.

[NL. hydrogiobertite (hir/drō-jō-bert'īt), n. [⟨Gr. to the viδορ (viδρ-), water, + giobertite, q.v.] A hydrous (viδρ-), water of magnesium occurring in small fresh-satreæ. hydrognosy (hī-drog'nō-si), n. [= Sp. hidrogino = gnosia, ⟨Gr. viδωρ (viδρ-), water, + γνῶσις, knowenio = ledge.] A treatise on, or a history and description of, the waters of the earth.

hydrographer (hi-drog'ra-fer), n. [As hydrog-raph-y + -erl.] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the practice of hydrography; specifically, one who has charge of hydrographic surveys and of other operations belonging to

hydrography.

In all coasts, what moon maketh full sea, and what way the tidea and ebbes come and go, the hydrographer ought to record. Deg. Pref. to Euclid (1570).

He [Dr. Halley] likewise corrected the position of the coast of Brazil, which had been very erroneously laid down by all former hydrographers.

Anson, Voyage, i. 8.

hydrographic (hī-drō-graf'ik), a. [As hydrograhydrographic (in-dro-graf 1k), d. [Assignorograph-ph-y+-ic.] Of, pertaining to, or treating of hydrography: as, a hydrographic survey or treatise.—Hydrographic Office, an office of the Navy Department of the United States, connected with the luresu of Navigation. Its duties are to provide mantical charts, saffing directions, etc., for United States vessels and others, Its head is called the hydrographer. Other governments have similar burcaus.

hydrographical (hī-drō-graf'i-kal), a. [< drographic + -al.] Same as hydrographic.

The artificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to all these, and consequently have had a comprehension of divers celestial and hydrographical truths.

Boyle, Works, VI. 724.

hydrography (hī-drog'ra-fi), n. [= F. hydro-graphie = Sp. hidrografia = Pg. hydrographia = It. idrografia, < Gr. ἰδωρ (ἰδρ-), water, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The science of the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce. It embraces pilotage and marine surveying, the determination of winds, currents, etc., as well as the art of forming charts exhibiting not only the accast, guifs, bays, islands, promontories, channels, and their configuration and geographical position, but also the contour of the bottom of the aca and of harbors. It also embraces the study of the relation of changes in depth to their causes.

their causes.

Hydrographie requireth a perticular register of certain fandmarka (where marks may be had) from the sea well able to be akried, in what points of the sea-compasse they appear, and what apparent form, attnation, or bigness they have in respect of any dangerona place in the sea or neer unto it assigned.

Dee, Pref. to Enclid (1570).

Setting downe alwayes with great care and diligence true observations & notes of al those countreys, islands, coasts of the sea, and other things requisite to the artes of nanigation and hydrographie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. The distribution, character, and relations of bodies of water; the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas, rivers, etc.: as, the hydrography of North America. hydroguret (hī-drog'ū-ret), u. [< hydrog(en) + -uret.] A compound of hydrogen with a

base.

hydrogureted, hydroguretted (hī-drog'ū-ret-ed), a. [<halpha.hydroguret+-ed²-] Combined with hydrogen, as a metal or other base.

hydrohematite, hydrohematite (hī-drō-hem'a-tīt), n. [< Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + Ε. hematite.] A hydrated iron sesquioxid hematite, particularly in its red streak. See turgite.

hydrohemostat, hydrohemostat (hī-drō-hem'ō-stat), n. [< Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + aiμa, blood, + στατός, verbal adj. of iστάναι, cause to stand: see static. Cf. hemostatic.] A device to arrest a hemorrhage, consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed, while it is pressed against the surface.

hydroid (hī'droid), a. and n. [< Gr. νόροειδής, like water, < νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + είδος, form. In defs. 2 and 3, as Hydra + -οίd.] I. a. 1. Like water; living in the water.—2. Resembling the hydra, or an animal of the genus Hydra.

—3. Pertaining to the Hydroida or Hydroidea, or having their characters: as, a hydroid hydrozoau.—Hydroid stock, a stolon; a hydroidiza.

TI. n. One of the Hydroidea, zoan.—Hydroid stock, a stolon; a hydrorhiza.
II. n. One of the Hydroidea.

II. n. One of the Hydroidea.

In the Guif of Mexico are communities of hydroids so organized that they seem to constitute but one animal.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 318.

Calyptoblastic hydroids. See calyptoblastic.—Tubularian hydroids. See Gynnoblastea.

Hydroidea (hi-droi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL.: see hydroid.] An order or subclass of the class Hydrozoa, approximately equivalent to Hydrophora, and consisting of the eleutheroblastic, gymnoblastic, and calyptoblastic hydrozoans.

In some systems of classification it also includes the Trachymedusæ and Hydrocoraltinæ. The group Hydro-medusæ of some authors is equivalent to Hydroidea. Also Hydroide

hydrokinetic (hī''drō-ki-net'ik), a. [$\langle Gr, \hat{v}\delta\omega\rho \rangle$ ($\dot{v}\delta\rho$ -), water, + κινητικός, of moving, $\langle \kappa\iota v\epsilon iv, \rangle$ move.] Pertaining to the motion of fluids.

Hydrokinetic permeability—a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which, when placed in a moving frictionless liquid, it modifies the flow.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Reprint of Papers, § 628.

hydrokinetical (hī'drō-ki-net'i-kal), a. [< hydrokinetic + -al.] Same as hydrokinetic. hydrokinetics (hī'drō-ki-net'iks), n. [Pl. of hydrokinetic: see -ics.] The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids,

drophyllaceæ.

Hydroleeæ (hī-drō-lē'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown, 1816), < Hydrolea + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Hydrophyllaceæ, containing the single genus Hydrolea.

hydrolite (hī'drō-līt), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + λίθος, stone: see -lite.] The zeolitic mineral gmelinite.

hydrologic (hi-drō-loj'ik), a. [< hydrolog-y + -ic.] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

We... consider the forests... as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 226.

brooks, and rivers. Pop. Set. Mo., XXXII. 226.

hydrological (hī-drō-loj'i-kal), a. [< hydrologic + -al.] Same as hydrologic.
hydrologist (hī-drol'ō-jist), n. [< hydrolog-y + -ist.] One skilled in hydrology.
hydrology (hī-drol'ō-ji), n. [= F. hydrologie = Sp. hidrologia = Pg. hydrologia = It. idrologia, < Gr. τόωρ (τόρ-), water, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.
hydrolysis (hī-drol'i-sis), n. [< Gr. τόωρ (τόρ-), water, + λίσες, a dissolving, < λίειν, loose, dissolve.] A kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the ele-

when a compound is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the elements of water. Thus, by hydrolysis cane-sugar takes up a molecule of water and is resolved into one molecule of dextrose and one of levulose.

hydrolytic (hi-drō-lit'ik), a. [< hydrolysis (-lyt-) + -ic.] Producing hydrolysis, or related to the process or results of hydrolysis.

Hydrolytic decompositions, that is to say, such as are connected with the union of the elements of water with the decomposing body.

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 671.

hydromagnesite (hī-drō-mag' no-sīt), n. [⟨ Gr. δόωρ (δόρ-), water, + E. magnesia + -ite².] A white native hydrous carbonate of magnesium, sometimes occurring in crystals, but more frequently amorphous, earthy, and chalk-

hydromancy (hī'drō-man-si), n. [= Sp. hidromancia = It. idromanzia, < L. hydromantia, < Gr. as if *ὐδρομαντεία (cf. ὑδρόμαντις, one who divines from water), < ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by some use or from some phenomenon of water.

phenomenon of water.

hydromania (hī-drō-mā'ni-ā), n. [ζ Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + μανία, madness.] In pathol., a species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning. It sometimes appears in pelby drowning. It sometimes appears in pelby drowning to hydrometeorology.

[Δ [λημανοπετεορολογ (hī-drō-mē'tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), n.]

hydromantic (hî-drō-man'tik), a. and n. [As hydromancy (-mant-) + -ic.] I. a. Pertaining

to hydromancy.

II. n. The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics.
hydromechanics (hī"drō-mē-kan'iks), n. [⟨Gr. vδωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + E. mechanics, q. v.] The science of the mechanics of fluids, or of their

laws of equilibrium and motion, including the divisions of hydrostatics and hydrodynamics. and also hydraulies.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the important piace which the subject of hydromechanics has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the ishors of Helmholtz, Maxweil, and Thomson in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids. Science, III. 78.

hydromedusa (hī/drō-mō-dū'sā), n.; pl. hydromedusa (-sō). [NL. (cf. Gr. Υδρομέδονσα, the name of a frog in the poem "Batrachomyomachia"), < Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + Μέδονσα, Medusa: see Medusa, medusa.] 1. Same as hydromedusan.

One hydromedusa isys its eggs early in the morning.

Science, 1V. 429.

of the motion of fluids; the kinetics of fluids, in either of the meanings of kinetics.

Hydrolea (hī-drō-lē-ā), n. [NL. (Linnœus) (so called because growing in wet places), ⟨ Gr. v̄oωρ (v̄oρ-), water, + L. oleum, oil (or Gr. ĕ̄ναισον, olive-oil, oil).] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Hydromedusa, q. v.] A zoölogical group, variously limited. (a) A class of celenterstes corresponding to the class Hydrozoa. C. Vogt, 1851. (b) A subclass of Hydrozoa, contrasted with Seyhomedusa, containing all those hydrozoans which are related to Hydrothead at the insertion, overy 2-or 3-celled, and styles 2 or 3. They are herbs or rarely snifruttose plants with ovate or lanceolate entire leaves, which are numerous on the stem and often with a splue in the axils, and clustered blue or white flowers. About 14 species are found in the southern United States. H. Zeylanica of India has bitter leaves, which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores, with good effect.

Hydroleaceæ (hī-drō-lē-ā/sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown), ⟨ Hydrolea + -aceæ.] Same as Hydrophyllaceæ.

Hydroleaeæ (hī-drō-lē/ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Brown), ⟨ Hydrolea + -aceæ.] Same as Hydrophyllaceæ.

Hydroleaeæ (hī-drō-lē/ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Hydroleaeæ (hī-drō-lē/ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Hydroleaeæ (hī-drō-lē/ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (R. Hydroleaeæ (hī-drō-lē/ē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (R.

nyaromeausa. **Hydromedusinæ** (hī-drō-mē-dū-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydromeausa + -inæ.] Same as Hydromeausæ.

hydromedusoid (hī "drō-mē-dū' soid), a. [

Hydromedusa + -oid.] Having the characters

of the Hydromedusæ; resembling the Hydro-

mcdusæ. hydromel (hī'drō-mel), n. [$\langle F. hydromel = Sp. hidromel = Pg. hydromel = It. idromele, <math>\langle L. hydromel, hydromeli, \langle Gr. iδρόμελι, a kind of mead made of water and honey, <math>\langle iδωρ (iδρ), water, + μέλι = L. mel, honey.]$ A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water, fermented conformation in the former case called ed or unfermented: in the former case called vinous hydromel, and also mead.

As tonching the mead called Hydromell, it consisted in times past of rain water, well purified, and hony.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 6.

Hydromel, or water-hony, in long continuance will become wine.

come wine. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 566.

In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern regions, the common drink is hydromel, made of water fermented with honey; and indeed, if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed, and the fermentation he skillfully ordered, there may be that way, as experience hath assured us, prepared such a liquor, both for clearness, strength, and wholesomeness, as few that have not tasted such a one would believe.

Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Philos., ii. 4.

They (British Gauls] drank beer and hydromel, which was carried about in metal beakers or jugs of earthenware.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 122.

hydromeningitis (hī-drō-men-in-jī'tis), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + NL. meningitis, q. v.] In pathol., meningitis with serous effusion. See meningitis.

hydrometallurgy (hī-drō-met'al-er-ji), n. [⟨Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + metallurgy.] The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid research.

agents.

hydrometamorphism (hī-drō-met-a-môr'fizm),
n. [⟨Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), wator, + E. metamorphism.]
A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks
brought about by water, in contradistinction to

pyrometamorphism, or metamorphism of sedimentary rocks effected by heat.

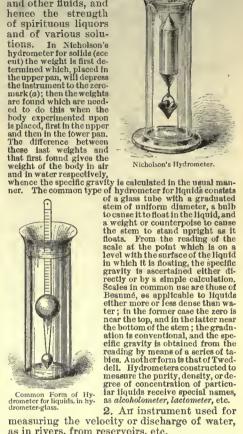
hydrometeor (hī-drō-mē'tē-or), n. [⟨ Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + (NGr.) μετέωρον, a meteor: see meteor.] A meteor or atmospheric phenomenon dependent upon the vapor of water; in the plural all the agreeues phenomeno of the at-

or pertaining to hydrometeorology.

hydrometeorology (hī-drō-mē"tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), n.
[⟨Gr. vôφο (νόρ-), water, + μετεωρολογία, meteorology: see meteorology. Cf. hydrometeor.] That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, hail, etc.

hydrometer (hī-drom'e-ter), n. [⟨Gr. νόρομέτριον, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, ⟨ νόφω (νόρ-), water, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instru-

ment for measuring specific gravity, especially that of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors



2. An instrument used for measuring the velocity or discharge of water,

measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, etc.

Hydrometra¹ (hī-drom'e-trā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + μέτρον, a measure.] The typical genus of the family Hydrometridæ. The Enropean H. stagnorum and the American H. linearis are examples. The genus as originally established by Fabricius (1796) was divided by Latreille (1807) into Hydrometra proper, Gerris, and Velia.

hydrometra² (hī-drō-mē'trä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\hat{v}\partial\omega\rho$ ($\hat{v}\partial\rho$ -), water, $+\mu\eta\tau\rho a$, uterus.] In pathol., catarrhal endometritis.

There sometimes exists a form of catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the nterus, giving rise to a mucous or muco-purulent accretion. . . . If the fluid is watery, this is called hydrometra.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 180.

hydrometric (hī-drō-met'rik), a. [As hydrometer + -ic.] 1. Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, etc., of fluids.—2. Made by means of a hydrometer: as, hydrometric observations.—Hydrometric pendulum, an instrument consisting of a hollow ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the velocity of the current; a current-gage.

hydrometrid (hi-drom'e-trid), n. An insect of the family Hydrometridæ.

Hydrometria (hī-drō-met'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydrometra¹ + idæ.] A family of heteropterous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water, typified by the genus Hydrometra in a broad sense, but the genera Velia and Gerris are now removed to other families. Species of the restricted family are frequently observed on the surface of pools and streams, where they walk with the very siender body elevated upon their long legs, but do not swim in the water like the true water-bugs, Hydrocorisæ. Also called Hydrometrides, Hydrometrides

discharged from an orifice in a given time.

hydrometry (hī-drom'e-tri), n. [As hydrometer + -y.] The art or operation of determining by means of hydrometers the specific gravity, density, velocity, etc., of fluids.

hydromica (hī-drō-mī'kā), n. [⟨Gr. δόωρ (ἰδρ-), water, + NL. mica, q. v.] A variety of potashmica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite, and is less elastic. See mica.

hydromicaceous (hī'drō-mī-kā'shius), a. [⟨hydromica + -accous.] Of the nature of hydromica; containing hydromica.

Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d aer., XXX. 282.

Hydromicaeeous and argillaceous Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 282.

hydromotor (hī-drō-mō'tor), n. [⟨ Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + NL. motor, motor.] A form of motor, designed for the propulsion of vessels, in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern.

When the hydromotor met with series vessel supplied with the hydromotor met with Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 47.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 47.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 47.

Active vessel supplied with the hydromotor met with the peritoneal cavity; ascites.

Active vessel supplied with the hydromotor met with the peritoneal cavity, show, shine.]

the flat degree of success. Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 47.

hydromphalum (hī-drom'fa-lum), n. [NL., < Gr. iδρόμφαλος, having water in the umbilical regions, < iδορ (iδρ-), water, + όμφαλος, boss, knob, navel.] In pathol., an accumulation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia, or simply the extension of the umbilicus by ascites. Also hydromyhalon.

hydromyd (hī'drō-mid), n. An animal of the genus Hydromys. E. Blyth.

hydromyelia (hī'drō-mī-ē'li-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. hydrohasianus (hī-drō-fā-si-ā'nus), n. [NL., < Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + μυελός, marrow.] In pathol., the distention of the central canal or ventricular cavity of the spinal cord with a serous liquid. See hydrorachis. Also hydromyelus.

Hydromyinæ (hī'drō-mi-ī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < Hydromys + -inæ.] A subfamily of rodents of the family Muridæ, of which the type is the genus Hydromys, and in which the teeth are only

12 in number. 12 in number. **Hydromys** (hī'drō-mis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $ib\delta\omega\rho$ ($ib\delta\rho$ -), water, $+\mu i v = E$. mouse.] A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily Hydromyinæ, confined to the Australian region, where the species are known as water-rats and beaver-rats. H. chrysogaster is an example. Geoffroy, 1805. See out under beaver-rat See cut under beaver-rat.

1805. See cut under beaver-rat.

hydromysta, hydromystes (hī-drō-mis'tā, -tēz), n. [⟨ LGr. *νόρομνστης, ⟨ Gr. νόδορ (νόρ-), water, + μνστης, one who initiates: see mystagogue.] In the early church, a presbyter or eleric who sprinkled with holy water the people entering or leaving a church.

hydronaphthol (hi-drō-naf'thol), n. [⟨ Gr. νόδορ (νόρ-), water, + Ε. naphthol.] An antiseptic preparation, probably one of the naphthols, prepared from naphthalene. [Trade-name.]

Hydronemateæ (hi "drō-nē-mā'tē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1823), ⟨ Gr. νόδορ (νόρ-), water, + νῆμα(τ-), a thread, + -ew.] In bot., same as Algæ.

hydronephelite (hī-drō-nef'e-līt), n. [⟨ Gr. νόδορ (νόρ-), water, + nephelite, q. v.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, related to thomsonite in composition, and derived from the alteration of elæolite (nephelite).

some in composition, and derived it is attention of elevolite (nephelite).

hydronephrosis (hi'dro-nef-rō'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\partial\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, $+ \nu\epsilon\rho\rho\delta c$, kidney, + -osis.]

In pathol., a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter, so that the urcter and the renal pelvis become

so that the treter and the renal petvis become greatly distended.

hydronephrotic (hī/drō-nef-rot'ik), a. Pertaining to or affected with hydronephrosis.

hydronette (hī/drō-net), n. [ζ F. hydronette, ζ Gr. υδωρ (ψδρ-), water, + -n-, a mere insertion, + -ette.] 1. A syringo.—2. A portable force-pump for use in gardens and conservatories.

tories.

Hydroparastatæ (hī'drō-pa-ras'tā-tē), n. pl. [< MGr. *ὐ∂ροπαραστάται, ⟨ Gr. ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + παραστάτης, one who stands by, an assistant: see parastatic.] A seet which separated from the early church in the latter part of the second century: so named from their use of water only, instead of wine and water, in the eucharist. Also called Aquarians and Encratites. hydropath (hī'drō-path), n. [⟨ hydropath-y.] Same as hydropathist.

hydropathic, hydropathical (hī-drō-path'ik, i-kal), a. [⟨ hydropathy + -ic-al.] Relating to hydropathist (hī-drop'a-thist), n. [⟨ hydropathy + hydropathy + hydropathist (hī-drop'a-thist), n. [⟨ hydropathy + hydr

to hydropathy. hydropathist (hī-drop'a-thist), n. [< hydropathy +-ist.] 1. One who is versed in or practises hydropathy.—2. One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

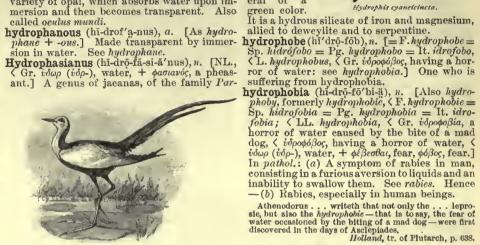
efficacy of hydropathic treatment.

He has tried both hydropathy and homeopathy; . . . has now settled into a confirmed hydropathist.

G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures.

hydropathy (hī-drop'a-thi), n. [= F. hydropathie; a name formed after the supposed analogy of homeopathy, allopathy, etc., and intended to signify 'water-cure' or 'water-treatment'; $\langle Gr. i \delta \omega \rho (i \delta \rho_{-}), water, + \pi \acute{a}\theta o_{\zeta}, suffering, disease.$] The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water; hydrotherapeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See apeutics, especially in the cruder forms. See water-cure.

hydropericardium (hī-drō-per-i-kār'di-um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + περικάρδιον, pericardium.] In pathol., the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity. Also



Asiatic Water-pheasant (Hydrophasianus chirurgus).

Asiatic Water-pheasant (Hydrophasianus chirurgus).

(c) Any moroid or ultitudal dread of water, such as may exist independently of rabies.

ridæ or Jacanidæ, established by Wagler in 1832, containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, H. chirurgus. See Jacana.

nydrophid (h' drō-fid), n. A venomous seasurles of the family Hudrophidæ.

A venomous seasurles of the family Hudrophidæ.

containing the Asiatic water-pheasant or pheasant-tailed jacana, H. chirurgus. See Jacana.

hydrophid (hī'drō-fid), n. A venomous seasuake of the family Hydrophidæ.

Hydrophidæ (hī-drof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydrophidæ (hī-drof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydrophidæ (hī-drof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydrophidæ (hī-drof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō-bō-fō'bi-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. υδροφοβία, hydrophobia, + -φοβία, fear, as in hydrophobia, q. v.] In pathol., a morbid condition produced by excessive dread fear, as an Hydrophobia, [Rare.]

A water-beetle of the genus Hydrophilus, or one of the Hydrophilidæ.

hydrophilidæ.

hydrophilidæ.

hydrophilidæ.

phobicus, ⟨ Gr. υδροφοβία, hydrophobia, vidence of hydrophobia or rabies; rabid.

There are people who deny the existence of hydrophobia, fear, as in hydrophobia, hydrophobia, probia; each ydrophobia, fear, as in hydrophobia, q. v.] In pathol., a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies, which may simulate its real or supposed symptoms.

hydrophilidæ.

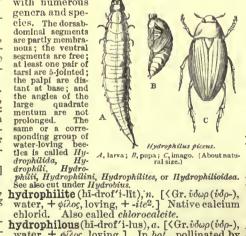
They set up the long howl of hydrophoby at my principles.

Coleridge, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Gr. υδροφόρος, carrying water: see hydrophore.]

Hydrophilidæ (hī-drō-fil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hydrophilus + -idæ.] A family of clavi-

beetles. with numerous genera and spe-



hydrophilous (hi-drof'i-lus), a. [$\langle Gr. \hat{v} \delta \omega \rho (\hat{v} \delta \rho_{-}),$ water, $+ \phi \hat{\iota} \partial \phi_{-}$ loving.] In bot, pollinated by the agency of water. Compare anemophilous,

cntomophilous.

Hydrophilus (hī-drof'i-lus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. võωρ (võρ-), water, + φίλος, loving.] The typical genus of Hydrophilidæ. It contains the largest beetles of the family, such as the glant water-beetle, H. triangularis, a common North American species, of a shinling black color, 1½ inches long. The corresponding European species is H. piceus. Also called Hydrosoma.

water, + δφις, a snake.] The typical genus of Hydrophiade or sea-snakes. One of the commonest sea-snakes is the chital, H. cyaneicineta, which attains a length of 5 or 6 feet, and is of a greenish color

becoming yel-lowish below, with numer-ous transverse black blotches.

hlack blotches. hydrophite ($h\bar{i}'dr\bar{\phi}-f\bar{i}t$), n. [ζ Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, $+\delta\phi\iota\zeta$, snake, $+-ite^2$.] A massive mineral of a green color.



(b) Rabies, especially in human beings.

Athenodorus . . writeth that not only the . . leprosie, but also the hydrophobie—that is to say, the fear of water occasioned by the biting of a mad dog—were first discovered in the days of Asclepiades.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

(c) Any morbid or unnatural dread of water,

nydrophoby (n' dro-to-ol), n. [See hydrophobia.] Hydrophobia. [Rare.]

They set up the long howl of hydrophoby at my principles. Coleridge, To Sir George Beaumont.

Hydrophora (hī-drof' ǭ-rā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. νόροφορος, carrying water: see hydrophore.]
One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the Hydrozoa, the other two being the Discophora and the Siphonophora. The members are, in all cases except that of Hydra, fixed ramifed hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed. The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one circle round the mouth, or in two ctrcles, one close to the mouth and one near the aboral end. Very generally—for example, in all Sertulariida and Tubulariida — there is a hard chitinous cniticular skeleton or cenesare, which usually gives rise to hydrotheese, into which the hydranths can be retracted. The gonophores present every variety, from sace to free-swimming medusoids. The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum, and otolithic sacs and eye-spots are very generally disposed at regular intervals round the circumference of the bell. The great majority of what are sometimes termed the naked-eyed meduse, Gymnophthalmata, are simply the free-swimming gonophores of Hydrophora. hydrophoran (hī-drof' ǭ-ran), a. and n. I. a. Having the characters of the Hydrophora; pertaining to the Hydrophora.

II. a. One of the Hudrophora.

Having the characters of the Hydrophora; pertaining to the Hydrophora.

II. n. One of the Hydrophora.

hydrophore (hi'drō-fōr), n. [\langle Gr. iδροφόρος, carrying water, \langle iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + -φόρος, \langle φέρειν = E. bear¹.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface.

hydrophorous (hi-drof'o-rus), a. Pertaining to

hydrophorous (manufiched the Hydrophora. hydrophthalmia (hi-drof-thal'mi-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. υδωρ (υδρ-), water, + οφθαλμός, eye.] In pathol., an increase in the quantity of either the aqueous or the vitreous humor. Dunglison.—

The Arophthalmia anterior. Same as buphthalmos.

The Arophthalmia anterior. Same as buphthalmos.

aqueous or the vitreous numor. Dungtison.— Hydrophthalmia anterior. Same as buphthalmos. hydrophthalmia. [Rare.] Hydrophyceæ. (hī-drō-fī'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Fries, 1825), \langle Gr. $i\dot{o}\omega\rho$ ($i\dot{o}\rho$ -), water, $+\dot{\phi}\bar{\nu}\kappa\sigma$, a seaweed (see fucus), +-ee.] In bot., same as

Alaæ. Hydrophyllaceæ (hī 'drō - fi - lā 'sē - ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < Hydrophyllum + -acce.] Hydrophyllaceæ

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A natural order of plants, the waterleaf family, hydropic (hi-drop'ik), a. and n. [⟨ME.ydropik, are characterized by possessing both macrowith a watery insipid juice, alternate or rarely popositeleaves, no stipules, mostly scorpiodination florescence, regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers, with the stamens borne on the dropsy see hydropsy, dropsy.] I. a. Contain hydroptic (hi-drop'tik), a. [Irreg. ⟨ hydropsy dropsy, dropsy.] I. a. Contain hydroptic (hi-drop'tik), a. [Irreg. ⟨ hydropsy hydropsy hydropsy hydropsy hydropsy hydropsy hydropsical.]

Drug tolk & udropike, & dede at the laste;

This I made account that I begun early, when I understands account that I begun early when I understands account tha lobes, a dimerous ovary, and 2 distinct styles. There are 16 genera and about 150 species, most of which are North American. Also called Hydroleaceæ

Hydrophylleæ (hi-drö-fil'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., Hydrophyllum + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Hydrophyllaceæ, differing from the other tribes in having the corolla-lobes often



contorted.
hydrophyllia, n. Plural of hydrophyllium.
hydrophylliaceous (hī-drō-fil-i-ā'shius), a. [

Hydrophyllium + -accous.] Having the characters of a hydrophyllium.
hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hydrophyllium.
hydrophyllium (hī-drō-fil-i-ā'shius), a. [

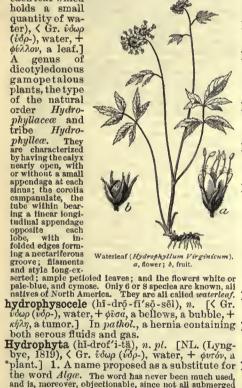
γου = L. folium, leaf.]
The peculiar protective envelop or hydrotheea of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans, as the oceanic hydrozoans, as the Siphonophora, of laminar or foliaceous character. Also called bract

Also called bract.

hydrophylls (hī'drō-filz), n. pl. [(Lindley, 1846) < Hydrophyllum.] Lindley's name for the waterleaf family, the Hydrophyllacee.

Hydrophyllum (hī-drō-fil'um), n. [NL. (Tournefort) (so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small

holds a small quantity of water), $\langle Gr. i\delta\omega\rho (i\delta\rho)$, water, + $\phi i\lambda\lambda ov$, a leaf.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, the type of the natural order Hydroorder Hydro-phyllaceæ and



*plant.] 1. A name proposed as a substitute for the word Algæ. The word has never been much used, and is, moreover, objectionable, since not all submerged plants are algæ, and it is not applicable to aërial forms.
2. [l.c.] Plural of hydrophyton.
hydrophyte (hi'drō-fīt), n. [⟨Gr. vôωρ (vôρ-), water, + φυτου, a plant.] A plant which grows in water; an aquatic plant.
hydrophytography (hi'drō-fī-teg'ra-fi), n. [As hydrophyte + Gr. -γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, write.] The description of water-plants. [Rare.]
hydrophytology (hi'drō-fī-tel'ō-ji), n. [As hydrophyte + Gr. -λογία, ⟨λέγευ, speak: see -ology.]
That branch of botany which relates to aquatic plants.

phyton.

hydrophyton (hī-drof'i-ton), n.; pl. hydrophyta (-tā). [NL., ζ Gr. νόδορ (νόρ-), water, + φντόν, a plant.] In the hydroid acalephs, the common support by which the several zoöids of a colony

are connected one with another. The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the hydrorhiza; the intermediate partbetween the hydrorhiza and the hydranth is the hydrocaulus. hydrophytous (hī-drof'i-tus), a. [As hydrophyton + -ous.] Having the character of a hydro-

Drye folk & ydropike, & dede at the laste; Alie called on that cortayse & claymed his grace. Allierative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1006.

Wateriah or hydropical tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum. Wiseman, Surgery, i. 23.

hydropically (hī-drop'i-kal-i), adv. In a hydropical or dropsical manner.

It may I confess by siccity and astriction afford a confirmation unto parta relaxed, and such as be hydropically disposed.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3. An earlier form of hydropsy.

hydropisyt, n. hydropisyt, n. An earner form of nyaropsy, hydroplanula (hi-drō-plan'ū-lä), n.; pl. hydroplanulæ (-lē). [NL., < Hydra, a genus of hydrozoans, + planulæ, a stage of the embryo.] The transitional stage of the embryo of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and

In pathol., dropsy or edema of the lungs. hydropneumopericardium (hī-drō-nū-mō-peri-kār'di-um), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + πνενμα, breath, wind (cf. πνενμων, lung), + περικάρδιον, pericardium.] In pathol., the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity. hydropneumothorax (hī-drō-nū-mō-thō'raks), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + NL. pneumothorax, q. v.] In pathol., the presence of air and serous fluid in a pleural cavity. hydropolyp (hī'drō-pol-ip), n. [⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + πολυπονς, polyp: see polyp.] A hydroid polyp; a hydrozoan, as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan.

Hydropolypinæ (hī-drō-pol-i-pī'nē), n. pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + πολυπονς, polyp; + -inæ.] A suborder of Hydromedusæ, multiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of medusæ. The budding polypā may be disintegrated from the parent and so ali remain solitary, or they may remain attached and so form a colony. In both cases asxual multiplication alternates with the process of budding. The sexual products are matured in the wall of the body-cavity, which may form holiow tentacuiar processes in which the ova and apermatozoa are found.

hydropropulsion (hī'drō-prō-pul'shon), n. [⟨Gr. νόμα (νόρ-), water, + E. nrmulsian Processes.]

mand spermatozoa are found.

hydropropulsion (hi'drō-prō-pul'shon), n. [<
 Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + Ε. propulsion.] Propulsion of vessels by a hydromotor.

hydrops (hi'drops), n. [NL., < Gr. νόρωψ, dropsy, < νόωρ (νόρ-), water: see hydro-. Cf. hydropsy.] Same as hydropsy.—Hydrops of the anterior chamber. Same as bythhalmos.

hydropsy (hī'drop-si), n. [Earlier hydropisy, < κ. F. hydropisie = Sp. hidropesia = Pg. hydropesia, hydropisia = It. idropisia, < L. hydropisis, for hydropisis, < Gr. νόρωπίσως, dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, have the dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, have the dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, dropsy, < νόρωπίσως, dropsy: see hydrops.]

Dropsy: the original form, of which dropsy is a contraction.

Soft-swoin and pale, here lay the Hydropsy:

Soft-swoin and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*: Unwieldy man; with beliy monatrous round. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 75.

Thomson, Castle of Indoience, 1.75.

Hydropsyche (hī-drop-sī'kē), n. [NL., < Gr. iðωρ (iðρ-), water, + ψνχή, a butterfly: see Psyche.] The typical genus of Hydropsychidæ.

Hydropsychidæ (hī-drop-sik'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Curtis, 1835), < Hydropsyche + -idæ.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus Hydropsyche, having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elongate and filiform, the antennæ setaceous, and the feet spurred. The larvæare aquatic and predaceous, and inhabit stationary cases. and inhabit stationary cases.

Hydropterideæ (hī-drop-te-rid'ē-ē), n.pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho(i\delta\rho-)$, water, $+\pi\tau\epsilon\rho ic$ or $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\iota c$ (- $i\delta$ -), a fern, +- $e\kappa$.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous Filicineæ, comprising

Drys folk & ydropike, & dede at the laste;
Alle called on that cortayse & claymed his grace.
Allierative Poems (ed. Morris), fil. 1006.

Hydropick humors not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshinesse of body.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Every lust is a kind of hydropic distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.

Tillotson.

II. n. 1. A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy.—2. A dropsical person.

hydropical (hī-drop'i-kal), a. [⟨ hydropic + -al.] Same as hydropic.

Wateriah or hydropical tumours are the effects of an extravasated serum.

Wiseman, Surgery, i. 23.

lobes posteriorly. **Hydroptilidæ** (hī-drop-til'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < Hydroptila + -idæ.] A family of trichopterous insects, or caddis-flies, typified by the genus Hydroptila, containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopterminute forms which resemble microlepidopterous insects. They are very hairy, with simple paipi and abort antennæ. The larvæ are found in both running and standing water, and build free membranous cases, to which a few grains of sand are sometimes added. hydropult (hī'drō-pult), n. [⟨Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + E. (cata))νūlt.] A portable force-pump; a garden-pump. Also hydrapult. hydropyretic (hī'drō-pī-ret'îk), a. [⟨Gr. νδωρ (νδρ-), water, + πνρετός, fever: see pyretic.] In pathol., of or pertaining to fever that is accompanied by sweating.

drozoans, + planum,
The transitional stage of the emot,
drozoan intermediate between the planula and
the tentaeulated actinula.

hydropneumatic (hi'drō-nū-mat'ik), a. [⟨Gr.
iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + πυρειω,
pathol., of or pertaining to fever unapathol., of or pertaining to fever unapa

nyarorachis, hyarormachis (ni-dror a-kis), n. [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \hat{v}\delta\omega\rho(\hat{v}\delta\rho^{-}), \text{water}, + \hat{\rho}\acute{a}\chi\iota\varsigma, \text{spine.}]$ In pathol., serous effusion in the spinal canal. When this is in cavities within the spinal cord it is called hydrorachis interna, or hydromyelia; when between the cord and the walls of the canal, hydrorachis externa. Hydrorachis alone usually denotes hydrorachis externa. Hydrorahiza (hī-drō-rī'zīs), n.; pl. hydrorhiza (-zē). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \hat{v}\delta\omega\rho\ (\hat{v}\delta\rho^{-}), \text{water}, + \hat{\rho}i\zeta a, root.]$ The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydrorachis the common base of a golony of hydroids.

zoan; the common base of a colony of hydroids, by which it is attached to some support.

The base begins to divide up and send out processes. These latter grow and ramify in a manner strikingly like that of the roots of a tree, and produce what is technically known as the hydrorhica.

Stand. Nat. Hist., 1. 78.

hydrorhizal (hī-drō-rī'zal), a. [< hydrorhiza + -al.] Having the character of a hydrorhiza;

-al.] Having the character of a hydrorhiza; pertaining to a hydrorhiza.

hydrorhodonite (hi"drō-rō'dō-nīt), n. [⟨Gr. νόωρ (νόρ-), water, + ρόδον, rose, + -ite².] A hydrated manganese silicate found at Långban in

vaginalis.

Hydrosaurus (hī-drō-sâ'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. εδωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A netable



Water-monitor (Hydrosaurus salvator).

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family Mo-nitoridæ or Varanidæ: so named from their aquatic habits. II. salvator, the water-monitor, is said to attain a length of 8 feet; it inhabits India and the Maiay peninsula, and is known there as the kabara-goya. An Australian species, II. giganteus, is known as the lace-lizard.

the lace-lizard.

hydroscope (h'drō-skōp), n. [= F. hydroscope
= Pg. hydroscopo = It. idroscopo, < Gr. ὐδρωσκόπιον, a water-clock (ef. ὐδροσκόπος, seeking or
finding water), < ὑδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + σκοπεῖν,
view.] 1. A kind of water-clock or instrument
formerly used for measuring time, consisting of formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.—2. A hygroscope. hydroselenate (hī-drō-sel'e-nāt), n. [\langle hydroselenate (hī-drō-sel'e-nāt), n. [\langle hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called selenide.

Also called selenide.

hydroselenic (h̄v⁴drō-sē-len'ik), a. [⟨ hydro-(gen) + selen(ium) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium.—Hydroselenic acid, H₂Se, a coloriess gas which resembles sulphoreted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also called seleniureted hydrogen.

hydrosoma (h̄i-d̄rō-sō'mā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. v̄σωρ (v̄σρ-), water, + σω̄μα, body.] 1. Pl. hydrosomata (-ma-tā). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usually compounded of several hydranths. Also hydrosome.

Io an early stage . . . every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . but, in many cases, the buds developed from the primary hydranth remain connected together by a common stem or comosarc, and thus give rise to a compound body, or hydrosoma.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

2. [cap.] In entom., same as Hydrophilus. Laporte, 1840.

hydrosomal (hi-drō-sō'mal), a. [< hydrosoma + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a hydrosomal expansion; a hydrosomal layer. See extract under Millepora. Also hydrosoma-

hydrosomata, n. Plural of hydrosoma, 1, hydrosomatous (hī-drō-som'a-tus), a. as hudrosomal.

hydrosome (hī'drō-sōm), n. [< NL. hydrosoma.]

atory function.

atory function.

Pores on the antamhulaeral surface may be, . . . as in Pseudocrinus, Echinoencrinus and other genera, slit-like, and arranged to form pectinated rhombs or hydrospires, the two halves of each rhomb being on separate plates.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 638.

Hydrostachydeæ (hi*drō-stā-kid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (S. de Jussieu), 〈 Hydrostachys (-yd-) + -eæ.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the uatural order Podostemaceæ, containing the single genus Hydrostachys. Also Hydrostachyee

Hydrostachyeæ.

Hydrostachys (hi-dros'tā-kis), n. [NL. (Dupetit Thouars), $\langle Gr. \dot{v} \delta \omega \rho (\dot{v} \delta \rho) \rangle$, water, $+ \sigma \tau \dot{\alpha} \chi v_{\varsigma}$, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, of the natural order *Podostemaceæ*, the type of .of the natural order Podostemacew, the type of the tribe Hydrostachydew. It has diocious flowers in dense spikes; the flowers naked; the male with 1 stames, the female with a 1-celled ovary and 2 parietal placents; stem tubular; and leaves long, dilated at the base, and simply pinnatifio or pinnatisected. About 9 species are known, natives of Madagascar and Africa.

hydrostat (hi'drō-stat), n. [⟨Gr. υδροστάτης, a hydrostatic balance: see hydrostatic.] 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.—2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.

ings from overflow or leakage.

The first hydrostat I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 331.

hydrostatic (hī-drō-stat'ik), a. [= F. hydrostatico = Sp. hidrostatico = Pg. hydrostatico = Pg. hydrostatico = hydrostatico = Pg. hydrostatico = hydrostati



ciples of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostatics. Also hydrostatical.—Hydrostatic acalephs. See Hydrostatica.—Hydrostatic arch, a linear arch suited for sustaining at each point a normal pressure, proportional, like the pressure of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane.—Hydrostatic balance, a balance used for determining accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighting them in water.—Hydrostatic bedows, an apparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressure through liquids, viz. that when any part of the surface of a confined fiquid is pressed by any force, every part of the surface of the confining vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by an equal force. It generally consists of two circular boards connected by leather fastened closeiy round their edges, as in an ordinary bellows, and having a small upright tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water is poured into the bellows, and of the weight end of the water in the bellows and of the weight; the higher the water in the tube the greater the weight that will be sustained by it. See hydraulic press, under hydraulic.—Hydrostatic Joint, a joint used for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of sheet-lead, which is driven into the beli of the pipe by pressure applied to a liquid in an annular space within the bell. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it is left in the pipe after the joint is ciosed.—Hydrostatic paradox, the principle that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great. See hydrostatic bellows, above.—Hydrostatic press, Same as hydrostatic bellows, above.—Hydrostatic perses. Same as hydrostatic press (which see, under hydraulic).—Hydrostatic bellows, which later may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a column of distilled water, at a temperature of 4° C., which holds the body to be weighed in equilibrium.

Hydrostaticat (hī-drō-stat'i-kā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl.

hydrosome (hi'drō-sōm), n. [⟨ NL. hydrosoma.]

Same as hydrosoma, I.

hydrosphere (hi'drō-sfēr), n. [⟨ Gr. ὐδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe. The term is used in contradistinction to atmosphere, to designate the moisture which the atmosphere aways contains, and which therefore surrounds the globe, just as the atmosphere itself does. [Rare.]

hydrospire (hi'drō-spīr), n. [⟨ Gr. ὐδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + σπεῖρα, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of classification, the second order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend the group corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceante hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), n. pr. [NL., neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In the screen order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend the group corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceante hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), n. pr. [NL., neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In the screen order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend the group corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceante hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), n. pr. [NL., neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In the screen order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend the group corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceante hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), n. pr. [NL., neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In the screen order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend the group corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceante hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), a. [⟨ hydro-hydrostatical (hi-drō-stat'-ka), n. pr. [⟨ hydro-hydrostatical (hi-drō Hydrostaticat (hī-drō-stat'i-kä), $n.\ pl.$ [NL., neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of Acalepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend hydrotict (hī-drō'tk), a. and a.

But this scarce evitable imperfection of hydrostatical and the like experiments does not hinder, but that by their help we may make good estimates of the weights and buiks of very many bodies. Boyle, Works, V. 455.

hydrostatically (hī-drō-stat'i-kal-i), adv. Acording to hydrostatics or to hydrostatic principles.

hydrostatician (hī/drō-stā-tish'an), n. [< hydrostatie + -ian. Cf. statician.] One who is versed in hydrostatics.

It is known to hydrostaticians that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor, when the solid floats freely upon it.

Boyle, Works, V1. 482.

hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat'iks), n. [Pl. of hydrostatic: see-ics.] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.

sible fluids.
hydrostomia (hī-drō-stō'mi-ā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. bōωρ (bōρ-), water, + στόμα, mouth.] In pathot., excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth.

The Lancet, No. 3413, p. 161.
hydrosudopathy (hī'drō-sū-dop'a-thi), n. [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. bōωρ (bōρ-), water, + L. sudare, sweat (sudor, n., sweating), + Gr. πάθος, suffering: see hydropathy.] The treatment of diseases by cold water and sweating.
hydrosulphid (hī-drō-sul'fid), n. [⟨ hydro(gen) + sulphid.] Same as sulphid.

+ sulphid.] Same as sulphid. hydrosulphuret (hī-drō-sul'fū-ret), n. [< hy-dro(gen) + sulphuret.] Same as sulphid or sul-

ciples of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrotachylite (hī-drō-tak'i-līt), n. [⟨ Gr. hydrostatics. Also hydrostatical.—Hydrostatic vδωρ (νδρ-), water, + E. tachylite.] A variety acalephs. See Hydrostatica.—Hydrostatic arch, a of tachylite containing as much as 15 per cent. of water

hydrotalcite (hī-drō-tal'sīt), n. [< Gr. ὐδωρ (ὐδρ-), water, + E. ialcite.] In mineral., same as houghite.

hydrotellurate (hī-drō-tel'ū-rāt), n. [< hydro-tellur(ic) + -atel.] In chem., a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydro-

the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.

hydrotelluric (hī''drō-te-lū'rik), a. [⟨ hydro-(gen) + tellur(ium) + ie.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium.

hydrotheca (hī-drō-thō'kā), n.; pl. hydrothecæ (-sō). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἰδροθηκη, a reservoir of water, ⟨ ἰδωρ (ἰδρ-), water, + θηκη, a case, receptacle: see theca.] In zoöl., a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the Sertularida and Campanularida is protected; a calycle. See cut under Campanularia.

In many Hydrozos, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (Campanuiaridæ, Sertularidæ), this cuticular lovestment, on the hydranth, takee the shape of a clase or "ceil"—the hydrotheca—into which the hydranth may be more or less completely retracted.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 117.

a, tunnel-mouthed tube; h, box with faxible sides; c_i weight.

hydrothecal (hī-drō-thē'kal), a. [$\langle hydrotheea + -al$.] Having the character of hydrotheea; calycular.

hydrotherapeutic (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'tik), a. [$\langle Gr. \dot{v}\delta\omega\rho\ (\dot{v}\delta\rho\text{-}), \text{water}, + \text{E. } therapeutic.}]$ Of or pertaining to hydrotherapeuties: as, hydro-

therapeutic treatment.

hydrotherapeutics (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'tiks), u.
[Pl. of hydrotherapeutic: see -ics.] The use of water in various ways and at various tempera-

water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes. hydrotherapy (hi-drō-ther'a-pi), n. [= F. hydrothérapie = Sp. hidroterapia, \langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + $\theta\epsilon\rhoareia$, eure, \langle $\theta\epsilon\rhoareie\nu$, eure.] Same as hydrotherapeutics. hydrothermal (hi-drō-ther'mal), a. [\langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\delta\varsigma$, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing coological action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.

hydrothorax (hi-drō-thō'raks), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\delta\omega\rho$ ($i\delta\rho$ -), water, + $\theta\omega\rho\alpha\xi$, the chest.] In pathol., the presence of serous fluid in one or

hydrotic! (hī-drot'ik), a. and n. [< F. hydrotique, < Gr. t'θρότης, moisture, < tὐδωρ (ὑδρ-), water.] I. a. Causing a discharge of water.

II. n. In med., a hydragogue.
hydrotical† (hī-drot'i-kal), a. [< hydrotie + -al.] Same as hydrotic.
hydrotimeter (hī-drō-tim'e-ter), n. [Irreg. < Gr. τ'θρότης, moisture, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument used in the determination of the hardness of water. strument used in the determination of the hard-ness of water. It consists of a tube so graduated that an sicoholic soap-solution of standard strength contained in 23 divisions of it shall give a permanent latter with 40 cubic centimeters of a solution of calcium chlorid of standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that "the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter," it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

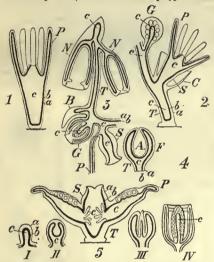
hydrotitanite (hi-drō-ti'tạn-īt), n. [⟨ Gr. i'δωρ (i'δρ-), water, + E. titanite, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perofskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.

hydrotrophe (hi'drō-trōf), n. [⟨ Gr. i'δωρ (i'δρ-), water, + τρέφειν, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. E. H. Knight.

hydrotropic (hi-drō-trop'ik). a. [⟨ Gr. i'δωρ

E. H. Knight.
hydrotropic (hi-drō-trop'ik), a. [ζ Gr. iδωρ (iδρ-), water, + τρόπος, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.
hydrotropism (hi-drot'rō-pizm), n. [As hydrotrop-ic + -ism.] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organs which curve so as to apply themselves to the moist surfaces are termed positively hydrotropic; those which are induced to curve away from the dampness are termed negatively hydrotropic.

nozoa being the other. The Hydrozoa are aquatic and chiefly marine organisms, single or oftener compound, and nearly always soft and gelatinous (in some cases with a chitinous perisare). Each individual polypite consists



Diagrams of Principal Forms of the Hydrozoa in their mutual relations.

t, hydra; 2, sertularian; 3, calycophoran; 4, physophoridan; 5, lucernarian. I, II, III, IV, successive stages of a medusiform gono-phore, or medusoid. In any figure: a, ectoderm; b, endoderm; c, digestive and somatic cavity; A, air-vesicle; B, hydrophyllium; C, hydrotheca; F, pneumatophore; G, gonophore; N, nectocalyx; P, tentaculum; S, hydranth; T, coenosarc.

c, hydrotheca; F, pneumatophore; G, gonophore; N, nectocalyx; P, tentaculum; S, hydrath; T, ceenosarc.

essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer (ectodermal) and an inner (endedermal) membrane, with a simple gastrovascular cavity or stomach-sac, not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general body-cavity, developed as an outward process of the body-wall, and naually furnished with tentacular processes. The reproductive organs are external to the body. Reproduction is accomplished either by sexnal elements (ova and spermatozoa) or by gemmation or fission; the generative zooids are developed as medusoid organisms, which may become detached and free-swimming, or remain permanently attached to the parent stock. The class is of world-wide distribution, and includes the numerous creatures known as hydroids, acalephs, medusans, jelly-fish, seablubbers, etc. Their forms are endiessly varied, and range in complexity from the simple fresh-water hydra to the complicated structure of the oceanic hydroids, as the Portuguese man-of-war. The classification of the Hydrozovararies with different writers, and it is difficult to define most of the larger groups into which they have been divided. They are separated into from three to six groups, as the Hydrophora, Discophora, and Siphonophora of Huxley's arrangement, or the Hydroida, Siphonophora, Lucernarida, Discophora, Graptotitide, and Hydrocoralline of Nicholson's arrangement. The class is sometimes called Polypomedusce. It was named as a class of Polypi by Owen in 1843.

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō'al), a. [</br>

hydrozoal (hī-drō-zō'al), a. [< hydrozoön + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling the Hydrozoa; hydrozoan.

The theca of hydrozoal polypes. hydrozoan (hi-drō-zō'an), a. and n. [$\langle hydro-zo\bar{n} + -an.$] I. a. Pertaining to the Hydrozoa; resembling the Hydrozoa, or having their

II. n. One of the Hydrozoa, as an acaleph,

II. n. One of the Hydrozoa, as an acaleph, medusan, or jelly-fish.

hydrozoic (hi-drō-zō'ik), a. [< hydrozoön +
-ic.] Of the nature of Hydrozoa; hydrozoan.

As a question of development, the formation of the radiate Echinoderm within its vermiform larva seems to meto be analogous to the formation of a radiate Medusa upon a Hydrozoic stock. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 282.

hydrozoön (hī-drō-zō'on), n.; pl. hydrozoa (-ā). [NL., \langle Gr. $b\delta\omega\rho$ ($b\delta\rho$ -), water, $+\zeta\bar{\phi}o\nu$, an aŭimal: see $zo\bar{o}n$.] A hydrozoan.

more hydroxyl groups: as, potassium hydroxid, KOH; ethyl hydroxid, C₂H₅OH. Hydroxida may he regarded as formed from water (HOII), by the substitution for one of its hydrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical. An acid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid, the term hydroxid being reserved for basic compounds. Also spelied hydroxyd, hydroxyde.

hydroxyl (hi-drok' sil), n. [⟨ hydr(ogen) + ox(ygen) + -yl.] A compound radical (OH) which has never been isolated, but which is a factor in a vast number of chemical compounds. Thus, the oxygen bases are regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sudium hydroxid, NaOH. The oxygen acids are also regarded as compounds of hydroxyl with electropositive atoms or radicals, as sulphuric acid, SO₂OH)₂. Water may be regarded as hydroxyl hydrid, HOH.

hydrozinkite (hi-drō-zing'kīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + ονρον, urine.] In pathol., an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrozoa (hi-drō-zing'kīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + ονρον, urine.] In pathol., an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrozoa (hi-drō-zing'kīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + ονρον, urine.] In pathol., an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrozoa (hi-drō-zing'kīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + ονρον, urine.] In pathol., an excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydrozoa (hi-drō-zing'kīt), n. [⟨ Gr. νδωρ (νόρ-), water, + ονρον, a tail.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order Coccophyccæ, tribe Palmellacææ. The thallas, which is from 2 to 12 inches long, is adnate, gelatinous, more or less firm, variously divided, and atteky: the cells are at first globose or subglobose, atterward elongated or elliptic, and arranged more or less regularly in longitudinal families propagation is by means of agile gonidia. In a fresh state some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some of the species have a very offensive odor. By some of the species have a ver

agona cluzella.

Hydrus (hi'drus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. iδρος, a watersnake: see hydra.] 1. A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century. It lies south of Eridanus, Horologium, and Reticulum, and contains three stars of the third magnitude.—2. A genus of venomous sea-snakes, type of a family Hydridæ: now disused, the genus being termed Hydrophis, and the family Hydrophidæ. Schneider, 1799.—3. [l. c.] Some fabulous or undetermined water-snake.

Cerastes horid hydras and close drear.

Ceraates horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear.
Milton, P. L., x. 525.

hye1t, v. and n. An obsolete form of hie. Chaucer. hye²†, a. An obsolete form of high. hyemal†, a. An improper form of hiemal.

hyematet, hyemationt. Obsolete forms of hi-

emate, hiemation. hyent, hyenet, n. [< ME. hyene, < OF. hyene, F. hyène, < L. hyæna: see hyena.] Obsolete forms

nyent, nyene, n. [CME. hyene, COF. hyene, F. hyène, C L. hyene: see hyena.] Obsolete forms of hyena.

The nedith net the galie of no hyene
That cureth eyen derked for penaunce.

Chaucer, Fortune, l. 35.

I will langh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. l.

hyena (hī-ē'nä), n. [Formerly hyen, hyene, q. v.;

F. hyène = Pr. hiena, yenna, iana = Sp. hiena = Pg. hyena = It. jena = D. hyena = G. hyäne =
Dan. hyena = Sw. hyena, C L. hyena, C Gr. vavva, a hyena, so called from its bristly maue, like a hog's, < vc, a hog (= L. sus = E. sow), + fem. term. -avva.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of the genus Hyena or family Hyenidæ. There are several kinds of hyenas. The common striped or langhing hyena, Canis hyena or Hyena striate, known to the ancients as a wild heast of Libya, has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws, its formidable teeth, its prowling nocturnal habits, its singular voice, and its propensity for robbing graves. It has a wide geographical distribution, including most of Africa and much of Asia, as Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, and India. It is an unsightly animal of ferocious aspect, of the size of a large dog, with shaggy pelage bristling over the shoulders, and hong heavy neck. Its feet are digitigrade, with hinnt non-retractile claws. Its color is brownish-gray, more or less distinctly and extensively handed or striped crosswise with black on the back, sides, and limbs. The animal is nocturnal, hiding by day in caves, and hunting by night in packs for its food, which is chiefly carrion, though it often preys upon living animals. It is not less cowardly than ravenous, but is capable of being tamed and even domesticated. The brown hyens, H. brunnea, inhabits sonthern Africa; it belongs to the same restricted genns as the striped hyena, hut is mostly of a dark-brown color, handed only on the limba, and the pelage is remarkably long and shaggy, growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and sides. The spotted hyena, H. c



Spotted Hyena (Hyana crocuta or Crocuta maculata).

ta, is a more distinct species, generically different from either of the foregoing, inhabiting southern parts of Africa. As its name implies, it is spotted instead of striped; and it is rather smaller than H. striata, and has a leas shaggy pelage. In this species the length of the neck, size of the head, shortness of the loins, and lowness of the hind quarters are specially notable. The cave-hyens, H. spelæns, is an extinct form closely related to the spotted hyens; its remains occur in caverns. There are also other fossils to which the name hyena has been applied, and the hyena-dog is called painted hyena.

And scorning all the taming arts of man, The keen hyena, feliest of the fell. Thomson, Summer, 1. 921.

2. The pouched dog, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus:* so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits.

from its predaceous and carnivorous habits. See zebra-wolf.
Also spelled hyæna.

hyena-dog (hī-ē'nä-dog), n. 1. The aardwolf. See Proteles. W. Swainson.—2. The lunting-dog, or painted hyena, Lycaon pictus, a large spotted wild dog of Africa, resembling a hyena in some superficial respects. It is, however, a true dog, of the subfamily Caninæ. J. E. Gray. hyenet n. See huen.

hyenet, u. See hyen.
hyenet (hi-en'ik), a. [< hyena + -ic.] Like a
hyena; having the character of a hyena. Also
spelled hyænic.

The Araba... call certain men hyænic, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna. W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 203. hyeniform (hī-en'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. hyæni-formis, < L. hyæna, a hyena, + forma, form.] Having the character of a hyena or of the Hyænidæ; pertaining to the Hyæniformia. Also aralled hyæniform.

spelled hyæniform.

hyenine (hī-ē'nin), a. [<hyena + -inel.] Having the character of a hyena; pertaining to or characteristic of the Hyænidæ; hyeniform. Also spelled hyænine.

The hyenine habit of waiking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting or defending itself, with the object of defending its feet from injury. Stand. Nat. Hist., 111. 435.

hyenoid (hī-ē'noid), a. [⟨ Gr. vava, hyena, + είσος, form.] Hyena-like; hyeniform; hyenine.
Also spelled hymnoid.
hyetal (hī'e-tal), a. [⟨ Gr. veτός (= Umbrian savitu), rain, ⟨ vev, send rain, vet, it rains, = Zend √ hu = Skt. √ su, express juice (see soma).]
Of or relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions; descriptive of the rainfall of different districts; pluvial; rainy.
hyetograph (hī'e-tō-grāf), n. [⟨ Gr. veτός, rain, + γράφεν, write.] A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions.
hyetographic (hī'e-tō-grāf'ik), a. [⟨ hyetogra-phy + -ic.] Pertaining to hyetography.
hyetographical (hī'e-tō-grāf'i-kal), a. [⟨ hyetogra-phy + -ic.] Same as hyetographic.
Such [rain-maps are generally called Hyetographical

Such [rain-]maps are generally called Hyetographical or Hyetological maps.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 46. hyetography (hi-e-tog'ra-fi), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{v}_{er} \dot{o}_{er} \rangle$, rain, $+ \cdot \gamma \rho a \phi \dot{a}$, $\langle \gamma \rho \dot{a} \phi e v \rangle$, write.] The art of showing the distribution of rain; that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts, etc., the rainfall of different localities in a given time.

in a given time.

hyetological (hī'e-tō-loj'i-kal), a. [⟨ hyetology + ·ie-al.] Of or pertaining to hyetology.

hyetology (hō-e-tol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. veroς, rain, + ·λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see ·ology.] That branch of meteorology which treats of the pherese of reieners. nomena of rain.

nomena of rain.

hyetometer (hī-e-tom'e-ter), n. [ζ Gr. ἐνετός, rain, + μέτρον, a measure.] A rain-gage.

hyetometrograph (hī"e-tō-met'rō-grāf), n. [ζ Gr. ἐνετός, rain, + μέτρον, a measure, + γράφειν, write.] A rain-gage which automatically registers the amount of rainfall and the time of its

occurrence. In Hermann's hyetometrograph, 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 257.

Hyetornis (hī-e-tôr'nis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἀντός, rain, + ὁρυς, a bird.] A genus of American cuekoos, of the family Cuculidæ, based upon the rain-bird of Jamaica, H. pluvianus. P. L. Sclater, 1862. Also called Hyetomantis. Cabanis, 1862.

Hygeia (hī-jē'ā), n. [The usual form given to L. Hygea or Hygia, strictly *Hygiea or, after the Gr. spelling (of the diphthong), *Hygieia, \ Gr. 'Yiea, the goddess of health, a personification of iyiea, health, soundness of body, \(\frac{iyie}{iyie}\), healthy, sound: cf. Skt. ugra, formidable.] 1. In classical myth., the goddess of health, the chief of the daughters of Æsculapius (Asklepios). She is represented as a malden, thiy draped, and usually holding a paters. She frequently has also the long staff or acepter, another attribute of her father, and is commonly accompanied by the Æsculapian serpent, which may be locked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apolio.

2. The 10th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1849.

Hygeian (hī-jē'an), a. [\ Gr. iyiea, health (see Hygeia), +-an.] 1. Relating to Hygeia,

Ilis voice, I think, would have been loudest in the de-nunciation of that hypeiolatry which threatens to become our only religion. F. P. Cobbe, Contemporary Rev., LI. 804.

hygeist, n. Sce hygicist.
hygeology (hi-jē-ol'o-ji), n. Same as hygiology.
hyght, a. An obsolete spelling of high.
hyghet, v. and n. An obsolete variant of hie.
Chaucer.

hygiean, a. See hygeian, 2.
hygieist (hī'jē-ist), n. [〈 Gr. iγiea, health (see Hygeia), +-ist.] One versed in hygiene or the science of health. Also spelled hygeist.
hygienal (hī-ji-en'al), a. [Formerly hygicinal; 〈 hygiene +-al.] Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

Presenting some things relating to the hygicinal part of Boyle, Works, II. 103.

physic.

hygiene (hi'ji-ēn), n. [⟨F. hygiène = Sp. higiène = Pg. hygiena, hygiene = It. igiene = D. G. Sw. hygiene = Dan. hygieine, irreg. ⟨Gr. iyıaivɛiv, be healthy, sound, ⟨iyiŋ, healthy, sound: see Hygeia.] That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health; a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health; sanitary science.

hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik), a. [⟨F. hygiénique; as hygiene + -ic.] Relating to hygiene; pertaining to health or the science of health.

How small a proportion of them die before the age of

How small a proportion of them die before the age of maturity, in the present state of hygienic knowledge.

J. S. Mill.

J. S. Mill.

Medication without insuring favorable hygienic conditions is like amputation without ligatures.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 203.

hygienically (hī-ji-en'i-kal-i), adv. In a hygienic manner; in accordance with the laws of health health.

hygienics (hī-ji-en'iks), n. [Pl. of hygienic: see -ics.] The art of maintaining health; hygiene; sanitary science.

sanitary science.
So many books have been written on the care of the health, and so much attention has been called to hygienics within a few years.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 66.

hygienism (hī'ji-en-izm), n. [< hygiene + -ism.]
Same as hygicnics. Imp. Dict.

hygienist (hī'ji-en-ist), n. [< hygiene + -ist.]
One who is versed in hygiene.

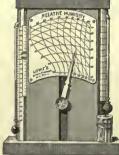
The business of the hygienist and of the physician is to knew the range of these modifiable conditions (such as are capable of being indefinitely modified by our own actions), and how to infinence them toward the maintenance of health and the prolongation of life.

Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 669.

hygiology (hī-ji-ol'ō-ji), n. [Prop. *hygieology, ⟨ Gr. iγίεια, health, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see Hygeia and -ology.] The art of the preservation of health. Science, VI. 512. Also spelled

(seethermometer and psychrometer) sup-ported one on each ported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale. The humidity is indicated by the extremity of an index whose position is determined by the heights of the two mercury-columns.

Hygrogeophila (hī^γgrō - jō - of ' i - lā), n.
grl. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑγρός,
wet, moist, + γῆ, the
earth, + φίλος, loving.] Same as Geludrophila ing.] San hydrophila.



Hygrodeik: the wet-bulb thermometer on the right, the dry-bulb on the

the goddess of health.—2. [l. c.] Pertaining to health or to its preservation. Also hygican. health or to its preservation. Also hygican. health, $+ \lambda \alpha \gamma \rho i a$, worship.] The worship of health or of hygiene. [Rare.] hygrologyt (hi-grologyt (hi-grologyt), n. [< Gr. $i\gamma \rho i a$, wet, health or of hygiene. [Rare.]

moisture of the atmosphere. hygrology; (hi-grol' δ -ji), n. [\langle Gr. $i\gamma\rho\delta$ c, wet, moist, + - $\lambda\alpha$ ia, \langle $\lambda\ell\gamma\epsilon\nu$, speak: see - α logy.] That part of medical science which treats of the

humors of the body.

hygroma (hi-grō'mä), n.; pl. hygromata (-ma-tä). [NL., Gr. 1776c, wet, moist, +-oma.] In pathol., a swelling with serous contents, such as lymphangiomata, bursæ mucosæ distended

with lymph, etc.

hygromatous (hī-grom'a-tus), a. [< hygroma(t-)
+ -ous.] Of the nature of or affected with hy-

groma.

hygrometer (hi-grom'e-ter), n. [ζ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of the moisture of the atmosphere, or more accurately for determining the hygrometrie state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that re-



ing the hygrometric state or relative humidity, which is the ratio between the actual amount of water-vapor present in the air and that required in order to saturate it completely. A composition of the charical properties as bent glass to be terminating in two bulbs, one covered with mnelling the other of black glass and containing ether and a thermometer. Ether being dropped on the mnellin of the upper bulb, the vapor within is cendenced, and the cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the cools the air about it, and finally to such a degree that moisture is deposited upon its black surface. The dropping is now suspended, and the colosed thermomer. It is taken from the inclosed thermomer. It is the dew-point. The hygrometric state is the ratio between this temperature is the time as given by the thermometer on the stand. This form is called a dev-point or condensing hygrometer, instead of a black glass bulb, a silver vessel is sometimes as a simple method of obtaining the hygrometer. In the chemical hygrometer a known volume of air is passed over some hygroscopic substance, as calcium chlorid, contained in a drying-tabe. This absorbs the aqueous vapor, and by its increase in weight gives the means of calculating the mygrometer, or psychrometer (see psychrometer), also gives a simple method of obtaining the hygrometric state, by means of appropriately constructed tables.

hygrometric (hi-grō-metr'rik), a. [As hygrometric ter+-ic.] 1. Pertaining to hygrometry; relating to or depending upon the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

The rate of evaporation is greatly affected by the hygrometric state of the air.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 68.

hygrine (hī'grin), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + -ine².] A liquid and volatile alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves. It forms crystallizable salts with acids.
hygro-. [L., etc., hygro-, ⟨ Gr. ὑγρό-ς, wet, moist, running, fluid, akin to L. ῶcens (for *ugeens), moist, ⟨ umere, be moist: see humid, humor, etc.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'wet,' 'moist.'
hygroblepharic (hī-grō-blef'a-rik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρό-ς, wet, moist, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.
hygrometric (hī-grō-met'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.
hygrometric line gro-met'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] Pertaining to the moisture of, or serving to moisten, the eyelids: applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears.
hygrometric (hī-grō-met'ri-kal), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + βλέφαρον, eyelid.] Pertaining to hygroscope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes. Hygroscopicity (hī-grō-skop'i-kal), a. [⟨ hygroscopicity (hī-grō-skop'i-kal), a. [⟨ hygroscopicity (hī-grō-skōp'i-kal), a. [⟨ hygroscopicity (hi-grō-skōp'i-kal), a. [⟨ hygroscopicity (hygroscopicity (hygroscopicity (hygr such instruments as have been invented for this purpose.

To get materials for further advance, astronomy requires
. . . the direct aid of an advanced optics, of barology, of
thermology, of hygrometry.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 186.

hygrophanous (hi-grof'a-nus), a. [\langle Gr. $i\gamma\rho\delta_{\gamma}$, wet, moist, + - $\phi a\nu\eta_{\gamma}$, \langle $\phi aiv\epsilon\iota\nu$, show.] In bot., transparent, or like water, when moist, and

transparent, or like water, when moist, and opaque when dry.

Hygrophila¹ (hī-grof'i-lä), n. [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), fem. sing., ⟨Gr. δγρός, wet, moist, + φίλος, loving.] A genns of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Acanthaceæ and tribe Ruellieæ, and the type of the subtribe Hygrophileæ. It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow, nearly equal divisions; a bilablate corolla; 4 perfect didynamous stamens; entire opposite leaves; and axillary sessile or subsessile flowers. The planta are erect or diffuse herbs. A few of them have infra-axillary spines.

Fonrteen species are knews, from the tropical or subtropical parts of the world.

ical parts of the world.

Hygrophila² (hi-grof'i-lä), n. pl. [NL. (Ferussoc, 1821), neut. pl., ζ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + φίλος, loving.] A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods, including the basommatophorous fresh-water family Limnwidw, etc.

Hygrophilæ (hi-grō-fil'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), ζ Hygrophila¹ + -ew.] A subtribe of plauts of the natural order Acanthacew, tribe Ruelliew, typified by the genus Hygrophila, characterized by a 2-lipped corolla, and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases.

Hygrophorus (hi-grof'ō-rus), n. [NL. (E. Fries

pairs by their bases. **Hygrophorus** (hī-grof'ō-rus), u. [NL.(E. Fries, 1838), \langle MGr. $i\gamma\rho\rho\phi\phi\rho\rho\sigma$, carrying water, \langle Gr. $i\gamma\rho\phi\epsilon$, wet, moist, + - $\phi\rho\rho\sigma$, \langle $\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon v$ = E. bear¹.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to the agaries, from which they differ in their peculiar habit, and their waxy (not membranaceous) gills

atmosphere, as hygroscopic tis-sue, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

However dry the air may appear to However dry the air may appear to be, it always contains more or less... moisture. Though not recognized by the senses, its presence is readily revealed by the behaviour of certain substances which greedily absorb moisture, and are consequently said to be hygroscopic.

Huxtey, Physiography, p. 66.

3. In bot., sensitive to mois- the pulley weight p.

ture; caused by moisture; moving when moistened and then dried, as the elaters of Equisetum or the peristome of mosses.

We may illustrate what we mean by the hygroscopic movements of plants: if the tissues on one side of an organ permit of rapid evaporation, they will dry quickly and contract, causing the part to bend to this side.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 489.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture:
as, hygrometric substances or plants.—Hygrometric balance, a popular form of hygrescope designed to afford a rough indication of weather changes.—Hygrometric state. See humidity and hygrometer.
hygrometric + -al.] Same as hygrometric.
hygrometric + -al.] Same as hygrometric.
hygrometry (hī-grometric), n. [As hygrometric), hygrometry (hī-grometric), n. [As hygrometric), hygroscopic; the property possessed by regetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture, and expanding or shrinking accordingly.

Ingly.

hygrostatics (hī-grō-stat'iks), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, moist, + στατικός, causing to stand: see static, statics.] The science or art of measuring degrees of moisture.

Hygrotrechus (hī-grō-trē'kus), n. [NL. (Stâl, 1867), ⟨ Gr. ὑγρός, wet, moist, + τρέχειν, run.] A genus of water-bugs of the heteropterous family Hydrobatidæ. H. remigis is the most common North American species, of a brown color, frequently seen running over the surface of the water of ponds and streams. hyke¹†, n. Same as huke.

ning over the surface of the water of ponds and streams. hyke¹†, n. Same as huke.
hyke² (hīk), n. Same as haik².
Hyla (hī'lā), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῦλη, a wood, a forest, woodland, copse, wood cut down, firewood, timber, stuff, material, matter (cf. E. matter, ult. ⟨ L. materia), prob. orig. *τλεη = L. silva, silua, a wood: see silvan.] A genus of tree-toads of the family Hylidæ, instituted by Laurenti in 1768. The species are numerous. H. versicolor is so called from the chameleon-like color-changes it undergoes. H. pickeringi is a common species



Hair Hygroscope Saussure.

Hylæosaurus (hī"lē-ō-sâ'rus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. νλαίος, of the wood or forest (⟨ νλη, a wood: sce Hyla), + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of gigantic dinesaurs, established upou remains discovered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England, and characterized by the development of the dermal scutes into predictions spines along the middle lines of the

prodigious spines along the middle line of the back. One of these great lizards was probably about 25 feet long.

Hylaplesia (hī-la-plē'si-ā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἐλη, a wood, + πλησίος, near, close to.] A genus of tropical American frog-like toads, typical of the family Hulaplesiida. family Hylaplesiida. The species are very pretilly



Hylaplesia tinetoria.

or brightly colored; they are such as H. tinctoria, H. picta, and H. speciosa, the latter living in the Andea of the United States of Colombia at a height of 6,000 feet above the sea. Boie, 1827.

Hylaplesiidæ (hi*la-plē-si'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \(Hylaplesia + -idæ. \)] A family of batrachians, named from the genus Hylaplesia, having the sacral apophyses net flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends perfect ever and no sacral apophyses not flattened, the toes all free and dilated at the ends, perfect ears, and no neck-glands. The few species are confined to trepical America. Alse Hylaplesidæ. Synonymous with Dendrobatidæ. hylde¹t, v. A Middle English form of heeld. hylde²t. A Middle English form of held, preterit of hold¹.

hyleg (hi'leg), n. [Of Ar. erigin.] In astrol., the planet which rules the particular sign of the zediac which happens at the instant of a nativity to be in the ascendant, or first twelfth part of the heavens above the eastern horizon; the

apheta, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. Also spelled hileg.

hylephobia (hī-lē-fō'bi-ā), n. [⟨Gr. iλη, matter, + -φοβiα, fear: cf. hydrophobia.] Merbid fear of materialism; dread of the result of materialistic deatwines. istic dectrines. [Rare.]

Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness, as epilepsy used to be.

G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychel., Nev., 1887, p. 152.

hylicism (hī'li-sizm), n. Same as hylism.
hylicist (hī'li-sist), n. A materialist; specifically, one of the early Ionic philesophers.

Hylidæ (hī'li-dē), n. pl. [NL.; improp. Hyladæ; (Hyla + -idæ.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, named from the genus Hyla, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phelonomes. amphibians, named from the genus Hyla, having maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and dilated terminal phalanges. The species are commonly called tree-toads or tree-frogs. The limits of the family have varied widely with different writers. The very obvious character of the dilated disk-like ends of the toes is by no means peculiar to the Hylidæ, and has caused various toads and frogs, some even of a different suborder of batrachians, to be erreneously referred to this family, Elimination of all such greatly restricts the family, conformably to the definition here given.

hylism (hi'lizm), n. [⟨ Gr. νλη, matter (see Hyla), + -ism.] In metaph.: (a) Materialism; specifically, the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers. (b) The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil. Also hylicism. hyllt. An obsolete spelling of hill.

hylobate (hi'lō-bāt), n. [⟨ Hylobates.] A member of the genus Hylobates or subfamily Hylobates (hi-ləb'a-tēz.), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. νλοβάτης, one who hauuts the woods, ⟨νλη, a wood, ferest, + βάτης, one who menuts, ⟨ βαίνειν, go.]

1. A genus of anthropoid apes, the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily Hylobatime. It usually includes all the gibbons or long-armed apes, typical of the subfamily Hylobatime. It usually includes all the gibbons sometimes separated from the rest under the genus Siamanya. There are several true species of Hylobates, such as H.lar. See ape and gibbon. Hilger, 1811.

Hyla

ef the United States, the shrill piping of which is heard in early spring. II. arborea is a European species.

hylactism (hī-lak'tizm), n. [< Gr. vlaktēv, bark (< ivāv, bark), + -ism.] A barking or baying. [Rare.]

There are turkeys, too, . . . and two or three dogs, who sharp hylactism.

Shelley, Letters, p. 54.

Shelley, Letters, p. 54.

Gro. Hulida.

2. A genus of celeopterous.

1833.

Hylobatinæ (hī-lob-a-tī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Hylobates + -inæ.] A subfamily of anthropoid apes, of the family Simida, typified by the genus Hylobates, containing the gibbons. They are characterized by their very slender form with extremely long limba (especially the arms), and the presence of ischial callosities.

hylobatine (hī-lob'a-tin), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the Hylobatine, or having their characters

characters.

II. n. One of the Hylobatinæ.

Hylobius (hī-lō'bi-us), n. [NL. (Germar), < Gr. νλη, weod, + βίος, life.] A netable genus of weevils, of the family Curculionidæ. The species live in weod. H. abietis is destructive to firs and other conifers.

Hylocharis (hī-lok'a-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. νλη, wood, forest, + χαίρεν, rejoice.] A genus of humming-birds, based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs, Trochilus sapphirinus. The name was subsequently applied by varieus authers to several different groups of Trochilidæ.

Hylocichla (hī-lō-sik'lä), n. [NL. (Baird, 1864), $\langle \text{Gr. } i\lambda\eta, \text{weod}, + \kappa i\chi\lambda\eta, \text{a bird like the thrush.}]$ A genus of Turdidw, including the American wood-thrushes. The type is the common wood-thrush, H. mustelina; other shundant and well-known species of the United States are Wilson's thrush or veery, the clive-backed thrush, and the hermit-thrush. See wood-thrush,

weery.

Hylodes¹ (hī-lō'dōz), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑλώδης, woody, wooded (of the weod), ⟨ ὑλη, wood, + εἰδος, form.] A genus of Australian birds: now called Drymodes. J. Gould, 1841.

Hylodes² (hi-lō'dēz), n. [NL, < Hyla + Gr. eidoc, ferm.] A genus of toads, of the family Cystignathidæ, containing such species as H. oxyrhynchus of the West Indies. They resemble tree-teads.

hylogenesis (hī-lō-jeu 'e-sis), n. [ζ Gr. ὖλη, matter, + γένεσις, generation.] The origin of matter

hylogeny (hī-lej'e-ni), n. [⟨ Gr. ὖλη, matter, + -γένεια, ⟨ -γενης, producing: see -geny.] Same

Hylomys (hī'lō-mis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\hat{v}\lambda\eta$, wood, $+\mu\hat{v}\varsigma = E$. mouse.] A genus of insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily Gymnurinæ, differmammals, of the subfamily Gymnurinæ, differing from Gymnura in the shorter tail and smaller third upper premelar. H. suillus is a species formerly wrongly referred to the Tupaiidæ. Müller and Schlegel, 1843.

hylopathic (hī-lē-path'ik), a. [As hylopath-ism +-ie.] Pertaining to hylopathism.

hylopathism (hī-lep'a-thizm), n. [< Gr. ίλη, matter, + πάθος, feeling, +-ism.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

hylopathist (hī-lep'a-thist), n. [As hylopath-ism +-ist.] A believer in hylopathism.

hylophagous (hī-lof'a-gus), a. [< Gr. ίλοφάγος, eating wood, feeding in the woods, < ίλη, wood, + φαγείν, eat.] Eating wood; xylophagous, as certain beetles.

certain beetles.

Hylophilus (hī-lef'i-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. ύλη, a weed, + φίλος, loving.] In ornith., a genus

of American greenlets, of the family Virethe family Vire-onidæ. It differs from Vireo proper in the stouter feet with larger clawa and equal laterai foes, more conical bill with siralghter culmen, and other characters. The wings are abont as long as the tail, and both are rounded. The genus containa upward of 25 spe-



Hylophilus sclateri.

upward of 15 species, all of the warmer parts of continental America; II. sclateri is an example. C. J. Temminck, about 1823.

A genus ef celcopterous insects. Dejean, hylotheism (hī'lō-thē-izm), n. [ζ Gr. ὖλη, matter, + θεός, God, + -ism.] The dectrine or belief obatinæ (hī-lob-a-tī'nē), n. pl. [NL., ζ that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe. Also hulolheism.

nylotheist (hi'lō-thē-ist), n. [< hylothe-ism + hylotheist (hi'lō-thē-ist), n. [< hylothe-ism + -ist.] One who believes that matter is God. Also hulotheist.

Hylotoma (hī-let'ō-mā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), fem. to Hylotomus.] A genus ef saw-flies, of the family Tenthredinidæ, or Hylotomi-The second and third aubmarginal cells of the fore



Rose Saw-fly (Hylotoma rosa). (Cross sl

wing each receive a recurrent nervure. There are about 25 European and 15 North American species, of rather small aize. H. rose is the rose saw-fly.

Hylotomide (hi-lō-tom'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hylotoma + -idæ.] A family of insects, named from the genus Hylotoma: now usually

merged in Tenthredinidæ. hylotomous (hī-let 'ō-mus), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr. i} \lambda \eta, \operatorname{wood}, + \tau \circ \mu \circ \zeta$, cutting, $\langle \tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \iota \nu, \operatorname{cut.}]$ Wood-cutting: applied to certain insects which bore into wood. hylozoic (hi-lō-zō'ik), a. [As hylozo-ism + -ie.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hylozoism.

The numen which the hylozoick corporealist paya all his devotions to is a certain blind shee-god or goddess, called Nature, or the life of matter.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 107.

hylozoical (hī-lō-zō'i-kal), a. [< hylozoic + -al.] Same as hylozoic.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism, called by us hylozoical.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 105.

The hylozoists, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms, imagining them endued with a quality which, though not perception, might be stilled the seed or principle whereout by the junction of many of them together perception might be compleated.

A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. 1. 9.

The hylozoist can attribute conaciousness to the falling stone, while Descartes denied it to even the highest brutes.

McK. Cattell, Mind, XIII. 436.

hylozoistic (hī'lē-zō-is'tik), a. [< hylozoist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism or the hylozoists: as, the hylozoistic conception of the

A Montam that—though essentially based on hylozoistic assumptions—pretends, nevertheless, to explain everything in strict keeping with mechanical principles.

The Open Court, March 17, 1887.

hylozoistically (hī"lō-zō-is'ti-kal-i), adv. After the manner of the hylozoists; in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen! (hī'man) v. II. (Gr. The line)

with hylozoistic doctrines.

Hymen¹ (hi'men), n. [L., ⟨ Gr. 'Υμήν (ὑμεν-), the god of marriage; origin elseure.] 1. In Gr. myth., the god of marriage, son of Bacehus and Aphredite (Venus), or of Apelle and one of the Muses, in some legends originally a mortal youth, invoked in hymeneal songs for reasons variously given. Also called Hymenatics.

Here's eight that must take hands
To join in Hymen's bands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.
They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 591.

Hence-2. Marriage; the wedded state. [Poetical or archaic.]

We'll have all, sir, that may make your Hymen high and happy.

B. Jonson, Epicœne, sii. 2.

To whose bounty

Owe we our thanka for gracing thus our hymen?

Massinger, Renegado, v. 3.

Would this same mock-love, and this Mock-Hymen, were laid up like winter bats, Till all men grew to rate us at our worth.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

hymen² (hī'men), n. [⟨Gr. ὑμῆν (ὑμεν-), a thin skin, a membrane.] A membrane. Specifically—(a) In anat., a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (bt) In conch., the ligament between the opposite valves of a blyalve shell.

across and partly closing the external orifice of the vagina. (bt) In conch., the ligament between the opposite valves of a hivalve shell.

Hymenza (hi-me-ne'ä), n. [NL. (so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets), fem. of L. Hymenzus, relating to the god of marriage: see Hymen!.] A genus of trees of the tribe Amherstiew, of the natural order Leguminosw. They have leathery leaves, each of 2 leaflets, rather large white flowers in ahort densely corymbose terminal panicles, and thick oblong or ovate pods. About 8 species are known, all natives of tropical America.

H. Courbaril grows to an enormous size, and lives to a very great age, some of the extant individuals being supposed to be older than the Christian era. The heartwood is very hard and tough, and is hence much valued for wheel-work, particularly for cogs. It is also valuable for posts, ralls, and gates. It takes a fine polish, and is so heavy that a cubic foot weighs about 100 pounds. A valuable resin exndes from the trunk. It is known in the West Indies as the locustree or varnish-tree, and in Panama as algarroba. Six extinct species of this genus have been described from the Cretaceous of Bohemia, and one from the Miocene of Croatia.

Hymenzic (hi-me-nā'ik), a. [LI. Hymenzicus.



Croatia.

Hymenaic (hī-me-nā'ik), a. [〈LL, Hymenaicus (cf. Gr. Ύμέναιος), 〈 Gr. Ύμέν, Hymen: see Hymen¹.] Pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke the god Hymen, as in hymeneal songs or epithalamia.— Hymenaic meter, a dactylic dimeter acat-

Hymenanthereæ (hi'men-an-the're-e), n. pl. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < Hymenanthera + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Violariew, containing the single genus Hymenan-thera. It is referred by later authors to the tribe

hymeneal (hī-me-nē'al), a. and n. [As hymene-an + -al.] I. a. Pertaining or relating to marriage. Also hymenial.

lso hymeniae.
Chorus hymeneal
Or triumphal chaunt,
Matched with thine, would be all
But an empty vanni.
Shelley, To a Skylark, xlv.

It was pleasant to her to be led to the hymeneal altar by a belted earl. Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, 1. 236.

=Syn. Connubial, Nuptial, etc. See matrimonial.

II. n. A marriage-song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring, For her white virgins hymeneals sing. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 1. 220.

hymenean (hī-me-nē'an), a. and a. [\langle OF. hymenean, \langle L. Hymeneaus, Hymeneius, \langle Gr. '\gamma\u03c4' menological (hī'men-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [\langle hymenology + -ic-al.] Of or pertaining to hymenvaios, belonging to Hymen or marriage: see Hymen 1.] I. a. Pertaining to marriage.
II. n. A marriage-song; an epithalamium.

And heavenly quires the hymencan song.

Milton, P. L., iv. 711.

hymenia, n. Plural of hymenium.

hymenial¹ (hi-mē'ni-al), a. [⟨ Hymen¹ + -ial; a var. of hymeneal.] Same as hymeneal.

hymenial² (hī-mē'ni-al), a. [⟨ Hymen², or hymenium, + -ial.] 1. In anat., pertaining to the hymen. — 2. In bot., belonging to the hymenium.

Hymenial alga or gonidium, in lichenology, the algal celis in a sporocarp. — Hymenial gelatin, an amyloid substaces in the hymenia of some lichens. — Hymenial layer. Same as hymenium.

hymenic (hī-men'ik), a. [⟨ Hymen¹ + -ic.]

Hymenomycetes (hī'men-ō-mī-sē'tēz), n. One of the Hymenomycetes.

The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Peziza rather than to a Hymenomycete.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 302.

Hymenomycetes (hī'men-ō-mī-sē'tēz), n. pl. hymenic (hī-men'ik), a. [⟨ Hymen¹ + -ic.]

Hymenomycetes, 1830), ⟨ Gr. ὑμήν (ὑμεν-), a. Hymeneal.

Hymeneal. hymenicolar (hī-me-nik'ō-lār), a. [< NL. hymenium, q. v., + L. colere, inhabit.] In bot., inhabiting the hymenium. Cooke.

hymeniferous (hi-me-nif'e-rus), a. [< NL. hymenium, q. v., + L. ferre = E. bear¹.] In bot., provided with a hymenium.

provided with a hymenium.

Hymenini (hī-me-nī'nī), n. pl. [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), < hymenium (which these plants possess) + ini.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, containing 8 genera, such as Agarieus, Hydnum, Polyporus, etc. They are placed by later authorities in the families Agarieini, Polyleter (Mahrie 1888).

porei, Hydnei, etc. hymeniophore (hī-mē'ni-ō-fōr), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{\nu}\mu\dot{\nu}\nu i\nu\nu$, tāken in the sense of hymenium, + - $\phi\dot{\nu}\rho\rho\varsigma$, bearing, \langle $\phi\dot{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\nu = E.$ bear 1.] In bot., the structure or part which bears the hymenium. Some-

times hymenophore, hymenophorum.

hymenitis (hi-me-ni'tis), n. [NL., < hymen² +
-itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the hymen.

hymenium (hī-mē'ni-um), n.; pl. hymenia (-ä).
[NL., < Gr. ὑμένιον, dim. of ὑμήν (ὑμεν-), a membrane.] In bot., the fructifying surface in fungi, brané.] In bot., the fructifying surface in fungi, especially when the spores are naked. It is an aggregation of spore mother-cells, with or without sterile cells, in a continuous stratum or layer upon a sporophere. In the common musbroom, Agaricus, for example, the hymenium or spore-bearing surface is naked or exposed, and spread over the gills, covering them on all sides with a delicate membrane, upon which the reproductive organs are developed. Also called hymenial layer. See cuts under apothecium, ascus, and Fungi.

Hymenodictyon (hi*men-o-dik*ti-on), n. [NL. (Wallich, 1824), so called with ref. to the thin reticulated leaves, < Gr. ψμφ, a membrane, + δίκτυον, a net.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees or shrubs, of the natural order

opetalous trees or shrubs, of the natural order Rubiaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ, characterized byhaving the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branch-

ing the stigma fusiform, the flowers in branching paniculate spikes, with foliaceous bracts, and opposite, reticulated, long-petioled leaves. About δ species are known, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. The bark of H. excetsum of India has been used as a substitute for cinchona bark, but it is of little value. The wood is used for making agricultural implements, etc. Hymenogaster (hī'men-ō-gas'tèr), n. [NL. (L. R. Tulasne), with ref. to the membranous structure of the interior, < Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A genus of fungi, of the subclass Gasteromycetes. It is characterized by having the peridiam fleshy or thin; the cavities at first emply, radiating or irregular; trama composed of clongated cells; and spores various. These lungi are globose, fleshy or rather soft, and much like the common puffballs, only smaller.

only smaller.

Hymenogastreæ (hī "men - ō - gas 'trē - ē), n. pl. [Nl., < Hymenogaster + -eæ.] A tribe of fungi, of the subclass Gasteromyeetes, typified by the genus Hymenogaster. They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simplest forms of the Gasteromyeetes, possessing usually the simples tructure of the type, but including also the genera Gautieria, which is without a peridium, and Secotium, which has a central column crossing the body of the fungus. Also written Hymenogasteriand Hymenogasteriching the body of the fungus.

and Hymenogasters.

hymenogeny (hī-me-noj'e-ni), n. [⟨Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane, + -γένεια, ⟨ -γενής, producing: see -geny.] The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the letter.

fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter.

hymenography (hī-me-nog'ra-fi), n. [⟨Gr. ὑμἦν, a membrane, + -γραφία, ⟨γράφειν, write.] A description of the membranes of animal bodies.

hymenoid (hī'men-oid), a. [⟨Gr. ὑμενοειδής, membranous, ⟨ὑμῆν (ὑμεν-), a membrane (see hymen²), + εἰδος, form.] Resembling a hymenium in structure; membranous: applied by Lévillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia are nuited into a sort of membrane.

are united into a sort of membrane. hymenolichen (hī mem - $\bar{\rho}$ - lī 'ken), n. [\langle Gr. $\dot{\nu}\mu\dot{\eta}\nu$ ($\dot{\nu}\mu\epsilon\nu$ -), a membrane, $+\lambda\epsilon\iota\chi\dot{\eta}\nu$, lichen.] A lichen having the character of the Hymenomycetes.

ology.

hymenology (hī-me-nel'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑμήν (ὑμεν-), a membrane, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] 1. The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism.—2. A treatise on such membranes.

Hymenomycetes (hī/men-ō-mī-sē'tēz), n. pl. [NL. (Elias Fries, 1830), ζ Gr. ὑμήν (ὑμεν-), a membrane, + μὑκης, pl. μὑκητες, a mushroom.] A subclass or an order of fungi, of the group Basidiomycetes, characterized by having a hymenium on the free, exposed surface of the sporo-

phore, the compound structure which bears it. It includes the Agaricini (which are typified by the common mushroom), Polyporei, Hydnei, Thelephorei, Clavariei, and the somewhat anomalous Tremellini, which are gelatinous.

hymenomycetoid (hī "men - ō - mī - sē 'toid), a. Same as hymenomycetous.

hymenomycetous (hī men-ō-mī-sē tus), a.
Pertaining to or having the characters of the
Hymenomycetes. Also hymenomycetal, hymeno-

myeetoid.

Hymenopappeæ (hī'men-ō-pap'ē-ē), n. pl.

[NL. (Cassini), \ Hymenopappus + -eæ.] A
former tribe of composite plants, typified by
the genus Hymenopappus: now placed in the

memiophore (hi'men-ō-fō'r, n. Same as hymeniophore.

Hymenophoreæ (hī'men-ō-fō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Presl, 1836), as hymenophorum + -eæ.] A division of ferns, not now recognized, including the tribes Aspidiaceæ, Aspleniaceæ, etc. hymenophorum (hī-me-nof'ō-rum), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑμῆν, a membrane, + -φόρος, ⟨φέρειν = Ε. bear¹.] Same as hymeniophore.

Hymenophyllaceæ (hī'men-ō-fi-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Gaudichaud-Beaupré, 1826), so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond, ⟨Gr. ὑμῆν (ὑμεν-), a membrane, + φέλλον, a leaf.] A family of homosporous ferns. It is characterized by having the sporangia borne on an elongated, often fill-form, receptacle, surrounded by a complete transverse ring opening vertically; sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a vein; indusium inferior, usually of the same texture as the frond; fronds delicately membranous and pelincid. There are only 2 genera, Hymenophyllum and Trichomanes, and about 175 species, mostly confined to the tropics.

hymenophyllaceous (hī'men-ō-fi-lā'shius), a. Having the

hymenophyllaceous (hi'men-ō-fi-la'shius), Having the appearance or characters of the Hy-menophyllacea.

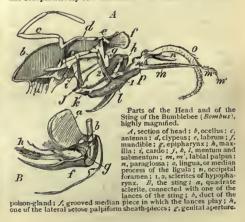
menophylleæ (hī/men-ō-fil/ō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < Hymenophyllum + -eæ.] A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns, but including the same genera as the Hymenophyllaecæ.

Hymenophyllaecæ. Hymenophyllaecæ. Hymenophyllum (hī'men-ō-fil'um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\mu\eta\nu$ ($\dot{v}\mu\nu\nu$ -), a membrane, + $\phi i\lambda\lambda\rho\nu$ = L. folium, a leaf.] A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns, including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds, found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forests; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forests; the filmy ferns or lace-ferns. It is closely allied to the genus Trichomanes, from which il differs in having the two valves of the involucer separate and not blended into a cup. None is found in North America. Two extinct species of this genus have been described from the Carboniferons of Europe, one from the Cretaceous of Kansas, and one from the Laramie group of Colorado. H. Tunbridgesers, the Tunbridge fern, is a native of England.

hymenopter (hī-me-nop'ter), n. A hymenopterous insect; one of the Hymenoptera. Also hymenopteran.

hymenopteran.

Hymenoptera (hī-me-nop'te-rā), n. pl. [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), neuter plural of hymenopterus: see hymenopterous.] A large and important order of the class Insecta. The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wings, of which the hild pair is almost always smaller than the front pair, and has comparatively few nervures. The mouth bears man-



dibles, and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxillæ. The tarsi are generally 5-jointed, sometimes 4-jointed, really 3-jointed, and very seidom heteromerous. The abdomen of the female is provided with a multivalve ovipositor, which may act as a sting, a saw, or a borer. The larvæ are vermiform and footless, except he Phyllophaga and Xylophaga, in which they are caterpillar-like and have feet. The Hymenoptera are usually placed at the head of the class of insects, not only on account of their high structural development, but also with regard to their extraordinary instinctive faculties and social qualities. In modern systems the order is divided into 8 series and 36 families. The series are: (1) Phyllophaga, the saw-ifics; (2) Xylophaga, the borntails; (3) Parasitica, with six families, the species of which are mainly parasitic; (4) Tubulifera, or cuckoo-bees; (5) Heterogyna, the four families of ants; (6) Fossores, eleven ismilies of sand- and wood-wasps; (7) Diplophera, with two families of solitary and one of social wasps; and (8) Anthophila, with the two families of hees. In number of species this order stands next to Coleoptera; it probably includes nearly one fourth of all insects. More than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe alone, and there are over 7,000 described European species. Between 5,000 and 6,000 species have been described for America north of Mexico, and yet the extensive group of Parasitica is little known, especially in its smaller forms. —Fossorial Hymenoptera. See fossorial.

hymenopteral (hi-me-nop'te-ran), a. [\(\) Hymenopterous + -al.] Same as hymenopterous.

hymenoptera + -an.] Same as hymenopterous.

menoptera + -an.] Same as hymenopter.
hymenopterist (hi-me-nop'te-rist), n. [< Hymenoptera + -ist.] One who collects or studies the Hymenoptera.

hymenopterologist (hi-me-nop-te-rol'ō-jist), n. [hymenopterology + -ist.] One who is versed in the study of Hymenoptera. Lubbock.

hymenopterology (hī-me-nop-te-rol'ō-ji), n. [< Hymenoptera + Gr. -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That department of entomology which relates to Hymenoptera.

hymenopteron (hi-me-nop'te-ron), n. [NL.: see hymenopterous.] One of the Hymenoptera. hymenopterous (hi-me-nop'te-rus), a. [< NL.

hymenopterous (hī-me-nep'te-rus), a. [< NL. hymenopterous (hī-me-nep'te-rus), a. [< NL. hymenopterous, < Gr. ὑμενόπτερος, membrane-wing-ed, < ὑμήν, membrane, + πτερόν, wing.] Having membranous wings; specifically, having the characters of the Hymenoptera; pertaining to the Hymenoptera. Also hymenopteral.

Hymenothalameæ (hī/men-ō-tha-lā/mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane, + θάλεμος, a chamber.] A division of lichens, now referred to the tribe Lecideacei. hymenotomy (hī-me-not'ō-mi), n. [< Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνευν, ταμείν, cut.] 1. In anat., dissection of the membranes of the animal body; hymenological anatomy.—2. In surg., incision of the hymen, practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina, in order to give exit to blood retained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus. Dunglison. uterus. Dunglison.

hymenulum (hi-men'ū-lum), n.; pl. hymenula (-lā). [NL., dim. of Gr. ὑμῆν (ὑμεν-), a membrane: see hymen², hymenium.] In bot., a shield containing asci. Cooke.

Containing asci. Cooke.

Hymettian (hī-met'i-an), α. [< L. Hymettius, < Hymettus, < Gr. Ύμηττός, Hymettus: see def.]

Of or pertaining to Hymettus, a mountain of Attica in Greece, celebrated for its flowers, honey, and marble; like that of Hymettus. The mountain is covered with heather, the blossoms of which give it, when seen from a distance, a rosy-purple coloring.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble fraveis, p. 76-ries of Mount Hymettus. It is an excellent building-stone, and was much used in antiquity, as at the present day.

Hymettic (hī-met'ik), a. [< Hymettus + -ic.]
Same as Hymettian.

The censor L. Crassus was much censured about the year 650 on account of his house with six small columns of Hymettic marble.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archwol. (traus.), § 183.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trana.), § 188. hymn (him), n. [⟨ ME. hympne, himpne, usually ympne, impne, ⟨ AS. hymen, ymen, pl. ymnas, in ME. mixed with OF. ymne, later hymne = Pr. hymne, ymene = Sp. himno = Pg. hymno = It. inno = D. G. Dan. hymne = Sw. hymn, ⟨ LL. hymnus (in eccl. use), ⟨ Gr. νµνος, a hymn, festive song, or ode in praise of gods or heroes. Origin uncertain; only once in Homer, in the phrase νµνος ἀοιδης, which may perhaps mean lit. 'a web of song'; cf. νφή, a web, νφ-ανειν = AS. wefan, E. weave.] 1. In general, a religious ode, song, or other poem: as, the Homeric hymns; the hymns of Pindar. In Christian literature the term covers a wide range of poems, including those that embody not only adoration, thanksgiving, confession, and supplication to God, but also luatruction and exhortation for men.

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also In

Noghte anely he hase comforthe in this, bot also in psalmes and *unimes* and antyma of Haly Kyrke.

Hampole, Proae Treatless (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Thau that toke that haly tre [the cross].... And bare it furth so tham omang, With himpnes and with nobil ang. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophetess.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

The passion of the prophetess, iv.

Specifically—2. A metrical formula of public worship, usually designed to be sung by a company of worshipers. The hymne of the anctent Hebrews are technically called pealms. From the early Christian period many traces of hymns remain, as in the Magnificat, Benedictus, etc., in the New Testament, In such references as 1 Cor. xiv. 15, Eph. v. 19, Jas. v. 13, etc., and in the universally recognized Gloria Patri, Gloria to Excelsis, and Te Deum. The long succession of important Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Potiters (both of the fourth century) respectively, though several productions of known authorship antedate their time. Most of the great medieval Latin hymns were composed as acquences, the most famona being the Diea Iræ. The Roman Catholic Church posacesse a large number of such hymns, mostly in Latin. The Reformation in Germany was distinguished by a remarkable outburst of hymns of every description. English hymnody began in the sixteenth century, but was principally confined to metrical versions of the Paslms until the first publication of Isaac Watts (in 1707) and the hymns of Charles and John Wesley. Since then the production of hymns has been constant and significant in both England and America. Medieval and modern hymns are nearly always divided into equal and similar sections of from three to twelve linea or strophes each, which are called stanzas or verses.

And when they had sung an hymn, they went out into the mount of Olives.

Sonnets are carroled hymnest, in the hymnist, watts.

H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

Hymnodist (him'nist), n. [< hymnodist, hymnist, bymnoist, watts.

H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

Hymnodist (him'nist), n. [< ML hymnoist, watts.

H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Christian Union, Dec. 20, 1876.

Hymnodist (him'nist), n. [< hymnoist, hymnist, our five hymnoist, watts.

H. W. Beecher, N. Y. Chri

And when they had sung an hymn, they went out Into the mount of Olives.

Mat. xxvi. 30. Admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spir-ltual songs.

3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem of wership: opposed to psalm. Specially used in connection with the discussions about the propriety of using any musical formulæ in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible.—Abecedarian hymns. See abecedarian.—Angelic hymn, cherubic hymn, communion hymn, Marseillaise hymn, eherubic hymn, communion hymn, Marseillaise hymn, etc. See the qualifying words.—Evening hymn. Same as even-song, 1.—Seven great hymns, a collective uame for the following medieval Latin hymns: Dies Irae; Hora Novissima; Jeeu, duleis memoria; istahat Mater; Veni, Creator Spiritus; veni, Saneta Spiritus; and Vexilla Regia. hymn (him), v.; pret. and pp. hymned (himd er him'ned), ppr. hymning (him'ing or him'ning). [< hymn, n. Cf. III. hymnire, sing hymns; from the noun.] I, trans. 1. To celebrate or worship in song; address hymns to; salute with song. 3. In a narrow sense, an extra-Biblical poem

As sons of one great Sire,

Hymning the Eternal Father.

Milton, P. L., vi. 96.

Mitton, P. L., vi. 90.

The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance;
The mulberry-tree was hymn'd with dulcet airs.

Coupper, Task, vi. 697.

There the wild wood-robin

Hymns your solitude.

R. T. Cooke, Trailing Arbutus.

2. To express in a hymn; sing as a hymn: as, "hymned thanks," J. Baillie.

The perpetual poem hymned by wind and surge.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 757.

II. intrans. To sing hymns.

And touch'd their golden harps, and hymning praised God and his works.

Milton, P. L., vii. 258.

Around in festive songs the hymning choir
Mix the melodious voice and sounding lyre.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

A lovely bee... absconding himself lu Hymettian hymnal (him'nal), a. and n. [< hymn+-al.] I. flowers. Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 76.

Hymettian marble, a bluish-gray marble from the quasties of Mount Hymettins. It is an excellent building stone.

or suitable for a hymn.

The grave, majestle, hymnal measure awells like the peal of an organ.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 169.

II. n. A hymn-book.
hymnari(him'när), n. [\lambda ML. hymnare, a hymn-book, \lambda LL. hymnus, a hymn: see hymn. Cf. hym-

book, (LL. hymnus, a hymnis see hymn. Chingmary.] A hymn-book.

That our Anglo-Saxon brethren were not slow in adopting these beautiful outpourings of the Christian poet we know from one of Ælfric's enactments, requiring each clerk to have, along with other volumes, a hymnur.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 13.

nary.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and hymnarium.

The Academy, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 281.

hymnary (him'nā-ri), n.; pl. hymnaries (-riz).

[< ML. hymnarius (sc. liber), also hymnarium, a hymn-book, < LL. hymnus, a hymn: see hymn.]

A hymn-book. [Rare.]

the epiglottis.—Hyo-epiglottic ligament, an elastic band connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

hyo-epiglottidean (hi"ō-ep"i-glo-tid'ē-an), a. Same as hyo-epiglottic.

hyoganoid (hi-ō-gan'eid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the Hyoganoidei, or having their characters.

II n. One of the Hyoganoidei.

hymn-book, { I.L. hymnus, a hymn; see hymn.] A hymn-book. [Rare.]
They (the vicars] were required to learn by heart, so as to need no book, their psalter, their Hymnary, and their Anthem-book.

hymn-book (him'būk), n. A book of hymns for use in public worship.

hymnic (him'nik), a. [<hymn+-ic.] Relating to hymns; of the character of a hymn; lyric.

Where she (faire ladie), tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her hymnicke string,
For your affect, to hear that virgin's praise,
Makes choice of your chast selfe to heare her sing.
Mir. for Mags., p. 773.

Our solemn hymns to sullen direct change.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. hymnisht, adv. [< hymn + -ish1.] In the manner of a hymn.

Sounds are carroled hymnish

Sonnets are carroled hymnish
By lada and maydena. Stanihursi, Æneld, 1l. 248.

try, sect, or author.

hymnographer (him-nog'ra-fer), n. [< hymnography + -er¹.] A hymn-writer.

hymnography (him-nog'ra-fi), n. [< Gr. as if *υμνογραφία, < υμνογράφος, writing hymns, < υμνος, a hymn, + γραφειν, write.] The art or the act of writing hymns.

hymnologist (him-nol'ō-jist), n. [< hymnology + -ist.] 1. A student of hymnology; a conneisseur in the history, elassification, criticism, and use of hymns.—2. A hymn-writer.

hymnology (him-nol'ō-ji), n. [< LL. as if *hymnologia, < Gr. υμνολογία, < υμνολόγος, singing hymns (> LL. hymnologus, a singer of hymns), < υμνος, a hymn, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] 1. The science of hymns, treating of their history, elassification, criticism, and use.—2†. Hymnody. -2†. Hymnody.

That hymnologie which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and when for the Eucharist,

J. Mede, Dialogues, p. 56.

hymn-tune (him'tūn), n. A musical setting of a hymn, usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas. Certain kinds of hymn-tunes are called *chorals*. hymn-writer (him'rī'ter), n. A writer er composer of hymns; a hymnist.

nymn-writer (nim 'n' ter), n. A writer er composer of hymns; a hymnist.

hympnet, n. An obsolete form of hymn.
hynd¹t, n. An obsolete form of hind¹.
hynd²t, a. Same as hend².
hyngt. An obsolete preterit of hang. Chaucer.
hyobranchial (hī-ō-brang'ki-al), a. [< hyo(id) + branchial.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ.

Hyodon (hī'ō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. i, the letter npsilon, Y (in ref. to hyoid), + bdoig (bdovt-) = t. tooth.] The typical genus of Hyodontidæ, having teeth on the hyoid bone, whence the name. H. alosoides is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States. Lesueur, 1818. See cut nnder mooneye. hyodont (hī'ō-dent), a. and n. [< Hyodon(t-).]

I. a. Having teeth on the hyoid bone; specifically, of or pertaining to the Hyodontidæ.

II. n. A fish of the family Hyodontidæ.
Hyodontidæ (hī-ō-den'ti-dō), n. pl. [NL., < Hyodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus Hyodon;

Hyodon(t-) + -ide.] A family of malacoptery-gian fishes, represented by the genus Hyodon; the toothed herrings, or mooneyes. The body is covered with large allvery cycloid scales; the head Is naked; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the lutermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the latter being articulated to the ends of the former; the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belougs to the candal part of the vertebral column; the stomach is horseshoe-shaped, and without a blind sac; the intestine is short, with one pyloric appendage; and the oves fall into the abdominal cavity before exclusion. Three species are found in the Mississippi basin and the grest lakes of North America; they have a distant resemblance to a cluppedid fish.

1yo-epiglottic (hī/"ō-ep-i-glot'ik), a. [\(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\)

hymnarium (him-nā'ri-um), n. [ML.: see hymnary.] A hymn-book.

But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken's epic and hymnarium.

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II. n. One of the Hyoganoidei.

hyoganoidean (hī"ō-ga-nei'dē-an), a. and n. Same as hyoganoid.

Hyoganoidei (hi"ō-ga-nei'dō-i), n. pl. [NL., \(\lambda \) byo(id) + NL. Ganoidei, q. v.] A superor-der of true fishes, including the most teleoste-eid of the ganeid fishes, having the hyoid ap-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of hyoplastral (hī-ō-plas'tral), a. Of or pertain-

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of the teleosts. It includes the orders Cycloganoidei and Rhomboganoidei, represented in the existing fauna only by the Amida and Lepidosteida, but in ancient times having numerous and diversified representatives. Gill.

hyoglossal (hī-ō-glos'al), a. and n. [< hyo(id) + Gr. yλωσσα, tongue, + -al.] I. a. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue.—Hyoglossal membrane, a fibrous sheet connecting the base of the tongue with the hyodlossus.

hyoglossus.
II. n. Same as hyoglossus. H. n. Same as hyoglossus.

hyoglossus (hī-ō-glos'us), n.; pl. hyoglossi (-ī).

[NL., ⟨hyo(id)⟩ + Gr. γλωσα, tongue.] A muscle of the hyoid bone and the tongue. In msn the hyoglossus is a thin, flat, somewhat square muscle, arising from the whole length of the hyoid bone, on each side of its body, and inserted into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and lingualis. The origin of the muscle from different parts of the hyoid bone, namely, from the body and the lesser and greater cornus, has caused the description of the muscle as three, called basioglossus, cerateglossus, and chondroglossus. Also called basiografo-hyoid hyoid, a and a factorial the state of the hyoid bone has help as a hour factorial hybrid hybrid a sand a factorial hybrid hybr

chondroglossus. hyoid (hī'oid), a. and n. [\equiv F. hyoide, \langle NL. hyoides, \langle Gr. $\dot{v}oe\iota d\dot{\eta}_{\mathcal{E}}$, shaped like the letter upsilon, \langle N, now commonly printed \langle Y, \rangle \dot{v} \dot{v}

II. n. The tongue-bone or os linguæ; the hyoidean bone or collection of bones: so called hyoidean bone or collection of bones: so called from its shape in man. In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue, lying nearly horizontal with its convexity forward, usually about on a level with the lower border of the under jaw, considerably above the Adam's apple; but it is displaced in every act of swallowing. This horsesine-shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue. (See cut under mouth.) No fewer than 10 muscles arise from or are inserted into it; and it is besides suspended from the skull by the stylohyoid ligament, and connected with the laryux by the thyrohyoid membrane sud ligament. Its comparatively small size and simple structure in man are unusual; in most animals the bone is either relatively larger, or consists of a number of separate bones, indications of which are found in the human species in the several ossific



Diagrams of the mandibular (I, shaded) and hyoidean (II, unshaded) arches of a lizard (A), a mammal (B), and an osseous fish (C). I. Mck, Meckel's cartilage; Art, articulare; (n, quadratum; Mrtatpetrygoid; M, malleus; pt. processus gracilis; Pt., pergoid bone. II. Hy, hyoidean cornu; StH, stylohyal; S, stapedius; Stp. stapes; Stp., supra-stapedial; Hm, hyomandibular bone; Pc, periotic capsule. The arrow is in the first visceral cleft.

centers from which the bone originates. Thus, the body of the human hyold is the bashyal; the lesser cornua or horns are the ceratohysis, and the greater cornua are the thyrohysis. (See cut under skull.) In a sanropsidan, as a bird, the so-called hyold bone is the whole skeleton of the tongue, consisting of several parts developed in a branchial arch, as well as hyoldean parts properly so called. These parts are the bashyal, glossohysi, and ceratohyslor epihyst of the hyoldean arch proper; with the urohysl or hasibranchial, the epibranchial, and the ceratobranchial, these three belonging to a branchial arch, and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyold bone. The elements of the hyold bone of an osecous fish are the bashyal, glossohyal, urohyal, epihyal, ceratohyal, and stylohyal.

hyoideal (hī-oi'dē-al), a. [< hyoid + -e-al.] Same as hyoid.

This development [of the skuli] relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed hyoideal and laryngeal apparatus [of the howiers]. Owen, Anst., II. 531.

hyoidean (hī-oi'dē-an), a. [< hyoid + -e-an.]

Same as hyoid.

hyomandibular (hī/ō-man-dib'ū-lär), a. and n.

[< hyo(id) + mandibular.] I. a. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower

The hyoidean srch becomes segmented into two noteworthy portions, the upper of which is known as the hyomandibular portion.

Mivart, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 114.

hyoplastral (ni-o-plas tran), ...
ing to the hyoplastron.
hyoplastron (hi-ō-plas'tron), n. [< hyo(id) +
plastron.] The second lateral piece of the
plastron of a turtle: a name given by Huxley to
what others call the hyosternum. See second what others call the hyosternum. cut under Chelonia.

Hyopotamidæ (liřő-pō-tam'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., Hyopotamus + -ide.] A family of omnivo-rous ungulate mammals, represented by the genus Hyopotamus and related to the Suidæ, or

genus Hyopotamus and related to the Suidæ, or swine. Kowalewsky.

Hyopotaminæ (hī-ō-pot-a-mī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Hyopotamus + -inæ.] The Hyopotamidæ regarded as a subfamily of Anthracotheriidæ, having the four upper premolars resembling the true molars, and with tubercles in transverse series separated by transverse valleys, and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides Hyopotamus, the

preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated. Besides Hyppotamus, the subfamily contains the genus Bothriodon (Aymard) or Ancodus (Pomel). T. Gill, 1872.

Hyppotamus (hī-ō-pot'a-mus), n. [NL., < Gr. ic, a pig, hog (= L. sus = E. sou2), + ποταμός, river. Cf. hippopotamus.] A genus of fossil non-ruminant artiodactyl mammals, supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine, whence the name, given by Owen in 1848. The remains occur in the Tertiary strata, Eocene and Miocene, of England and the continent of Europe. The genus has been referred to the Suide and to the Anthracotheridae, and also made the type of a family Hypopotamide. tamida.

hyoscapular (hī-ō-skap'ū-lär), a. [< hyo(id) + scapular, q. v.] Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula; omohyoid.

hyoscine(hī'o-sin), n. [< Hyose(yamus) + -inc².]

A non-crystallizable alkaloid obtainable only

A non-crystallizable alkaloid öbtainable only as a syrup from Hyoscyamus niger. It is known in commerce as amorphous hyoscyamis, and its salts are used in medicine to some extent.

Hyoscyameæ (hī "o-sī-ā'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1837), < Hyoscyamus + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Solanaceæ, typified by the genus Hyoscyamus, having the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate, the stamens all perfect, and the fruit a cansule.

stamens all perfect, and the fruit a capsule.

hyoscyamine (hī-o-sī'a-min), n. [⟨ Hyoscyamus + -ine². Cf. L. hyoscyaminus, ⟨ Gr. ivοκνάμινος, of henbane.] A crystalline alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃) obtained from Hyoscyamus niger, or henbane.

NO₃) obtained from Hyoscyamus niger, or henbane. When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction, and a penetrating, narcotic, and stupefying odor like that of nicotine. It neutralizes acids, forming salts, some of which, particularly the sulphate, are used in medicine. The alkaloid is extremely poisonous.—Amorphous hyoscyamus, (Same as hyoscine.

Hyoscyamus (hī-o-sī'a-mus), n. [L., ⟨Gr. voσκναμος, heubane, lit. hog's bean, ⟨voς, gen. of vc, a hog, + κναμος, a bean.] A genns of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Solanaceæ, type of the tribe Hyoscyamææ. They have a tubuiar-campanulate calyx, an infundibuiform corolia with sn oblique limb and imbricated unequal lobes, and a capsule opening by a median transverse circumcision, the top falling off like a lid. They are herba with the lesves sinuate-dentate or incised, and yellowish flowers in usually 1-sided leafy spikes. About 10 species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asis. H. niger is the henbane or black henbane. See cut under henbane.

cut under henbane. **Hyoseride** (hi"ō-se-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hyoseris (-id-) + -eæ.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus Hyoseris. They are herbs, having the pappusmore or less chaffy, small, with alternate bristles, and the apex of the achienla truncate. **Hyoseris** (hī-os'ē-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. ις, a hog, + σέρις, succory.] A small genus of composite plants, of the trihe Cichoriaceæ, the type of the subtribe Hyoserideæ, having the habit and foliage of Taraxacum. The flower-scape is thickened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From and foliage of Taraxacum. The flower-scape is thick-ened upward and bears a single yellow flower-head. From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two kinds in each head, the outer corky and cylindrical, the inner compressed or two-winged. The pappus is biserfal, and consists of narrow and unequal scales. Four species are known from the Mediterranean region, one extending into southern Germany. H. minima is the hog-succory. Two fossil species very closely related to this genus have been described, from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia, under the name Hyosertics.

scute.

Hyomandibular portion. Mivart, Encyc. Brlt., XXII. 114.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone or element of the suspensorium of the lower jaw next to rarticulating with the cranium. Also called epitympanic and temporal.

It. n. Same as hyomandibular bone.

hyomandibular bone.

It. n. Same as hyomandibular bone.

hyomandibular bone.

| Yang (id) + sternum. | The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonia; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under Chelonia.

| Yang (hyo(id) + sternum. | The second lateral piece of the so-called sternum—that is, of the plastron—of a chelonia; the hyoplastron of Huxley. See second cut under Chelonia.

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pended from the skull by a special suspenso-rium: the opposite of autostylie.

Most modern researches have also tended to emphasize the distinction between fishes with sutostylic and those with hyostylic skuiis.

A. S. Woodward, Cat. Fossii Fishes, B. M., I. p. vii. (1889).

hyp, n. and v. See hip^4 . hyp. See hypo. hypacusis (hip-a-kū'sis), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. i\pi b, under, + a kovac, hearing, <math>\langle a koiv u, hear: see a constic.$] In pathol, diminished power of hearing. hypæsthesia (hip-es-the si-a), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπό, under, + αἰσθησις, perception: see esthetic, etc.] In pathol., diminished capacity for sensation;

a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness. hypasthesic (hip-es-thē'sik), a. [< hypasthesia + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia.

hypæthra, n. Plural of hypæthron. hypæthral, a. See hypethral.

Nypæthral, a. See hypethral.

When processions of men and maidens besting urns and laurel-branches, crowned with ivy or with myrtle, paced along those sandstone roads, chanting preans and prosodial hymns, toward the glistening porches and hypethral cells.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 191.

hypæthron (hī-pē'thron), n.; pl. hypæthral (-thrā). [LL. hypæthrum, < Gr. νπαιθρον, the uncovered part of a temple, < νπό, under, + aiθήρ, the sky: see ether¹.] In arch., an open court or inclosure; a place or part of a building that is hypethral, or roofless. See hypethral.

that is hypethral, or rootiess. See hypethral.

The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a court, or hypethron, in front of the ceil, which was lighted through its inner wall.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., L. 265.

hypalgesia (hip-al-jē'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἀλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγείν, be in pain, < ἀλγος, pain.] In pathol., diminished susceptibility to painful impressions; incipient analysis. analgesia.

anagesia. hypalgia (hī-pal'ji-ā), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπό, under, † ἀλγος, pain.] Same as hypalgesia. hypallage (hi-pal'ā-jē), n. [LL., ζ Gr. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange, a figure of speech by an interchange, exenange, a lighte of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged (metonymy, epidiorthosis, enallage, hypallage), $\langle i\pi\alpha i\lambda i\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon\nu \rangle$, exchange, $\langle i\pi\delta \rangle$, under, $+ a\lambda\lambda i\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon\nu$, change, $> a\lambda\lambda a\gamma\eta$, change, exchange: see allagite. Cf. enallage.] In gram, and rhet, a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical elitin between two words and of syntactical relation between two words, each assuming the construction which in accordance assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other. Thus, in Virgil (Eneid, iil. 61), "dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleets) is substituted for the usual construction "dare classes austris" (to give the fleets to the winds); the dative and accusative—that is, the indirect and direct objects—having been interchanged. Hypallage is a bold departure from the customary mode of expression, and is almost entirely confined to poetry.—Hypallage of the adjective, the transfer of the attribute from that one of two interdependent substantives with which it would usually agree to the other, especially from a substantive in the genitive to that governing it. See enallage.

ing it. See enalage. hypanisognathism (hī-pan-i-sog'nā-thizm), n. [As hypanisognathous + -ism.] In zoöl., that inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper; one of

the lower are narrower than the upper; one of two types of anisognathism, the other being epanisognathism. Cope.

hypanisognathous (hi-pan-i-sog'nā-thus), a. [⟨ Gr. iπδ, under, + āνισος, unequal, uneven, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In zoöl., having the lower teeth narrower than the upper. Cope.

Hypante (hi-pan'tē), n. See Hypapante.
hypanthia, n. Plural of hypanthium.
hypanthial (hi-pan'thi-al), a. [⟨ hypanthium + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a hypanthium: as, a hypanthial receptacle.
hypanthium (hi-pan'thi-um), n.; pl. hypanthia (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. iπδ, under, + άνθος, a flower.] In bot., an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx. Gray. This term has been widely, but incorrectly, applied to the fruit of the fig and allied forms, which properly come under syconium or hypanthodium.
hypanthodium (hi-pan-thō'di-um), n. [NL., ⟨ hypanthodium (hi-pan-thō'di-um), n. [hypa

hypanthodium (hī-pan-thō'di-um), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, + NL. anthodium, q. v.] In bot., same as syconium.

nuder the name Hyoserites.

hyosternal (hī-ō-ster'nal), a. [⟨ hyo(id) + sternal.] 1. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast-bone; sternohyoid.—2. In herpet., of or pertaining to the hyoplastron: as, a hyosternal scute.

hypantrum (hī-pan'trum), n.; pl. hypantra (-trā). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπαντρος, cavernous, with eaverns underneath, ⟨ ὑπό, under, + ἀντρον, a cavern: see antre.] In anat., the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hyponarchem articulates. See hyposphene, and comsphene articulates. See hyposphene, and compare zugantrum.

Hypapante (hip-a-pan'tē), n. [LGr. ὑπαπαντή, a later form of ὑπαντή, equiv. to Gr. ὑπάντησα, a coming to meet, 〈 ὑπαντάν, go to meet, 〈 ὑπό, under, + ἀντάν, eome opposite to, 〈 ἀντα, over

the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western Purification or Candlemas. Also Hypante. hypapophyses, n. Plural of hypapophysis. hypapophysial (hip-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), a. [< hypapophysis + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hypapophysis: as, the hypapophysial arch. hypapophysis: as, the hypapophysial arch. hypapophysis (hip-a-pof'i-sis), n.; pl. hypapophyses (-sez). [NL., < Gr. νπό, under, + ἀπό-φυσε, a suront

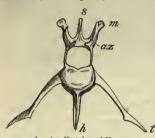
physis from the under or ventralsideof

of a vertebra:

epapophysis.

opposed

centrum



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare.

h, hypapophysis; ℓ , very long transverse process; π , spinous process; m, metapophysis; $\alpha \pi$, prezygapophysis.

by those who hold that its body ankyloses with the axis as the odontoid process of the latter.

hypargyrite (hip-är'ji-rīt), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{v}\pi b, under, + \dot{a}\rho\gamma\nu\rho\sigma$, silver, $+ ite^2$.] A massive variety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz. [< Gr. υπό, nn-

hyparterial (hip-är-te'ri-al), a. [$\langle Gr. \nu\pi \delta$, under, $+ a\rho\tau\eta\rho ia$, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hyparterial (mp-a) der, + άρτηρία, artery.] Lying below the artery, as a bronchial tube.

hypaspist (hi-pas'pist), n. [{ Gr. ὑπασπιστής, a shield-bearer, ⟨ ὑπασπίζειν, serve as shield-bearer, ⟨ ὑπόσπίζειν, serve as shield-bearer or an armorbearer; an esquire; in the Macedonian army, one of a royal guard of light-armed foot-soldiers, so called from their shields.

hypate (hip'ā-tē), n. [⟨ L. hypate, ⟨ Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch, fem. of ὑπάτρο, superl. of ὑπέρ, over: see hyper.] In anc. music, the first or lowest tone hyper.] In anc. music, the first or lowest tone hyper.] In anc. music, the first or lowest tetrational armorbearer (black master).

hyperacutivy (hi*per-a-kū'i-ti), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. acuity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness. A case of alleged hypnotic hyperacutivy of vision.

hyperacutivy (hi*per-a-kū'i-ti), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. acuity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

hyperacutivity easily become diseased.

hyperacutivity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

hyperacutivity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

hyperacutivity, q. v.] Worer-activity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

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hyperacutive (hi*per-a-kū'i-ti), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. acuity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

hyperacutive (hi*per-a-kū'i-ti), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + E. acuity, q. v.] Morbid acuteness.

hyperacutive (hi*per-a-kū'i-ti),

in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetrachords of the recognized system of tones, corresponding loosely to the modern B and E. hypaton (hip'ā-ton), n. [Gr. ὑπατον, neut. of ὑπατον, highest: see hypate.] See tetrachord. hypaxial (hī-pak'si-al), a. [< Gr. ὑπό, under, + L. axis.] In anat., beneath the vertebral axis of the body; situated on the ventral side of or helew the bodies of the worthware succeed. or below the bodies of the vertebræ: opposed

or below the bodies of the vertebræ: opposed to epaxial.—Hypaxial muscles, those muscles lying beneath the spinal column, on the ventral aspect of the vertebral centra.

hypemia, n. An erroneous form of hyphemia.
Hypema (hi-pē'nā), n. [NL. (Schrauk, I802), ⟨Gr. νπρη, the hair on the upper lip, mustache, appar. ⟨νπο, under, + -ηνη, perhaps = Skt. āna, the part under the nose.] A genus of pyralid moths, characterized by the small, rather prominent head, naked globose

naked globose eyes, simple antennæ, very long laterally com-pressed palpi, a projecting scaly tuft on the front, and un-



Hypena scabralis, natural size,

armed legs. It is a large and wide-spread genns, with over 100 species, large-iy Asiatic and South American. H. probacticials is known as the snout-moth, from the prominent palpi. H. humuli is a hop-feeder in the United States. H. scabralis is a common North American species whose larva feeds on great and clover.

grass and clover. **Hypenidæ** (hī-pen'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hypena + -idæ.] A family of moths, typified by the genus Hypena, of the group Pyralidina. They have brosd wings, the anterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales, the anterior legs not tufted, palpi long and ascending, and antenne in the male generally clitate or pubescent. It is an extensive group, of about 16 genera. **hyper** (hī'pèr), n. [Abbr. of hypercritic.] A hypercritic. [Humorous and rare.]

Criticks I read on other Men, And hypers upon them sgain. Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, Msy 14, 1689.

hyper² (hī'pėr), v. i. [Origin obsenre.] T move about actively; bustle. [Local, U. S.] Hyper: to bustle. "I must hyper about an' git tea."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Against, face to face: see ante-, anti-.] In the Gr. Ch., a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: same as the Western Appapophyses. Also Hypante. Purification or Candlemas.
hyperabelian (hī/per-ā-bel'i-an), a. + Abelian².] In math., similar to an Abelian integral, function, or group, but more complicated.—Hyperabelian function, a function of two varisbles connected with a discontinuous group of substitutions of one of the following forms:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi, \eta; \frac{8 \xi + b}{c \xi + d}, \frac{8' \eta + b'}{c' \eta + d'} \\ (\xi, \eta; \frac{8' \eta + b'}{c' \eta + d'}, \frac{8 \xi + b}{c \xi + d} \end{pmatrix}$$

hyperacanthosis (hī-per-ak-an-thō'sis), n. [(Gr. $i\pi\ell\rho$, over, + $a\kappa a\nu\theta a$, spine, + -osis.] Hypertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

hyperacidity (hī"pėr-a-sid'į-ti), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\ell\rho$, over, + E. acidity, q. v.] Excessive acidity. hyperactivity (hi"pėr-ak-tiv'i-ti), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\ell\rho$, over, + E. activity, q. v.] Over-activity;

Subtlety and hyperacuteness were the bane of Scholssticism, and, by disgusting all serious minds, greatly contributed towards its overthrow.

F. Winterton, Mind, XIII. 389.

hyperadenosis (hī-per-ad-e-nō'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $v\pi\ell\rho$, over, + $a\delta\eta v$ ($a\delta\epsilon v$ -), a gland, + -osis.] In pathol., the enlargement of lymphatic glands, as in Hodgkin's disease.

hyperæmia, hyperæmic. See hyperemia, etc. hyperæolian, hyperæolic (hī-per-ē-ō'li-an, -ol'ik). See under mode.

-ol'îk). See under mode.

hyperæsthesia (hī'per-es-thē'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. νπέρ, over, + alσθησις, the faculty of sensation: see æsthesia.] In pathol., excessive sensibility; exalted sensation. Also hyperesthesia, hyperæsthesis, hyperæsthesis.

To such a degree has this hyperæsthesia been observed that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched.

F. E. Winstow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind, xx. hyperæsthetic a See hyperæsthetic.

hyperæsthetic, a. See hyperesthetic. hyperalgesia (hī"pėr-al-jē'si-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀλγησις, sense of pain, < ἀλγεῖν, feel pain.] In pathol., an abnormally great sensitiveness to pain.

hyperalgesic (hi*per-al-jē'sik), a. [< hyperalgesia + -ic.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperalgesia.

hyperalgia (hī-pēr-al'ji-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀλγος, pain.] Hyperalgesia. hyperaphic (hī-pēr-af'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ἀφή, touch, ⟨ ἄπτειν, touch.] In pathol., having excessive sensitiveness to touch. Thomas.

It is possible, however, for a neural spine to send back a pair of processes (hyperapophyses), as in Galago, etc., embracing the neural spine next below.

Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 45.

hyperbatically (hī-per-bat'i-kal-i), adv. By the figure hyperbaton; by transposition or inversion.

version.

hyperbaton (hī-per'bā-ton), n.; pl. hyperbata
(-tā). [L., ⟨ Gr. ὑπερβατός, transposed, verbal
ad]. of ὑπερβαίνευ, step over, ⟨ ὑπερ, over, +
βαίνευ, go.] In gram. and rhet.: (a) A figure
consisting in departure from the customary order by placing a word or phrase in an unusual der by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence; transposition or inversion, especially of a bold or violent sort. Hyperbaton is principally used for emphasis; as, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" (Acts xix. 28), for "Diana of the Ephesians is great." It also frequently serves to fscilliate clearness of connection between clauses. In ancient Greek and Latin literature it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arranging words on metrical rather than syntactical principles. It is most frequently used in poetry, being one of the principal means of differentiating poetic diction from that of prose; but it is by no means rare in oratory in passages of an especially earnest or passionate character, and it is very common in excited or vehement conversation. Also called trajection. See synchysis. (b) An instance or example of such transposition. position

position.

hyperbola (hī-per'bō-lā), n. [= F. hyperbole

Sp. hiperbola = Pg. hyperbole = It. iperbola,

NL. hyperbola, Gr. iπερβολή, the conic section
hyperbola (so called by Apollonius because the
side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum) (see ellipse), lit. excess (see hyperbole), $\langle v\pi\epsilon\rho, \beta a\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu, v$, throw over, exceed, $\langle v\pi\epsilon\rho, over, + \beta a\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu, v$, throw.] 1. A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone—that is, with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex, so that one is the continuation of the other. If the plane cuts only one of the cones, the section is a circle, an eilipse, or a parabols; but if both cones are cnt, the section is a hyperbola. A hyperbola may be formed by throwing upon a table the shadow of a bail the top of which is higher than the source of light. It has two asymptotes. If through any point of the curve lines be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, the parallelogram so formed will be of constant area for any given hyperbola. The point of intersection of the saymptotes is the center of the hyperbola, and is equidistant from the two intersections of any line through it with the hyperbola. The two lines through the center bisecting the sngles of the axes of the hyperbola, and the curve is symmetries with respect to each of these. One of these lines cuts the curve, and the points of intersection are called the vertices of the hyperbola. The fine between the vertices is the major or transverse axis of the hyperbola. If from the vertices of the see hames, the minor or conjugate axis. Although the axes bear these names, the minor may be fonger than the major axis. The equation of the hyperbola, referred to its center and axes, is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$ (see *ellipse*), lit. excess (see *hyperbole*), ζ ὑπερ-βάλλειν, throw over, exceed, ζ ὑπέρ, over, + βάλ-

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

The foci of the hyperbols are two points on the line of the transverse axis distant from the center as far as the vertices are from the extremities of the conjugate axis. If from any point of the curve lines be drawn to the two foci, the difference of the lengths of these lines is constant for any given hyperbola, and the angle between them is bisected by the tangent at that point. The eccentricity of the hyperbola is the secant of half the angle between the asymptotes. The parameter or latus rectum of a hyperbola is a chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis.

2. An algebraic curve having asymptotes greater in number by one than its order. This meaning was introduced by Newton.—Acute hyperbola, a hyperbols which lies in the sente angle between its ssymptotes.—Ambigenal, anguineal, etc., hyperbola.

See the adjectives.—Circumscribed hyperbola, a hyperbols that crosses both asymptotes.—Common or conic hyperbola, a hyperbola proper, defined under def. 1, above. — Conjugate hyperbolas, two hyperbolas having common asymptotes, the transverse axis of either being the conjugate axis of the other.—Cubical hyperbola. See deficient.—Edelicent or defective hyperbola. See deficient.—Equilateral hyperbola, a hyperbola whose axes are consequently equal.—Focal hyperbola. See focal.—Infinite hyperbola, a hyperbola in the Newtonian sense. See def. 2, shove.—Inscribed hyperbola, a hyperbola which does not cross its asymptotes.—Logarithmic hyperbola, the section of a right cylinder having a hyperbola as its base by a paraboloid. This name was given by Booth in 1851.—Nodated hyperbola. See nodated.—Obtuse hyperbola, a hyperbola which lies in the obtuse angle between its asymptotes.—Pitch hyperbola, a hyperbola the inverse squares of whose diameters are proportional to the pitch of the parallel generators of the cylindroid whose generators are the possible screws of a right dody having two degrees of freedom.

hyperbolæon (hi*per-bō-lē'on), n. See tetra-

hyperbolæon (hī"per-bō-lē'on), n. See tetra-

chord. hyperbole (hī-per'bō-lē), n. [= F. hyperbole = Sp. hipérbole = Pg. hyperbole = It. iperbole, \langle L. hyperbole, \langle Gr. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\betaο\lambda\eta$, excess, overstrained phrase, etc.: see hyperbola, the same word with accom. L. termination.] In rhet, an obvious exaggeration; an extravagant statement or assertion not intended to be understood liter-like the statement of the description or drawing of hyperbolas.

When we speake in the superlatine and beyond the limites of credit, that is by the figure which the Greeks call Hiperbole. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesic, p. 159.

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

No city brings better home to us than Ragusa the Eastern hyperbole of cities great and fenced up to heaven.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 226.

E. A. Freeman, venice, p. 220.

Syn. See exaggeration.

hyperbolic (hi-per-bol'ik), a. [= F. hyperbolique = Sp. hiperbólico = Pg. hyperbolico = It. iperbolico, < L. hyperbolicus, < Gr. ὑπερβολωός, extravagant, < ὑπερβολή, hyperbole: see hyperbole. In mod. use the adj. goes also with hyperbola.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole; obviously exaggerating or exaggerated.

Among the Znius the hyperbolic compliment to the king, "Thou who art as high as the mountains," passes from the form of simile into the form of metaphor when he is addressed as "You Mountain."

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyperbola.—3. Having a pair of real points at infinity. Thus, hyperbolic space is so called because in it every right line has two real points at infinity; so hyperbolic transformation, substitution, etc.—Hyperbolic amplitude of any quantity. See amplitude.—Hyperbolic candidate.—Hyperbolic candidate.—Hyperbolic condidate.—Hyperbolic condidate.—Hyperbolic solid generated by the rotation of a hyperbolic sbout its conjugate axis. Sir C. Wren.—Hyperbolic legor branch of a curve, a legor branch having an asymptote or asymptotes.—Hyperbolic logarithm, a natural logarithm, or one whose base is 2.7182818. See logarithm.—Hyperbolic singularity of a function, an essential singularity: so called because such singularities of a theta Fuchsian function are connected with hyperbolic substitutions of the fundamental Fachsian group.—Hyperbolic space, a space in which the sum of the three angles of a triangle would be less than two right angles.—Hyperbolica plrad, a spiral curve the law of which is that the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hyperbolical (hi-per-bol'i-kal), a. [< hyperbolic + -al.] 1. Same as hyperbolic, 1. bola.-3. Having a pair of real points at

You shout me forth In acclamations hyperbolical, As if I loved my little should be dieted In praises sauced with lies. Shak., Cor., i. 9.

The shewes in our Lady street being so hyperbolical in pomp that day that it exceeded the rest by many degrees.

Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38.

I have a hyperbolical tongue; it catches fire as it goes.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, 1. 243.

2. Same as hyperbolic, 2. [Rare.]
hyperbolically (hī-per-bol'i-kal-i), adv. 1.
In a hyperbolic manner; with obvious exaggeration; in a manner to express more or less than the truth.

Scylia is . . . hyperbolically described by Homer as in-accessible. Broome,

Created natures allow of swelling hyperboles; nothing can be said hyperbolically of God.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 2

2. In the form of a hyperbola.

hyperboliform (hi-per-bol'i-fôrm), a. [= F. hyperboliforme; as hyperbola + -form.] Having the form of a hyperbola of a higher kind.

hyperbolise, r. See hyperbolize.
hyperbolism¹ (hi-per'bō-lizm), n. [< hyperbolism² (hi-per'bō-lizm), n. [< hyperbolism² (hi-per-kai vin-ist), n. [NL., < Gr. which is derived from that of another curve by which is derived from that of another curve by trophy of the heart. Dunglison.

| Apperbolism² (hi-per-kai vin-ist), n. [NL., < Gr. with for n. [NL., < Gr. with for n. [NL., < Gr. with for n. [NL.] in pathol., hypertrophy of the heart. Dunglison. [</p>

hyperbole; the character of being hyperboli-

al. The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style. *Horsley*, Works, I. v.

hyperbolist (hī-per'bō-list), n. [= Pg. hyperbolist; as hyperbole + -ist.] One who uses hyperbole.

hyperbolize (hī-pėr'bō-līz), v.; pret. and pp. hyperbolized, ppr. hyperbolizing. [= F. hyperboliser = Sp. hiperbolizar; as hyperbole + -ize.]

I. intrans. To use hyperbole; speak or write with obvious exaggeration.

The Spanish travelier was so habituated to hyper-bolize . . . and relate wonders that he became ridiculous. Hawell, Forreine Travell, xiv.

II. trans. To exaggerate; represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner.

Vain people hyperbolizing his fact, . . . he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 203.

perbolas.

hyperboloid (hī-pėr'bō-loid), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπερ-βολή, hyperbola, + εἰδος, form.] 1. A quadric surface having a center not at infinity, and some of its plane sections hyperbolas. There are two kinds of hyperboloid, those of one and of two sheets. The hyperboloid of one sheet has a real intersection with every plane in space; that of two sheets has only limaginary intersections with some planes. In either case all the plane sections perpendicular to one of the axes are clipses, and those perpendicular to either of the others are hyperbolas.

2. A hyperbola of a higher order.

hyperboloidal (hī-pėr-bō-loi'dal), a. [⟨ hyperboloid + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hyperboloid.

The crests of the teeth of a skew-bevei wheel are paral-

The crests of the teeth of a skew-bevel wheel are parallel to the generating straight line of the hyperboloidal pitch-surface. W. J. M. Rankine, Encyc. Brit., XV. 759.

pitch-surface. W. J. M. Kankine, Encyc. Brit., XV. 759. hyperborean (hī-pēr-bō'rē-an), a. and n. [= F. hyperboreen, < LL. Hyperboreanus, < L. hyperboreosen, < LL. Hyperboreanus, < L. hyperboreosenus, < L. hyperboreosenus, < Gr. hyperboreosenus, < Gr. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\delta\rho$ eosenus, < Gr. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\delta\rho$ eosenus, < Gr. $i\pi\epsilon\rho\beta\delta\rho$ eosenus, < pl., the Hyperboreanus, an imaginary people in the extreme north, < $i\pi\epsilon\rho$, over, beyond, + β opéas, the north wind (perhaps orig. the 'mountain' wind, 'Υπερβόρεos, the people 'beyond the (Rhipæan) mountains'); see hyper-, Boreas, and oread.] I. a. tains'): see hyper, Boreas, and oread. I. a.
1. Situated in or inhabiting the far north: as, the hyperborean regions; a hyperborean race; the hyperborean phalarope.

From hyperborean skies,
Embodied dark, what clouds of Vandals rise!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 85.

Hence-2. Very cold; frigid.

The more chilly and pinching hyperborean atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 6.

3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the imaginary race of Hyperboreans.—4. Arctic.

The first, or Hyperborean group (of the Native Races of the Pacific States), comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America, and includes races perfectly distinct from one another.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 37.

part of British America, and includes races perfectly distinct from one another.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 37.

II. n. [cap.] 1. An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth. In early Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a people who lived beyond the north wind, and were not exposed to its blast, but enjoyed a land of perpetual sunshine and abundant fruits. They were free from disease, violence, and war. Their natural life lasted 1,000 years, and was spent in the worship of Apollo. In later times the Greeks gave the name to the inhabitants of northern countries generally.

2. pl. In ethnol., a group of arctic races. hyperbrachycephalic (hī-pèr-brak'i-se-fal'ik or hī-pèr-brak-i-sef'a-lik), a. [As hyperbrachy-eephaly-+-ic.] Extremely brachycephalic; exhibiting hyperbrachycephaly.

hyperbrachycephaly (hī-pèr-brak-i-sef'a-li), n. [⟨hyper-+brak-i-sep'a-li), n. [⟨hyper-+brak-i-sep'a-li), n. [⟨hyper-+brachycephaly] In craniom., extreme brachycephaly; the character of a skull of which the cranial index is over 85. See eraniometry.

hyperbranchial (hī-pèr-brang'ki-al), a. [⟨Gr. νπέρ, over, +βράγχα, gills.] Situated over the gills or branchiæ: as, the hyperbranchial groove of the pharynx of a lancelet.

of the pharynx of a lancelet.

hyper-Galvinist (hi-per-kal'vin-ist), n. See
Calvinist.

writing xy for y.

hyperbolism² (hī-per'bō-lizm), n. [= F. hy-hypercatalectic (hī-per-kat-a-lek'tik), a. [< perbolisme; as hyperbole + -ism.] The use of L. hypercatalecticus, equiv. to hypercatalectus, <

Appercriticize

Gr. ἐπερκατάληκτος, 〈 ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + καταληκτός, stopping off: see catalectic.] In pros., having an additional syllable or half-foot (thesis or arsis) after the last complete dipody: as, a hypercatalectic colon or verse. The epithet hypercatalectic, it is brachycatalectic, is applicable to those meters only which are seanned by dipodies—that is, to iamble, trochaic, snapestic, and occasionally and exceptionally to dactylic meters.

Appercatalexis (hi-pèr-kat-a-lek'sis), n. [Nl., ⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + κατάληξις, an ending, termination, catalexis: see catalexis.] In pros., excess of a final syllable or half-foot after the last measure in a series or line measured by dipodies. In classical poetry hypercatalexis is found

dipodies. In classical poetry hypercatalexis is found as the apparent excess of an arisis (metrically unaccented part of a foot) at the end of one colon or series, the arisis at the beginning of the next being wanting; so that, if such an arisis be reckoned to the second colon, all the measures would be complete: thus,

hypercatharsis (hi"per-ka-thär'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπερκάθαρσις, excessive purging, ⟨ ὑπερκα-θαίρεσθαι, be purged excessively, ⟨ ὑπερ, over, + καθαίρειν, cleanse, purge, ⟩ κάθαρσις, a purging: see catharsis, cathartic.] In med., an excessive purging; action of the bowels excited by a vio-lent eathartic.

hypercathartic (hi*per-ka-thar'tik), a. and n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + καθαρτικός, purging (see cathartic), after hypercatharsis.] I. a. Pertaining to or of the nature of hypercatharsis.

II. n. A medicine which produces excessive nurging

hyperchloric (hī-pėr-klō'rik), a. [< hyper-+chloric.] Same as perchloric.

chloric.] Same as perchloric.
hyperchromasia (hī"pēr-krō-mā'si-ā), n. [⟨Gr. iπέρ, over, + χρῶμα, color.] A pathological condition marked by excess of pigment.
hyperchromatism (hī-pēr-krō'ma-tizm), n. [⟨

Gr. $i\pi \epsilon p$, over, $+ \chi p \hat{\omega}_{\mu\alpha}(\tau_{-})$, color, + ism.] A state of unusually heightened or intensified coloration, as that of melanism or erythrism, in an

hypercinesia, hypercinesis, etc. See hyper-kinesis, etc.

kinesis, etc.

hypercomplex (hī-pėr-kom'pleks), a. [< hyper-+ complex.] Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities. Thus, a quantity ai + bj +, etc., where a, b, etc., are complex scalars, while i, j, etc., are peculiar units, having their proper multiplication-table, is a hypercomplex quantity.

hyperconic (hī-pèr-kon'ik), a. [< hyper-+conic.] In math., relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order.

hypercorecoid (hī-pèr-kon'a-koid) v [< Gr

hypercoracoid (hi-per-kor'a-koid), n. [\langle Gr. $v\pi\ell\rho$, over, + E. caracoid.] The upper of the two bones of typical fishes interposed between the actinosts or fin-bearing elements and the proscapula or principal bone of the scapular arch. Called by Cuvier radial, by Owen ulna, and by later naturalists scapula. See cut under scapulo-coracoid.

hypercritic (hi-per-krit'ik), n. [= F. hyper-eritique = It. ipercritico; as hyper-+ critic.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason;

an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.

hypercritical (hi-per-krit'i-kal), a. [\langle hyper+ critical. Cf. hypercritic.] 1. Excessively or captiously critical; judging adversely from trivial or irrelevant considerations; unduly finical or unjustly severe in judgment.

Such hypercritical readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

Swift.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reserva-tions, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or isws by any hypercritical rules. A. Lincoln, First Inaugural Address.

2. Excessively exacting or scrupulous. [Rare.]

We are yet far from imposing . . these nice and hypercritical punctilios, which some astrologers . . . oblige our Gard ners to. Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int. hypercritically (hī-pèr-krit'i-kal-i), adv. In a hypercritical manner; with excessive critical manner.

We cannot afford to speak contemptuously of any sort of knowledge, and God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or hypercritically of any honest worker.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 13.

hypercriticise, v. t. See hypercriticise. hypercriticism (hi-per-krit'i-sizm), n. [< hyper- + criticism.] Excessively minute or severe criticism.

To insist on points like these is mere hypercriticism.

Scotsman (newspaper).

hypercriticize, hypercriticise (hi-per-krit'i-siz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hypercriticized, hypercriticised, ppr. hypercriticizing, hypercriti-

y. [< hyper-+ criticize, criticise.] To crit-with excessive severity; criticize capcisina. tionsly.

thously.

hypercycle (hī'per-sī-kl), n. [$\langle \text{Gr.} i\pi\ell\rho, \text{over}, + \kappa i\kappa\lambda o_{\zeta}, \text{circle.}]$ A plane curve of the sixth order and fourth class having the line at infinity as a double tangent, which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may be so taken that, whatever fifth tangent be considered, the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two circles inscribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

The disorder incurates and the contact with the latter at a constant distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions, in order to choose properly between the inscribed and escribed circles.

The disorder incuralist distances in the contact with the pairs of fixed tangents and the variable distance. It is necessary that these circles and tangents be described in definite directions. Also hyperesthesis (hī'per-es-theī'sis), n. Same as hyperesthesis (hī'per-es-theī'sis), n. Same as hyperesthesis (hī'per-es-theī'sis), n. Same as hyperesthesis.

Also hyperesthesis (hī'per-es-theī'sis), n. Same as hyperesthesis (hī'per-es-theī'sis), n. Same as hyperesthesis.

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hyperdeterminant (hī"per-dē-ter'mi-nant), a. and n. [\(\lambda \) hyper- + determinant.] I. a. In math., invariantive.

II. n. In math., an invariant. This word, originally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852, is now replaced by invariant.

hyperdiapason (hī-per-dī-a-pā'zon), n. [⟨Gr. iπέρ, over, + ὁαπασῶν, diapason: see diapason.]
In anc. music, the interval of the octave when measured upward; a superoctave.

hyperdiapente (hī-per-dī-a-pen'tē), n. [⟨ Gr. νπέρ, over, + διάπεντε, diapente: see diapente.] In anc. music, the interval of a perfect fifth when measured upward.

hyperdiatessaron (hi-per-di-a-tes'a-ron), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, ονετ, + ὁματεσσάρων, diatessaron: see diatessaron.] In anc. music, the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward.

hyperdiazeuxis (hī-per-dī-a-zūk'sis), n. [
Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὁιάζενξις, diazeuxis: see diazeuxis.] In anc. music, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave, as between the hypaton and the hyperbolæon. See tetrachord.

hyperdistributive (hī "per-dis-trib 'ū-tiv), a. and n. [(hyper-+distributive.] I. a. Having the distributive property as extended to several variables simultaneously. Thus, if

$$F(x, y) + F(\xi, \eta) = F(x + \xi, y + \eta),$$

the function, operation, or symbol, F, is said to be hyperdistributive.

II. n. A hyperdistributive function.

11. n. A hyperdistributive function.

hyperditonos (hī-pėr-dit'ō-nos), n. [⟨ Gr.

νπέρ, over, + δίτονον, the major third: see ditone.] In anc. music, the interval of a major
third when measured upward.

hyperdorian (hī-pėr-dō'ri-an), a. [⟨ hyper-+
Dorian.] See under mode.

hyperdoric (hī-pėr-dor'ik), a. [⟨ hyper-+
Doric.] See under mode.

Doric.] See under mode.

hyperdulia (hī"ρἐτ-dū-lī'ä),n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑπέρ, beyond, + δουλεία, service: see dulia.] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary: so called because it is higher than that given to other saints, which is known as dulia, while the worship due to God alone is called latria. See dulia. Also hyperdulu.

duly.

hyperdulical (hī-per-dū'li-kal), a. [< hyperdulia + -ic-al.] Of the nature of hyperdulia.

hyperduly (hī'per-dū-li), n. [< F. hyperdulia, < NL. hyperdulia, q. v.] Same as hyperdulia.

hyperdynamic (hī''per-dī-nam'ik), a. [< Gr. νπερδύναμος, of higher power, < νπέρ, over, + δυναμις, power: see dynamic.] In pathol., characterized by excessive violence or excitement, as the vital powers in some kinds or states of

as the vital powers in some kinds or states of

disease.

hyperelliptic (hi*pėr-e-lip'tik), a. [⟨hyper-+elliptic, q. v.] Transcending what is elliptic,—Hyperelliptic curve, a curve whose Csrtesian coördinates are expressible rationally by a parameter, λ, and the square root of an entire function, Qλ, of degree 2p + 2, where p is the class of the curve.—Hyperelliptic function, afunction arising from the conversion of hyperelliptic integrals in the same manner in which elliptic functions arise from the conversion of elliptic integrals.—Hyperelliptic integral, the integral of the square root of an integral function higher than the fourth degree.

hyperemesis (hī-pèr-em'e-sis), n. [⟨Gr. iπξρ, over, + έμεσις, vomiting: see emesis¹.] In pathol., excessive vomiting.

hyperemetic (hī*pèr-ē-met'ik), a. [⟨hyperemesis, after emetic, q. v.] Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis.

hyperemia, hyperæmia (hī-pēr-ē'mi-ä), n. [NL. hyperæmia, ζ Gr. as if *υπεραιμία (ef. υπεραιμούν, have overmuch blood), ζ υπέρ, over, + αμα, blood.] In pathol., an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body.—Active or arterial hyperemia, excess of blood due to dilatation of the arterioles, the velocity of the current being increased.

Passive or venous hyperemia, excess of blood due to obstruction of the outflow through the veins, the velocity of the current being diminished.

hyperemic, hyperæmia (hi-pėr-e-mik), a. [<heta hyperemia, hyperæmia, +-ic.] In pathol., affected with hyperemia.
hyperesthesia, n. See hyperæsthesia.
hyperesthesia (hi-pèr-es-the-sik), a. [< hyperesthesia +-ic.] Same as hyperesthetic.
Hyperæsthesic states. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 339.

The disorder [neuralgle dysmenorrhea] . . . is generally associated with a highly susceptible nervous temperament, which may be defined as the hyperæsthetic temperament.

R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 195.

A sleepy, phlegmstic cresture will get up from bed in half the time it takes your hyperæsthetic patient to find himself among all the confusion of worries he has drawn around him, and to shake himself free from them.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 923.

hyperfuchsian (hī-per-fök'si-an), a. [< hyper-+ Fuchsian.] In math., resulting from an ex-tension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function.—Hyperfuchsian function, a function of two variables with a four-dimensional fundamental sphere as its natural limit, and connected with the discontinuous group of substitutions

$$\left(x, y; \frac{ax + by + c}{Ax + By + C}, \frac{a'x + b'y + c'}{Ax + By + C}\right)$$

Hyperfuchsian group. See group1. hypergenesis (hi-per-jen'e-sis), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } i\pi\ell\rho, \text{over,} + \gamma\ell\nu\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, generation.] Excessive production.

hypergenetic (hī/pèr-jē-net'ik), a. [< hypergenesis, after genetic.] Pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis.

hypergeometric (hī-pèr-jē-ō-met'rik), a. [< hyper-+ geometric.] Resulting from an extension of the properties of the geometric series.

Hypergeometric function, the function expressed by a hypergeometric series, or by the equation

$$\phi x - d^{n}y / dx^{n} + \sum_{0 \text{ k}}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-k} \left\{ (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k} \phi^{n-k} x + (\lambda - k - 1)_{n-k-1} \psi^{n-k-1} x \right\} d^{k}y / dx^{k} = 0,$$

where ϕx and ψx are integral functions of the *n*th and (n-1)th degrees respectively, and λ is a constant.— Hypergeometric series. Same as Gaussian series (which see, under Gaussian)

see, under Gaussian).

hypergeusia (hī-per-gū'si-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νπέρ, over, + γενοις, the sense of taste, ζ γενειν, taste.] Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste.

taste.] Hyperestnesia of the sense of taste. hyperhexapod (hī-per-hek'sa-pod), a. and n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } \delta \pi \ell p, \text{ over, } + \ell \xi \acute{a} \pi o v, \text{ six-footed.} \rangle$] I. a. Having more than six legs, as an arthropod; pertaining to the *Hyperhexapoda*, or having

their characters.

II. n. One of the Hyperhexapoda.

Hyperhexapoda (hī/per-hek-sap'ō-dā), n. pl.
[NL.: see hyperhexapod.] Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs; the crustaceans, aracheridans and myriapods. nidans, and myriapods.

hyperhidrosis, hyperidrosis (hī"per-hi-drō'sis, i-drō'sis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $b\pi\epsilon\rho$, over, $+b\delta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\epsilon$, perspiration: see hidrosis.] In pathol., exces-

perspiration: see marosis.] In painot., excessive sweating.

Hyperia (hī-pē'ri-ā), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family Hypertidæ.

Hypericeæ (hī-per-is'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \(\text{Hypericem} + ew. \)] A tribe of plants of the natural order Hypericineæ, containing the genera Hypericum and Ascyrum. They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal, seeds not winged, and smooth netals.

winged, and smooth petals.

Hypericineæ (hī'per-i-sin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), (Hypericum + -in- +-ea.]

A natural order of plants, of which the genus

A natural order of plants, of which the genus Hypericum is the type. It contains 8 genera and 210 species. They are herbs, shrubs, or (rarely) trees, with simple, opposite (rarely whorled) leaves, which are often dotted with resinous glands. They have terminal or axillary, solltary, cymose or paniculate flowers, usually yellow or white, with 5 sepals and usually 5 petals, and the numerous stamens usually united into 3 or 5 bundles at their base. Also called Hypericaece, Hypericaece, Hypericine.

Hypericum (hī-pe-rī'kum, usually hī-per'ikum), n. [L., also hypericon, < Gr. ὑπέρεικον (also ὑπέρεικον), neut., ὑπέρεικος, fem., St.-John'swort, ἱπό, under, + ἐρείκη, also ἐρίκη, L. erīce, heath, heather: see Erica.] 1. A large genus of plants, the type of the natural order Hypericinee, containing about 160 species, very generally distributed over the earth, characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the stamens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels. mens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels.

They are herbs or shrubs with cymose yellow flowers. H. perforatum, or St. John's-wort, is a small species, which derives its specific name from the fact that the pellucid



Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods,
That scarce a leaf appears. Cowper, Task, vi. 165.

hyperideation (hī-pēr-ī-dē-ā'shon), n. [< hyper-+ ideation.] Excessive mental activity; restlessness of mind.

restlessness of mind.

hyperidrosis, n. See hyperhidrosis.

Hyperidæ (hī-pe-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Hyperia + -idæ.] Ä family of amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus Hyperia. They have a large suhglobular head, large lateral eyes, straight antenne, palps to mandibles, the last five pairs of peretopods ambulatorial, and the seventh pair not transformed. Representatives occur in almost all seas. Also Hyperia. perina.

perina.
Hyperiidea (hī"per-ī-id'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL., ⟨ Hyperia + -idea.] A tribe or superfamily of amphipod crustaeeans, having a free head, large lateral eyes, maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum, uropods natatorial, and telson undivided. It contains 16 families, of which the most important is the Hyperiidæ.
hyperinosis (hī"pēr-ī-nō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. vπēρ, over, + iç (iv-), strength, fiber, + -osis.] In pathol., a condition of the blood in which it forms on elotting an unusual amount of fibrin:

forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin:

opposed to hypinosis.

hyperinotic (hī/pėr-i-not'ik), a. [< NL. hyperinosis (-ot-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by hyperinosis.

hyperionian (hī/pèr-ī-ō'ni-an), a. [< hyper-+

hyperionian (in per-to in-an), a. [\(\chi \) uper-to in-an.] See under mode."

hyperionic (\(\text{li''}\) per-i-on'ik), a. [\(\lambda\) hyperionic.] Same as hyperionian.

hyperite (\(\text{li''}\) pe-rit), n. [Short for hypersthenite.] A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate theoretics.

various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminate character. Some of the rocks designated as hyperite belong with diabase, and others with diorite. Some writers have used hyperite as the equivalent of hypersthenite. The latest use of it, and that adopted by Rosenbusch, is by Törnebohm, who designates under the name of hyperite a rock intermediate in character between normal gabbro and clivin gabbro. Also called hypersthene gabbro.

hyperjacobian (hī/per-ja-kō/bi-an), a. [< hyper- + Jacobian.] In math., derived from a complication of the idea of a Jacobian surface Complication of the near of a vacoumal surface of curve. If U=0 is a surface of degree n, and $\phi=0$, $\psi=0$, etc., are surfaces of the same degree m, generally different from n, if $D_xU=u$, $D_yU=v$, $D_zU=w$, $D_zU=v$, $D_zU=w$, $D_zU=v$, $D_zU=w$, $D_zU=v$

$$u, v, w, k, \Delta U, \Delta' U, \ldots$$

 $a, b, c, d, \Delta \phi, \Delta' \phi, \ldots$
 $a', b', c', d', \Delta \psi, \Delta' \psi, \ldots$

This matrix must have one more column than it has rows. From this two independent determinants may be formed; and these being equated to zero give the equations to the hyperjacobian surfaces of the system, while their intersection is the hyperjacobian curve.

section is the hyperjacobian curve.

hyperkinesis, hypercinesis (hi per-ki-nē'sis, -si-nē'sis), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. iπέρ, over, + κίνησις, movement, ⟨κινεῖν, move.] In pathol., abnormal amount of muscular action; spasmodic action; spasm. Also hyperkinesia, hypercinesia.

hyperkinetic, hypercinetic (hi per-ki-net'ik, -si-net'ik), a. [⟨ hyperkinesis, after kinetic.] Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

hyperlydian (hī-per-lid'i-an), a. [< hyper-+ Lydian.] See under modē. hypermedication (hī-per-med-i-kā'shan), n. [< hyper-+ medication.] In med., the excessive

hypermetamorphic (hī-per-met-a-môr'fik), a. [\(\begin{align*} \lambda \text{yper-} + \text{metamorphic.} \end{align*} \] Characterized by or exhibiting hypermetamorphism; undergo-

ing repeated transformations.

hypermetamorphism (hi-per-met-a-mor'fizm),

n. [\(\lambda \) hyper- + metamorphism.] In entom.,

the character of being subject to hypermetamorphosis; the process of undergoing complete morphosis; the process of undergoing complete transformation. Hypermetamorphism is a type of development found in beetles of the families Metoidæ, Rhhipiphoridæ, and Stytopidæ, in which an active larva-stage is followed by one or two inactive stages (the last called the psendo-pupa) before the true pupa-state is attained. All the insects characterized by hypermetamorphism are parasitical in the bodies of Hymenoptera during at least a part of their lives. Some insects pass through no fewer than six recognizable stages after hatching from the egg and before reaching maturity. In the case of the blister-beetles or meloids these stages have been severally named, from the resemblance the larvæ bear to those of certain other insects, as, let, triungulin; 2d, caraboid; 3d and 4th, scarabæoid; 5th, coarctate; 6th, scolytold.

Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain conditions in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period.

Enege, Brit., XIII. 147.

hypermetamorphosis (hī-pèr-met-a-môr' fō-

hypermetamorphosis (hī-per-met-a-môr'fō-sis), n. [NL., \(^1\) hyper- + metamorphosis.] In entom., complete metamorphosis; radical transformation; change from one form to a very different one. See hypermetamorphism.

Certain beetles . . . undergo what has been called a hy-per-metamorphosis — that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grab-like larva. Darwin, Var. of Anlmals and Plants, p. 363.

hypermetamorphotic (hī-per-met"a-môr-fot'-ik), a. [hypermetamorphosis (-oi-) + -ie.]
Same as hypermetamorphic. [Rare.]
The extraordinary genus Sitaris (equally hypermetamorphotic), a parasite in bees nests,

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 149.

hypermetaphorical (hī-per-met-a-for'i-kal), a. [\(\lambda \) \) Excessively meta-

Entangled, hypermetaphorical style.
Carlyte, Sartor Resartus, p. 203.

hypermeter (hī-pēr'me-tēr), n. [< LI_L hypermeter (Diomedes, Marius Victorinus), < Gr. νπέρμετρος, going beyond the meter, beyond measure, < νπέρ, beyond, + μέτρον, meter, measure.] 1. In pros.: (a) A verse or period having one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter, which it measures. belongs to the meter which it represents; especially, a heroic hexameter with an additional syllable in the last foot, usually intended to be elided by synaphea before a vowel be-ginning the next line; a dolichurus. (b) A period consisting of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. (c) A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or

measure. The word is not infrequently found in this sense in books on English versification; but it is a departmer from the original nomenclature of prosody.

2. Auything greater than the ordinary standard of measure. [Rare.]

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted toto the tall club.

Addison, The Tall Club.

Plural of hypermetron. hypermetra, n. hypermetric (hī-per-met'rik), a. [As hyper-meter + -ic.] In pros.: (a) Exceeding the correct measure; having a syllable at the end in excess of the moter represented; especially, dolichuric: as, a hypermetric verse or line. (b) Of more than usual length; more than dicolic or tricolic: as, a hypermetric period. See hypermeter, hupermetron,

meter, hypermetron.
hypermetrical (hī-per-met'ri-kal), a. [ζ hypermetric + -al.] Same as hypermetric.
hypermetron (hī-per'me-tron), n.; pl. hypermetra (-trā). [ζ Gr. ὑπέρμετρον, neut. of ὑπέρμετρος, beyond the meter: see hypermeter.] In anc. pros., a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter; a period longer than the ordinary line or verse. line or verse.

hypermetrope (hī-per-met'rōp), n. [\langle hyper-metropia, without the suffix.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

When the hypermetrope wishes to examine anything close to him, an undue amount of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked at.

New York Med. Jour., XL. 719.

hypermetropia (hi"per-me-trō'pi-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + μέτρον, measure, + ὑψ (ώπ-), eye.] A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus (that is, of parallel rays

when the accommodation is completely relaxed) falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the opposite of myopia. Also hyperopia, hypermetropy, and hyperpresbyopia.—Absolute hypermetropia, hypermetropia in which parallel rays cannot be brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye.—Facultative hypermetropia, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina without converging the visual lines.—Latent hypermetropia, that hypermetropia which is not detected by finding the strongest convex lens with which, being due to involuntary accommodation, may reveal itself after the use of convex glasses for a while, or the instillation of atropin.—Manifest hypermetropia, that hypermetropia which is determined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus parallel rays on the retina.—Relative hypermetropia, hypermetropia in which parallel rays can be focused on the retina only by converging the visual lines.

hypermetropic (hī"per-me-trop'ik), a. [< hypermetropia + -ic.] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; far-sighted.

When ... the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment with age, then even distant objects can not be seen distinctly. Such persons, therefore, while young, should habitually wear alightly convex glasses, which make their eyes normal.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 52.

hypermetropy (hī-per-met'rō-pi), n. [< NL. hypermetropia.] Same as hypermetropia. hypermixolydian (hī-per-mik-sō-lid'i-an), a. [< hyper- + mixolydian.] See under mode. hypermnesia (hī-perm-nō'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr.

ύπέρ, over, beyond, + μνήσις, remembrance.] Unusual power of recollection.

The phenomena, whether of amnesia or hypermnesia, which mesmerists allege, reach no such marvellous pitch as this.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 283.

as this. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 288. hypermyriorama (hī-per-mir"i-ō-rü'mä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, beyond, + μιρίος, countless, myriad, + ὁραμα, a view, ζ ὁρᾶν, see. Cf. panorama.] An exhibition consisting of innumerable views. Imp. Dict. hypernic (hī'per-nik), n. [A trade-name, ζ hyper-+ Nic(aragua wood), or nic(ric), itself ζ Nic(aragua wood).] Among American dyers, Nicaragua wood, or any other red wood or redwood extract of the same class. J. W. Slater. hyperoa. n. Plural of hyperoön.

Hyperoa, n. Plural of hyperoön.

Hyperoartia (hī/per-ō-ār/ti-ā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπερῷος, being above, upper (see hyperoön), + ἀρτιος, complete, perfect, ζ ἀρτι, just, exactly.]

A primary subdivision of myzonts, marsipobranchiates, or Cyclostomata, including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate, the single nasal duct not penetrating it. Various values have been assigned to t. By J. Müller it was regarded as an order; by Günther it was ranked as a suborder; and by E. R. Lankester it was raised to the rank of a class of vertebrates. Its only living representatives belong to the family of Petromyzontidæ or

hyperoartian (hī/per-ō-är/ti-an), a. and a. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hyperoartia.

II, n. One of the Hyperoartia. Hyperodon (hī-per'ō-don), n. Same as Hy-

Hyperoödon (hī-pėr-ō'ō-don), n. [NL, \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\pi\epsilon\rho\ddot{\omega}$ c, being above, upper, + ὁδούς \langle ἱοδοντ- \rangle = E. tooth.] A genus of whales of the family Physeteridæ and subfamily Ziphiinæ; the typical seteridæ and subfamily Ziphinæ; the typical bottle-nosed whales. They have a globular head, rising abruptly from a small distinct snout, whence the name bottlenose. The vertebre number 45; the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed; and there is a small concealed tooth at the end of each mandibular ramus. The details of cranial structure are characteristic, in relation with the peculiar shape of the head. H. rostratus and H. Latifrons inhabit the northern Atlantic, attaining a length of from 20 to 30 feet; the former is the common bottlenose. The genns was founded by Lacépède in 1803. Anarnaeus is a synonym. is a synonym.

Hyperoödontidæ (hī-per-ō-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hyperoödon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of toothed whales, named from the genus Hypero-

toothed whales, named from the genus Hyperodon: same as the subfamily Ziphiinæ. hyperoön (hī-pér-ō'on), n.; pl. hyperoa (-ä). [\langle Gr. $im\epsilon\rho\bar{\varphi}ov$, an upper story or room, neut. of $im\epsilon\rho\bar{\varphi}oc$, being above, upper, \langle $im\epsilon\rho$, above: see hyper-.] In Gr. antiq., an upper story in a building; particularly, a gallery over a side aisle in

a temple.
hyperopia (hī-pėr-ō'pi-š), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over,
+ ὑψ (ὑπ-), eye.] Same as hypermetropia.
hyperopic (hī-pėr-op'ik), a. [⟨ hyperopia + -ic.]
Pertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia.

The glass, however, which will correct the simple hypermetropia or myopla will not answer for the hyperopic or myopic astigmatism. New York Med. Jour., XL. 720.

hyperopsia (hī-per-op'si-ä), n. [ζ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὄψε, view: see optic.] Extremely acute vision.

when the accommodation is completely relaxed) **hyperorexia** (hī"pėr-ō-rek'si-ä), n. [$\langle Gr. v\pi \epsilon \rho$, falls behind the retina; long-sightedness: the over, $+ \delta \rho \epsilon \xi \epsilon c$, a longing: see or exis.] In pathol., opposite of myopia. Also hyperopia, hypermetexcessive desire for food; inordinate appetite;

hyperorthodox (hī-per-ôr'thō-doks), a. [< hy-per- + orthodox.] Extremely orthodox. hyperorthodoxy (hī-per-ôr'thō-dok-si), n. [< hyper- + orthodoxy.] Extreme orthodoxy. hyperorthognathic (hī-per-ôr-thog-nath'ik), a.

[\(\lambda\) hyperorthognathy + -ic.] Exceedingly orthognathic; exhibiting hyperorthognathy. hyperorthognathy (hi\(\text{per-\text{orthog}}\) for caniom., excessive orthognathy, as when the cranial index is

9I or over

9I or over.

hyperosmia (hī-pėr-os'mi-ä), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὁσμή, ὁδμή, a smell; odor: see osmium.]

In pathol., excessive sensitiveness to odors.

hyperostosis (hī-pėr-os-tō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + ὁστέον, bone, + -osis.] 1. A morbid outgrowth of bone from a bone.—2. An overgrowth of bone; a normal (not morbid) exostosis or increase of bony tissue.

These bones are rough with a hyperostosis of their sur-Stand. Nat. Hist., 111, 319.

Hyperotreta (hī"pėr-ō-trē'tā), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπερῶος, being above, upper (see hyperoön), + τρητός, perforated, verbal adj. of τετραίνειν, perforate.] A primary subdivision of myzonts, embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single page. embracing forms with the roof of the mouth perforated by the single nasal canal. It has been variously ranked as an order by J. Müller, as a suborder by Günther, and as a class of vertebrates by E. R. Lankester. Its few living representatives have been combined in one family, Myzinida, by some telthyologists, and by othera have been segregated into two, Myzinida and Ballostomida on Heptatremida. Also called Hyperotretia.

hyperotreta (hi"per-ō-trē'tan), a. and n. [< Hyperotreta + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hyperotreta. Also hyperotreta, hyperotreta, hyperotretaus.

hyperotrete, hyperotretous.

II. n. One of the Hyperotreta.

hyperotrete (hī'per-ō-trēt), a. and n. Same as hunerotretan.

hyperotretous (hī/per-ō-trē/tus), a. [< Hyperotreta + -ous.] Same as hyperotretan.
hyperoxidation (hī-per-ok-si-dā/shon), n. [<

hyper- + oxidation.] Excessive oxidation. hyperoxygenated (hi-per-ok'si-jen-ā-ted), a. [\(\lambda\) hyper- + oxygenated.] Supersaturated with oxygen.

hyperoxygenation (hī-per-ok'si-je-nā'shon), n. [(hyper- + oxygenation.] The state of being hyperoxygenated.

hyperoxygenized (hī-per-ok'si-jen-izd), a. [hyper-izd, a. [hyperoxygen-ized, Same as hyperoxygen-

hyperparasite (hī-per-par'a-sīt), n. [< hyper-+ parasite.] A hyperparasitic insect, or one which exhibits hyperparasitism. hyperparasitic (hī-per-par-a-sīt'ik), a. [< hy-per- + parasitic.] Parasitic upon a parasite; characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism, as many insects.

Various parasitic and hyper-parasitic groups [of ants]. Nature, XXXIV. 16.

hyperparasitism (hī-per-par'a-sīt-izm), n. [

hyper- + parasitism.] In entom., the parasitism of certain Ichneumonidæ, Chalcididæ, etc.,

which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

hyperpharyngeal (hī per-fa-rin'jē-al), a. [
Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + φάρυγξ, throat (pharynx): see
pharynx, pharyngeal.] Situated over or above
the pharynx.

The hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphloxua.

Micros. Science, XXVII. 350.

hyperphasia (hī-per-fā'ziā), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + φάσις, speaking, ζ φάναι, say, spoak.] In pathol., lack of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphasic (hī-per-fā'zik), a. [⟨hyperphasia + -ic.] Affected with hyperphasia. hyperphenomenal (hī'per-fē-nom'e-nal), a. [⟨Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + φαινόμενα, phenomena: see phenomenal.] Superior to the phenomenal; noumenal.

About the hyperphenomenal reality of our own existence, the existence of God, and the existence of matter.

Eneyc. Brit., XIV. 761.

hyperphrygian (hī-per-frij'i-an), a. [< hyper-+ Phrygian.] See under mode. hyperphysical (hī-per-fiz'i-kal), a. [< hyper-+ physical.] Superior to matter; higher than the physical; immaterial.

Vital powers exonot be merely physical, and we must believe in something hyper-physical, something of the nature of a soul.

Whewell.

Schog, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 15. hyperplasia (hi-per-plā'si-ā), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $v\pi\ell\rho$, over, $+\pi\lambda\dot{a}\sigma v$, a forming, \langle $\pi\lambda\dot{a}\sigma\sigma e v$, form, mold.] In pathol., overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells; excessive cell-reproduction. Compare hypertrophy, 1.

Interstitisl hyperplasia of the connective tissue.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 659.

hyperplasic (hī-per-plas'ik), a. [< hyperplasia

Hyperplastic (hi-per-plastic, hyperplastic (hi-per-plastic), a. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} i\pi \ell \rho, \operatorname{over}, +\pi \lambda a \sigma \tau \delta \rho, \operatorname{formed}, \langle \pi \lambda a \sigma \sigma \epsilon \nu, \operatorname{form}. \operatorname{Cf.} hyperplasia.$] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperplasia: as, a hyperplastic tonsil.

The cervix was composed of dense, hard, hyperplastic tissue, almost cartilaginous in character.

Medical News, XLIX. 383.

hyperpnœa (hī-pėr-nē'ä), n. [NL., < Gr. iπέρ, over, + πνοιή, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] In pathol., energetic or labored respiration. hyperpyrexia (hī' pėr-pi-rek'si-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. iπέρ, over, + πνρέσσειν, be feverish, < πνρετός, a fever: see pyretic.] In pathol., a high decrease of pyrevis or fever.

gous flesh.

hypersarcosis (hi"per-sär-kō'sis), n. [NL., <
Gr. ὑπερσάρκωσις, an overgrowth of flesh, < ὑπερσαρκώσθαι, have an excess of flesh: see hyper-sarcoma.] Same as hypersarcoma.

hypersecretion (hi"per-sē-krē'shon), n. [< hyper-+ secretion.] Excessive secretion.

Catarrh is essentially a hypersecretion of the epithelium.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 378.

hypersensitive (hī-per-sen'si-tiv), a. [< hypersensitive.] Excessively sensitive.

There have descended to us numerous persons whose nerves are naturally hypersensitive.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 659.

hypersensitiveness (hi-per-sen'si-tiv-nes), n. [hypersensitive + -ness.] The state or character of being over-sensitive.

My pictures are likely to remain as private as the ni-most hypersensitiveness could desire.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxvii.

hypersensual (hī-per-sen'sū-al), a. [< hyper-

+ sensual.] Same as supersensual. hyperspace (hī'per-spās), n. [< hyper-+ space.] A space of more than three dimensions.

The notion of the quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in hyperspace is employed by Salmon. Cayley, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).

Caytey, On Curves which Satisfy Given Conditions (1867).

hyperspherical (hī-pėr-sfer'i-kal), a. [< hyper-+ spherical.] Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics.— Hyperspherical function of the first kind, the function Pn (l, x) when Σαν Pn (l, x) is the development by powers of α of 1/(α²-2αx + 1)1.— Hyperspherical function of the second kind, a function, Qn (l, x), related to the hyperspherical function of the first kind as Q is related to P in ordinary spherical functions.

hyperstene (hī'pėr-stėn), n. An erroneous form of hypersthene.

hypersthene (hī'pėr-sthēn), n. [So named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded; $\langle \operatorname{Gr.} \nu \pi \ell \rho, \operatorname{over}, + \sigma \theta \ell \nu o c, \operatorname{strength.}]$ A mineral related to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crysrelated to pyroxene, but orthorhombic in crystallization. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. It was early called Labrador hornblende. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but often with a peculiar copper-red luster or shimmer on the cleavage-surface, due to the presence of minute inclusions. It is usually found foliated and massive.—Hypersthene andeatte. See andesite.—Hypersthene gabbro. Same as hyperite.—Hypersthene rock. Same as hyperathente.

hypersthenia (hī-per-sthē'ni-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. vπέρ, over, + σθένος, strength.] In pathol., a condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

all the vital phenomena.

hypersthenic¹ (hi-pèr-sthen'ik), a. [< hyper-sthenia + -ic.] In pathol., relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement; stimulating; stimulated.

hyperphysics (hi-pèr-fiz'iks), n. [ζ Gr. ὑπέρ, hypersthenic² (hi-pèr-sthen'ik), a. [ζ hyper-hypic (hi-pèr-tip'ik), a. [ζ hyper-hypic] hypersthenic² (hi-pèr-sthen'ik), a. [ζ hyper-hypic] hypersthenic sthene +-ie.] Containing hypersthene; resembly sies.

Medicine, physics, and hyperphysics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and hyperphysics.

Medicine, physics, and hyperphysics.

Medicine, physics, metaphysics, and hyperphysics.

Mypersthenite (hi-pèr-sthê'nit), n. [ζ hypersthene; Compare hypotypic.

Mypertypical (hi-pèr-tip'i-kal), a. [ζ hypersthene; compare hypotypic.

Mypertypical

hyperthesis (hi-per'the-sis), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } i\pi \ell \rho \theta \epsilon - \sigma \iota \rangle$, a passing over, a transposition (also excess, the superlative degree), $\langle i\pi \epsilon \rho \tau i \theta \epsilon \nu \iota \rangle$, over, set over, put off (in mid. exceed), $\langle i\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \rangle$, over, $+ \tau \iota \theta \ell \nu \iota \iota$, set, put, $\rangle \theta \ell \epsilon \iota \iota$, a putting down: see thesis.] 1. In anc. pros., interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logacidic series, so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe corresponding, as in strophe and antistrophe, a long is apparently transferred to a position before a short, which it would normally succeed, or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long. See polysche-matic.—2. In philol., a transfer or "attraction" of a letter from the syllable to which it originally belonged to another syllable immediately preceding or following it; orthographic transposition, or metathesis: thus, in Greek, μέλαινα is used for *μελαινα.—3. In the Gr. Ch., a fast in addition to those regularly observed.

The street of pyrexia or fever.

hyperpyrexial (hī'per-pi-rek'si-al), a. [< hyperpyrexia + -al.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperpyrexia.

hyper-resonance (hī-per-rez'ō-nans), n. [< hyper-tresonance] Exaggerated resonance.
hyper-arcoma (hī'per-sār-kō'mā), n.; pl. hypersarcoma (hī'per-sār-kō'mā), n.; pl. hypersarcoma (hī'per-sār-kō'mā), n.; pl. hypersarcoma (hī'per-thet'i-kal), a. [As hyperthetic (hī-per-thet'i-kal), a. [As hyperthetic (hī-p

hypertrichosis (hī'/per-tri-kō'sis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $i\pi\ell\rho$, over, $+\theta\rho i\xi$ $(\tau\rho\iota\chi-)$, hair, +-osis.] An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body. hypertridimensional (hī-per-trī-di-men'shonal), a. [ζ hyper- ξ tridimensional.] In math., having more than three dimensions.

hypertrophic (hī-pėr-trof'ik), a. [< hypertrophy + -ic.] Pertaining to hypertrophy; producing or tending to produce hypertrophy. hypertrophical (hī-pėr-trof'i-kal), a. [< hypertrophy + -ic-al.] Of the nature of hypertrophy; hypertrophical

hypertrophic.

hypertrophous (hi-per'trō-fus), a. [\(\text{hyper-trophous} + -ous. \] Characterized by hypertrophy: as, hypertrophous cirrhosis.

hypertrophous errinosis.
hypertrophy (hī-per'trō-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπέρ, over, + τροφή, nutrition, ⟨ τρέφειν, nourish.]
1. In pathol, an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements; specifically, an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements, as distinguished from hyperplacia, where there is a significant of the proportion of tinguished from *hyperplasia*, where there is a multiplication of the collular elements. Hence —2. Figuratively, excessive growth or accumulation of any kind.

Nights of financial hypertrophy.

The Century, XXVI. 419. Language is not swift enough to give expression to his [the hasheesh-eater's] rapid thoughts. There is, as it were, an hypertrophy of ideas. What in the normal state would cause very trilling discomfort, now (from the effects of hasheesh) becomes an unbearable evil, and the patient cries and begs for commiseration.

Pop. Sci. Mo., Aug., 1878, p. 483.

3. In bot., a general term for all cases of excessive growth and increased size in the organs cessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants, whether the increase is general or in a single direction. It includes enlargements, or swollen and thickened conditions, which usually result from a dispreportionate formation of the cellular tissue as contrasted with the woody framework of the plant, as in the rootstocks of the cultivated carrota, turnips, etc.; elongations, as of roots searching for water; and enation, or excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences from various organs.—Concentric hypertrophy, thickening of the heart-wall with diminished cavity. Also called hypertrophy with ditalation.—Eccentric hypertrophy to the heart, increase in size of a heart-cavity, accompanied by hypertrophy thickening of the heart-wall with unchanged cavity.

hypertrophy (hi-per'trō-fi), v.-i.; pret. and pp. hypertrophy, n.] To become hypertrophous or enlarged from excessive nutrition.

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to over-

When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to hypertrophy.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 72.

hypethral, hypethral (hī-pē'thral), a. [\langle L. hypethrus, \langle Gr. $i\pi a \iota \theta \rho \rho$, under the sky, \langle $i\pi \delta \iota \theta \rho \rho$, the sky: see ether []. Open to the sky; roofless; not covered in; in the open air, as a court, inclosure, or place.

From time immemorial, in hot and rainy Isnds, a hypothral court surrounded by a covered portico, either circular or square, was used for the double purpose of church and mart. R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 74.

To this day the Mohammedan mosque retains the onter hypothral court. Edinburgh Rev., CLX11I. 209.

It is noticeable, too, in passing, what a hypæthral story it ["Don Quixote"] is, how much of it passes in the open air, how the sun ahines, the birds sing, the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it.

Lowell, Don Quixote.

air, how the sun affines, the birds sing the brooks dance, and the leaves murmur in it. Lowell, Don Quixote. In architecture hypethral is specifically applied to a supposed ancient type of building lighted by the emission of a large section of the roof. This notion is based upon interpretations of Vitruviua and the negative evidence afforded until now by the lack of remains explaining methods of lighting among the ruins of Greek temples. It is certain, however, that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather. The temples called hypethral by Greek writers were roofless either from accident or from being unfinished. In the smaller Greek temples it is probable that daylight was admitted only by the door, and that it was supplemented by artificial light. In large temples, such as the Parthenon at Athens, of which the cells interier was 100 feet long, it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial; but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management. It has been conjectured that such interiors were lighted by a system of narrow open channels in the roof, over the side alsies, or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows, and capable of being closed. There was no break in the ridge-line of the roof, and no superstructure or clearstory rising shove the roof. See cut under temple.

hypha (hi'fis), n.; pl. hyphæ (-fē). [NL., < Gr. vớn, a weaving, a web, < ivp-aivew, weave, = AS. wéfan, E. weave: see web, weave.]

AS. wéfan, E. weave: see web, weave.]

The element of a thallns in Fungi; a cylindric thread-like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely

like branched body consisting of a memorane inclosing protoplasm, developing by apical growth, and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops. Göbel. It is the filament or thread of a fungus. The vegetative or growing hyphætaken in quantity are called the myestium. The ascognous hyphæ are the hyphæ or cells from which the asot are derived, as in the sporocarps of some Ascomycetes. See fungus.

hyphæmia, n. See hyphemia.

Hyphæne (hī-fē'nē), n. [NL. (Gärtner, 1801),

Gr. iφαίνειν, weave: see hypha.] A genus of
palms of the tribe Borassew, with branching
trunks, each branch terminating in a tuft of
large fan-shaped leaves, from among which the branching catkin-like spikes of flowers are prooranening eathin-like spikes of flowers are produced. The different sexes are in separate trees. The fruit has a thick fibrona rind with a smooth polished skin, inclosing a single hollow seed. Nine species are known, natives of tropical Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar. H. Thebaica is the gingerbread-tree or doom-palm.

hyphæresis, n. See hypheresis.

hyphal (hi'fal), a. [\(\) hypha + -al. \(\) Pertaining to or of the nature of a hypha: as, hyphal tissue.

In Lichens the thallus consists of a hyphal element of snastomosing and interlacing filaments.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 107.

Hyphantes (hī-fan'tēz), n. [NL., < Gr. ἰφάν-της, a weaver, < ἰφάνεω, weave: see hypha.] 1. A genus of American orioles, of a family Icteri-A genus of American orioles, of a family Icteridæ, established by Vieillot in 1816, in the form Yphantes, for such species as the Baltimore oriole and the orchard-oriole. See Icterus, 3.—2. A genus of arachnidans. Billberg, 1820.

Hyphantornis (hī-fan-tôr'nis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iφάντης, a weaver, + όρνις, a bird.] A leading genus of African weaver-birds, of the family Ploceidæ, covering a

covering a large num-ber of spe-cies usually classed under Ploceus or Textor, such as H. cucullata. G. Gray, 1840.

Hyphantria (hī-fan 'tri-ä), n. [NL.,



Fall Web-worm (Hyphantria cunea), natural size. a, caterpillar; b, pupa; c, moth.

ζ Gr. ὑφάντρια, fem. of ὑφάντης, a weaver: see Hyphantes.] A genus of bombycid moths, having wings like those of Spilosoma, from which it differs in the labial palpi, of which the second joint is very short, and the terminal joint almost rudimentary. H. cunea is a common species, which forms a web on forest- and shade-trees, in which the larvee live gregariously; they are known as fall web-worms. Har-

rie, 1841.

hyphasma (hī-faz'mä), n.; pl. hyphasmata (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. v̄φacµa, a thing woven, a web, robe, < iφaiνειν, weave: see hypha.] 1.

In bot., a name formerly applied to certain non-fructifying mycelial growths common in damp, dark places. They probably represent the sterile mycelia of some of the higher fungi.—2. In the Gr. Ch., one of four small pieces of cloth, embroidered with the names or symbols of the evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa. evangelists, placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar, before it is vested with the

or top of the aftar, before it is vested with the catasarca and ependysis.

hyphemia, hyphemia (hī-fē'mi-ā), n. [NL. hyphemia, ⟨ Gr. iφαμφς, suffused with blood, bloodshot, ⟨ iπό, under, + αίμα, blood.] In pathol.: (a) Deficiency of blood. (b) Extravasation of blood.

sation of blood.

hyphen (hī'fen), n. [$\langle LL. hyphen$, n. and adv., $\langle Gr. \dot{\nu}\phi\dot{\epsilon}\nu$, a sign (\smile) for joining two syllables or words, also used in music, prob. to indicate that two notes were to be blended together; prop. an adv., $\dot{\nu}\phi\dot{\epsilon}\nu$, or rather a phrase, $\dot{\nu}\phi'$ $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$, under one, into one, together, as one word: $\dot{\nu}\phi'$, aspirated form before the rough breathing of $\dot{\nu}\pi'$, the form before a vowel of $\dot{\nu}\pi\phi$, under; $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$, neut. acc. of $\dot{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$, one.] 1. In paleography, a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word, and to indicate that they are not to bo separated or read as distinct they are not to be separated or read as distinct words: as, διοσκουροί—that is, διόσκουροι, not

Διὸς κοῦροι; περικλεους — that is, περικλέους, not

περὶ κλέους; anterolans—that is, anterolans, not

ante volans, etc. In its use the hyphen is the exact opposite of the diastole or hypodiastole.

2. In writing and printing, a short line (-) used to connect two words or elements: namely, (a) to connect two words which are so used as propto connect two words which are so used as prop-erly to form a compound word; (b) to join syl-lables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated, as in regular syllabication (as in el-e-men-tal), at the end of a line to connect the el-e-men-tal), at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word (as in the third line of this paragraph), to indicate the pronunciation (as in the respellings for the pronunciations in this dictionary), and to indicate or separate the etymological parts of a word, stem, affixes, etc., often without regard to the syllables (as in element-al, intro-duct-ion, su-spicious). At the end of such an etymological element it indicates a prefix, as a, in, pre, etc.; before an element tt indicates a suffix, as -a, -in, -ous, etc.

Hunken is, as it wer, a band unling whol wordes toined

Hyphen is, as it wer, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as, a hand-maed.

A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

hyphen (hī'fen), v. t. [< hyphen, n.] To join by a hyphen, as two words, so as to form a compound word. Also hyphenize, hyphenate. hyphenate (hī'fen-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hyphenated, ppr. hyphenating. [< hyphen + -ate².] Same as hyphen.

hyphenation (hi-fe-nā'shon), n. [\(\) hyphenate + -ion.] The act of joining with a hyphen, or the state of being so joined; use of hyphens.

The folio does not differ in the way of italicising, hyphenation, etc., from scores of books at that time.

The Academy, April 21, 1888, p. 278.

hyphenic (hī-fen'ik), a. [< hyphen + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the hyphen.

hyphodrome (hī'fō-drōm), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑφή, a weaving, + ὁρόμος, a running.] In bot., having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyl, and very

indistinctly visible or wholly concealed: a term introduced into the nomenclature of leaf-nervation by Ettingshausen in 1854. See nervation.

Hyphomycetes (hī''f̄ō-mī-sē'tus), n. pl. [NL. (Link, 1824), < Gr. ὑψ̄, a web (see hypha), + μίκης, pl. μίκητες, a mushroom, fungus.] One of the six principal groups iuto which all fungi have been divided, characterized by having the spores naked, on conspicuous threads. It includes Peronosporeæ, Penicillium, etc. In modern systems of classification the Hyphomycets are referred to what are called fungi imperfecti, or imperfectly known forms, many of which are known or suspected to he asextual stages of Asconaycetes. The groups include all fungi composed simply of branched or unbranched hyphæ. Also called flumentous fungi.

hyphomycetous (hī'fō-mī-sē'tus), a. [< Hy-site of the Clips (hip'nō-sist), n. [NL (Gr. ὑπνος, sleep, + είδος, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is H. eristata, of In-

hyphomycetous (hi"fō-mī-sē'tus), a. [{ Hyphomycetes.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, the Hyphomycetes; contained in group Hyphomycetcs: as, hyphomycetous fungi.

The Entylomes, on the other hand, are simple hyphomyectous forms, and other species, those especially which live in leaves (species of Tilletia and Urocystis), are intermediate between the two extremes.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 172.

hyphostroma† (hī-fō-strō'mä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\phi h$, a web, $+\sigma \tau p \bar{\nu} \mu a$, a bed: see stroma, 2.] In bot, the mycelium or spawn of fungals. Lind-

hypidiomorphic (hip-id"i-ō-môr'fik), a. [\(\lambda \text{typ-,} \) hipp-, + idiomorphic.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes hypidiomorphic.

Amer. Geologist, I. 204.

hypidiomorphically (hip-id"i-ō-môr'fi-kal-i), adv. In a hypidiomorphic manner; not entirely idiomorphically.

The rock is hypidiomorphically grannlar.

Amer, Naturalist, XXII, 209.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 200.

hypinosis (hip-i-nō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + iç (iv-), strength, fiber, + -osis.] In pathol., that condition of the blood in which an unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting: opposed to hyperinosis.

hypinotic (hip-i-not'ik), a. [⟨ hypinosis (-ot-) + -ic.] Characterized by deficiency of fibrin.

hypisomerous (hip-i-som'e-rus), a. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + ἰσομερής, isomerous: see isomerous.] In odontog., noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth: opposed to isomerous: correlated with anisomerous.

related with amsomerous. **Hypnæi** (hip-né'ī), n. pl. [NL., < Hypnum, q. v.]

A natural order of pleurocarpous or lateralfruited mosses, including the single genus Hypnum. Also called Hypnoideæ and Hypneæ. **hypnagogic** (hip-na-goj'ik), a. [< Gr. ὑπνος,
sleep, + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἀγειν, lead.] Leading to sleep; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

It has been noted by II. Meyer of "hypnagogic illusions," and by Gruithuisen of hallucinations which consist in the surviving of dream-images into waking moments, that they can give rise to after-images.

E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note.

E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 180, note. Hypnea (hip'në-ä), n. [NL., < Hypnum, q. v.] A genus of red or purple algæ, belonging to the order Florideæ and the type of the suborder Hypneæ. They have fillform fronds, virgately branched, with snbulste branchlets, composed of an internal tayer of large roundish-angular cells, which become smaller outward, and a cortex of small, colored, polygonal cells. The tetraspores are zonate, and the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets. The genus contains 25 or 30 species, mostly troplcal and ill-defined. H. musciformis is found on the southern coast of New England.

Hypneaceæ (hip-nē-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < Hypnea + -aceæ.] An order of red algæ, of the class Florideæ, includ-

The following I should call a hyphenic error.

N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization (hī/fen-i-zā/shon), n. [< hyphen + -ize + -ation.] The act of hyphening, or the condition of being hyphened.

A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication.

N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

hyphenization of being hyphened.

A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning, particularly in this age of morbid implication.

N. and Q., 1st ser., IV. 204.

Hypnea + -aew.] In bot.: (a) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algæ, typified by the genus Hypnea. The fronds are fill-form or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filsmentous placenta. (b) Same as Hypnex.

hyphodrome (hī/fo-drōm). a. [< Gr. into the class Floridex, including, according to Agardh, the tribes Endocla-diew, and 7 genera.

Hypneæ (hip'nē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1876), < Hypnea + -ew.] In bot.: (a) A tribe, or according to some authorities a suborder, of algæ, typified by the genus Hypnea. The tronds are fill-form or compressed, and branching; the tetraspores are zonate; and the cystocarps are external or partly immersed, and filled with a spongy cellular mass, in which the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching filsmentous placenta. (b) Same as Hypnex.

hypheresis, (of r. ivologic, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away from under, (ivō, under, + aipeīv, take away fr

hypnobatia (hip-nō-bā'ti-ā), n. [NL., < hypnobate, q. v.] Somnambulism; a condition of the brain which occasions the individual to execute during sleep some of those actions that take place in the waking state.

Hypnodes (hip-nō'dēz), n. [NL., ζ Gr. $\nu\pi r \omega \delta \eta_{\zeta}$, of a sleepy nature, drowsy, ζ $\nu\pi \nu \omega_{\zeta}$, sleep, + $\varepsilon i \delta \omega_{\zeta}$, form.] A genus of crested gallinules, the only species of which is H. eristata, of In-

dia, Ceylon, and Java. Reichenbach, 1853.

hypnogenesis (hip-nō-jen'e-sis), n. [NL., < Gr.

νπνος, sleep, + γενεσις, generation.] The production of hypnotism; induction of the trance. Also hunnogenu

hypnogenetic (hip"nō-jō-net'ik), a. [< hypnogenesis, after genetic.] Same as hypnogenous.

Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially hypnogenetic zones, do not exist except as the results of snggestion.

Science, XII. 222.

hypnogenetically (hip"nō-jō-net'i-kal-i), adv.
By hypnogenesis; as regards hypnogenesis.
hypnogenic (hip-nō-jen'ik), a. [< hypnogeny +
-ic.] Same as hypnogenous.

Polarizing action is in general hypnogenic.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 502.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 502.

hypnogenous (hip-noj'e-nus), a. [⟨ Gr. ἔπνος, sleep, + -γενής, producing: see -genous.] Producing hypnotism; inducing the hypnotic condition; pertaining to hypnogeny. Also hypnogenetic, hypnogenic.

genetic, hypnogenic.
No attempt... has been made to correlate this hypnogenous force or suggestion at a distance with hypnogenous agencies employed in the subject's actual presence.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, [p. 127.

hypnogeny (hip-noj'e-ni), n. [⟨ Gr. ὖπνος, sleep, + -γένεια: see -geny.] Same as hypnogenesis.

Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or hypnogeny.

E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 214.

Hypnoideæ (hip-noi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hypnum + -oideæ.] Same as Hypnæi.

hypnological (hip-nō-loj'i-kal), a. Of or pertaining to hypnology.

hypnologist (hip-nol'ō-jist), n. [< hypnology + -ist.] One versed in hypnology.

hypnology (hip-nol'ō-ji), n. [< Gr. ὑπνος, = L. somnus, sleep, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning sleep.

hypnone (hip'nōn), n. [< Gr. ὑπνος, — L. somnus.

hypnone (hip'non), n. [$\langle Gr. i\pi\nu vc, =L. somnus$, sleep, + -one.] A crystalline substance (C₈ H₈O) fusing at 15° C., boiling at 98° C., used in medicine as a hypnotic.

Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as . . . hypnone and methylsl.

Medical News, LII. 547.

Medical News, L11. 547.

hypnophobia (hip-nō-fō'bi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. νπνος, sleep, + φόβος, fear.] A morbid dread of falling asleep.

hypnoscope (hip'nō-skōp), n. [⟨ Gr. νπνος, sleep, + σκοπεῖν, view.] See the extract.

The hypnoscope, which is simply a small hollow magnet to be held on the finger, and, when thus giving rise to peculiar sensations, is claimed to show that the holder is a good hypnotic subject.

Science, X. 188.

hypnosis (hip-no'sis), n. [$\langle \text{ Gr. } i\pi vos, \text{ sleep, } +$ -osis.] 1. The production of sleep. Dunglison. —2. The hypnotic state; hypnotism.

In hypnosis, spontaneous or induced, there is often an exaltation of memory. Amer. Jour. of Psychol., I. 514.

exatation of memory. Amer. Jour. of Psychol., 1.514. hypnosperm (hip'nō-sperm), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\nu\sigma$, sleep, $+\sigma\pi\ell\rho\mu$ a, seed.] In bot., a resting spore; in algae, an oösperm or zygosperm, as the case may be, which after the act of fertilization has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water, where it passes through a period of rest before germinating. Also hypnospore.

It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or hypnosperm, germinating in the spring.

Bennett and Murray, Crypt. Bot., p. 266.

hypnosporange (hip-no-spo-ranj'), n. [< hyp-

nypnosporange (hip-no-spo-ranj'), n. [⟨ hyp-nosporangium.] Same as hypnosporangium. hypnosporangium (hip*no-spo-ran'ji-um), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπνος, sleep, + σπορά, spore, + ἀ)-γείον, a cup.] In bot., a sporangium containing or inclosing hypnospores. hypnospore (hip'nō-spōr), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπνος, sleep, + σπορά, a spore.] A resting spore; a spore that reposes some time before germinating. Compare hypnosporem

ing. Compare hypnosperm.

hypnospore. hypnotic (hip-not'ik), a. and n. [= F. hypnotique, \langle L.L. hypnoticus, \langle Gr. $b\pi\nu\sigma\tau\kappa\delta\varsigma$, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, \langle $b\pi\nu\sigma\varsigma$, sleep, = L. sommus, sleep: see sommolent, etc.] I. a. 1. Having the property of producing sleep: tending to produce sleep: some ducing sleep; tending to produce sleep; sopo-

The pulse, in from fifteen to thirty minutes after the hymotic dose is taken, becomes accelerated some six or eight beats in a minute, but falls again to its previous rate before sleep ensues.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, 111. 785.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism. According to Welnhold, the hypnotic state begins in a gradual loss of taste, touch, and the sense of temperature; next celers are imperfectly distinguished; then forms grow indistinct; and then the eye is immovable and nothing is seen. The car never slept in his experiments. The subject believes, and at last does, all that is commanded.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 185.

II. n. 1. A medicine that produces or tends to produce sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

He writes as an hypnotic for the spleen.
Young, To Pope. It should not be forgetten that the activity of hypnotics is increased by combination. Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 79.
2. One who is subject to hypnotism; one in

whom hypnotism has been induced.

In certain cases the hypnotic is Insensitive

It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer.

N. A. Rev., CXLVI. 705.

hypnotically (hip-not'i-kal-i), adv. By hypnotism; as regards hypnotism.

It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance-condition is produced hypnotically.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 257.

hypnotisable, hypnotisation, etc. See hyp-

notizable, etc. hypnotism (hip'nō-tizm), n. [= F. hypnotisme; as hypnot-ie + -ism.] An abnormal mental condition characterized by insensibility to most impressions of sense, with excessive sensibility to some impressions, and an appearance of total unconsciousness; especially, that variety of this condition which is artificially induced, usually by concentrating the attention of the subject upon some object of vision, as a bright bit of class or upon the convent, who cape bit of glass, or upon the operator, who generally aids in producing the result by making a few light passes with his hands. When io this condition, the mental action and the volition of the aubject are to a large extent under the control of the operator. See mesmerism. Also called braidism.

Hypotism or induced somnambulism, whether accompanied by consciouaness or not, has been regarded as covering the whole ground. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 219.

Hypnotism may be regarded as an artificial catalepsy.

Encyc. Brit., XV. 282.

hypnotist (hip'nō-tist), n. [As hypnot-ic + -ist.] One who hypnotizes, or believes in hypnotism.

Attention has been frequently called to the affinity between transference of impressions obtained when the "subject" is in a normal state, and these results which have been held to indicate a special sympathy or "rapport" between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a sensitive "subject," Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 12.

hypnotistic (hip-nō-tis'tik), a. [< hypnotist +
-ic.] Relating to or inducing hypnotism.
hypnotizability (hip-nō-tī-za-bil'i-ti), n. [<
hypnotizabile: see-bility.] Susceptibility to hypnotization.

The author has invented an impreved "hypnoscope" or little magnet, to be applied to the finger, and by the sensations then aroused to furnish a criterion of the hypnotizability of the subject. Amer. Jour. of Psychol., I. 520. hypnotizable (hip'nō-tī-za-bl), a. [Chypnotize+-able.] Susceptible to hypnotizing influences. Also spelled hypnotisable.

A hypnotisable hysterical giri.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 406.

hypnotize (hip'nō-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hypnotized, ppr. hypnotizing. [As hypnotize + -ize.]
To bring into the condition of hypnotism. Also spelled hypnotise.

The hypnotising process may carry a sensitive "subject" in a minute or less from a condition of normal waking inte hypnotic sleep.

E. Gurney, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 63.

With early hypnotizers, "mesmcrizers," or "magnetizers," these experiments were successful, almost without exception, with women only.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 139.

exception, with women G.S.Hall, German Uniture, p. 100.

hypnotoid (hip'nō-toid), a. [As hypnotic + order.

-oid.] Like hypnotism; somewhat hypnotic; due to or resembling the hypnotic state.

Hypobranchia (hī-pō-brang'ki-ä), n.pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, $+\beta\rho\delta\gamma\chi\iota a$, gills.] In zool., same as Infcrobranchiata, 2.

afterwards, to an accurately-thmed hallucination.

Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, March, 1889, p. 295.

Hypnum (hip'num), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὖπνον, moss growing on trees.] The largest genus of mosses, es, embracing 30 or more subgenera that have by many authors been considered as genera. If belongs to the series Pleurocarpi, in which the fruit is lateral, and sessile upon the stems or branchea, and the flowers are in axillary buds. The capsule is solid, long-pedicellate, cernuous or herizontal, more or less incurved, not pendent, and very rarely erect and regular. The peristome is double, the outer consisting of 16 strong, densely articulate, lanceolate-accuminate teeth, the inner of a broad membrane divided to (or nearly to) the middle into 16 carlnate yellow segments, alternating with the outer teeth and with intermediate cilia, which are either solitary or in groups of 2 or 3. The genua is widely distributed in all parts of the world. There are 200 North American and 90 or more British speciea. The genus is frequently found in a foseil state, about 30 extinct species having been described from the Miocene and Quaternary deposits of Europe, and from the arctic regions. One species (H. Haydeniù) occurs in the Green River group (Eccene) of Colorado.

hypol (hī'pō), n. Like hyp, an abbreviation of hypochondria: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]

Pelly had strictly ferbidden us even to mention that orner of the garret to Miss Mehitable, or to ask her leave to look at it, alleging as a reason that "'t would bring on er hypos."

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 333.

hypo² (hī'pō), n. In photog., a common abbreviation of hyposulphite of soda, a chemical extensively used in most photographic pro-

hypo-, [L., etc., hypo-, \langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, prep., under (in all senses), with deriv. meanings through, by, after, etc.; as a prefix, $i\pi\delta$ -, under, sometimes diminutive in force; \equiv L. sub, under: times diminutive in force; = L. sub, under; see sub-.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with sub- of Latin origin, and meaning primarily 'under,' either in place or in degree ('less,' 'less than'). Specifically—(a) In chem, indicating a lower place in a series of compounds, or inferior strength, as hyposulphureus acid, the lowest in the series of sulphur acids: opposed to hyper- or per-. (b) In anc. and medieval music: (1) of Intervals, measured downward, as hypodiapente: opposed to hyper- and epi-. (2) of modes and scales, beginning at a lower point, usually a perfect fourth below: opposed to hyper-. hypoæolian (hī "pō-ē-ō' li-an), a. [< hypo-+ Æolian.] See under mode.

hypoaria (hī-pō-ā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. iπό, under, + φάριον, dim. of φον = L. ovum, an egg.]

A pair of ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of typical fishes.

lobes of typical fishes.

lobes of typical hones.

In most esseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the prepyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions (hypoaria); their bulk is increased by added grey matter, which variegates their outer surface; they are well developed in the common cod, in which, as in some other fishes, they contain a cavity (hypoarian ventricle).

Oven, Anat. Vert., I. 279.

hypoarian (hī-pō-ā'ri-an), a. Of or relating to

Aypoarian (hi-pō-ā'ri-an), a. Of or relating to the hypoaria.—Hypoarian ventricle, a cavity within each of the hypoaria.

hypobacchius (hī"pō-ba-kī'us), n.; pl. hypobacchii (-i). [ζ Gr. υποβάκχειος, ζ iπό, under, + βακχειος (sc. πούς), bacchius: see bacchius.] In anc. pros., a foot consisting of one short time or syllable followed by two longs, thus, ———: usually called bacchius. See antibacchius, bacchius, palimbacchius.

hypobasal (hi-pō-bā'sal), a. [⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, +βάσις, base.] Behind the basal wall: in botany, a term used by Leitgeb to designate the pos-

Alien. and Neurol., VII. 406.

hypnotization (hip*nō-ti-zā'shon), n. [$\langle hyp$ notize + -ation.] The act of hypnotizing, or
the state of being hypnotized. Also spelled
hypnotisation.

Binet helds, many persons who are slightly hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
he may resist hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization successfully, and ought to be
hypnotization for consenting to submit themselves to the
hypnotization (hip*nō-ti-zā'shon), n. [$\langle Gr. i\pi \delta, under + \beta \lambda a \sigma r \delta c, under$ derm or innermost membrane; the opposite of epiblast: correlated with mesoblast. From the hypoblast is ultimately developed the lining of the enteric cavity, or the superficial layer of cells of the alimentary canal and its annexea. Also endoblast. Foster and Balfour. hypoblastic (hī-pō-blas'tik), a. [https://lininglist.org/ and hypoblast; endodermal: as, hypoblastic cells

tie cells.

hypnosporic (hip-nō-spor'ik), a. [< hypno-spore (hip'nō-tī-zer), n. One who hypnospore.

hypnospore.
hypnotic (hip-not'ik), a. and n. [= F. hypnotique, < L.L. hypnoticus, < Gr. iπνωτικός, inclined to sleep outling to sleep (iπνωτικός inclined to sleep outling to sleep outling to sleep with the sleep outline to sleep outline to sleep with the sleep outline to s

hypobranchial (hi-pō-brang'ki-al), a. and n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, $+\beta pay\chi a$, gills.] I. a. Situated below the gills, or beneath the branchial apparatus in general.—Hypobranchial groove, in ascid-

ians, the endostyle,

II. n. The internal piece of the inferior part
of the branchial arch in fishes.

Hypobranchiata (hī-pō-brang-ki-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL., as Hypobranchia + -ata².] Same as Inferobranchiata, 2.

hypobranchiate (hī-pō-brang'ki-āt), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hypobranchia; inferobranchiate.

hypobromite (hī-pō-brō'mīt), n. [< hypobromous acid. hypobromous (hī-pō-brō'mīt), a. [< Gr. iπό, under, + E. brom(ine) + -ous.] Used only in the following phrase: — Hypobromous acid, HBro, an acid known only in ita aqueona solution, which is a light-yellow liquid having a strong oxidizing action and a bleaching effect.

light-yellow liquid having a strong oxidizing action and a bleaching effect.

hypocarpogean (hī-pō-kār-pō-jē'an), a. [⟨Gr. νπό, under, + καρπός, fruit, + γῆ, the earth.]

Same as hypogeal. [Rare.]

hypocastanum; (hī-pō-kas'tā-num), n. [⟨Gr. νπό, under, + κάστανα, chestnuts: see Castanea, chesten.] A brown lake prepared from the horse-chestnut; chestnut-brown.

hypocatharsis (hī'pō-ka-thār'sis), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νποκάθαρας, in lit. sense a purging downward, ⟨νποκαθαίρειν, purge downward: see catharsis.] In pathol., a slight purging.

hypocaust (hip'ō-kāst), n. [⟨L. hypocaustum, hypocaust (hip'ō-kāst), n. [⟨L. hypocaustum, hypocauston, ⟨Gr. νπόκανστον, a vanlted room heated by a furnace below, ⟨νπόκανστον, a vanlted room heate from below, ⟨νπό, under, below, + καίειν, burn, > κανστός, verbal adj.: see caustic.] In arch., an arched fire-chamber, from which heat is distributed through earthenware pipes to the is distributed through earthenware pipes to the rooms above it. The term is also sometimes applied to a fireplace, furnace, or oven.

The stube, or stove, of a German ion derived its name from the great hypocaust, which is always strongly heated to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.

Scott, Anne of Gelerstein, xix.

In the rear were the reservoirs to contain the requisite supply of water, and below them the hypocaust or furnace, by which it [the baths of Caracalla] was warmed with a degree of scientific skill we hardly give the Romans of that age credit for.

J. Fergusson, Ilist. Arch., I. 332

Hypocephalidæ (hī pē-se-fal'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Le Conte, 1876), < Hypocephalus + -idæ.] A peculiar and anomalous family of Coleoptera,

peculiar and anomalous family of Coleoptera, represented by the genus Hypocephalus.

Hypocephalus (hi-pō-sef'a-lus), n. [NL. (Desmarest, 1832), ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + κεφαλή, head.] An aberrant genus of beetles, the type of the family Hypocephalidae, represented by one species, H. armatus of Brazil. This beetle is nearly 3 inches long, and of strange form, having an enormous prethorax and curiously curved spiny legs. The position of the genus has been much disputed; Burmeister and others place it with the prionine group of cerambyelds, while Le Conte considers it to be allied to the rhynchophorous series.

hypochil (hip'ō-kil), n. Same as hypochilium. hypochilium (hi-pō-kil'i-um), n.; pl. hypochilia (-ā). [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + χείλος, the lip.] In bot., the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids.

hypochlorite (hī-pō-klō'rīt), n. [

hypochlorite (hī-pō-klō'rīt), n. [< hypochlorous + -ite².] In ehem., a salt of hypochlorous acid. The hypochloritea are usually prepared by leading chlorin gas into a solution of an alkali hydrate, or ever solid calcium hydrate. Calcium hypochlorite is the chief constituent of bleaching-powder.

dinte nitre acid. It is the active principle of bleaching-powder.

Hypochærideæ (hī-pō-kē-rid'ō-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), 'Hypochæris (-id-) + -ew.] A subtribe of composite plants, typified by the genus Hypochæris. They are annual or perennial herbs with radical leaves, scapiform stems, the bracts of the involucre in many imbricated series, more or less contracted achenia, and plumose or simple pappus.

Hypocheris (hī-pō-kē'ris), n. [⟨Gr. ἐποχοιρίς, a plant of the succory kind, appar. (†) ⟨ ὑπό, under, + χοῖρος, a pig.] A genus of yellow-flowered herbs, of the natural order Composite, of the tribe Cichoriacca, and type of the subtribe of the tribe Cicnoriacca, and type of the subtribe Hypocharidea. About 30 species are known, distributed over temperate portions of the world. H. radicata of Europe, also sparingly introduced into the United States, is the cat's ear.

hypochont (hip'ō-kon), n. An ab hypochondria^I. Davies. [Rare.] An abbreviation of

You have droop'd within a few years into such a dispirited condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocon for a few minutes.

Tom Brown, Works, II, 233.

minutes. Tom Brown, Works, II. 233.

hypochonder (hī-pō-kon'dèr), n. [< hypochondrium, q. v.] Same as hypochondrium.

hypochondria¹ (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ä), n.

[= F. hypochondrie = Sp. hipocondria = Pg. hypochondrie = Pg. hypochondria = It. ipocondria = G. hypochondrie

= Dan. Sw. hypokondri, < ML. hypochondria, fem. sing., the morbid condition so called, supposed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen, < NL. hypochondrium.] A morbid condition characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety as to one's health, and also by extreme general depression; low spirits: in by extreme general depression; low spirits: in this sense often abbreviated hypo, or formerly hyp, hip. See hypo¹, hip⁴. Hypochondria, real or affected, was formerly also called spleen, vapors, and other vague names. Also hypochondriacism, hypochondriasis, hypochondriasm.

asis, hypochondriasm.
hypochondria², n. Plural of hypochondrium.
hypochondriac (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), a.
and n. [⟨ F. hypochondriaque = Sp. hipocondriaco = Pg. hypochondriaco = It. ipocondriaco
(cf. D. G. hypochondrisch = Dan. Sw. hypokondrisk) (see hypochondria¹), ⟨ NL. hypochondriacus, ⟨ Gr. υποχονδριακός, affected in the hypochondrium ⟨ υποχρισμούς με με hypochondrium (υποχρισμούς με με hypochondrium). cus, ζ Gr. υποχουθριακός, affected in the hypo-chondrium, ζ υποχουθριακός, affected in the hypo-chondrium, ζ i υποχουθριον: see hypochondrium.]
I. a. 1. In anat.: (a) Situated below the car-tilages of the ribs—that is, under the "short ribs": specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium. See third cut under abdominat. (b) Same as hypo-chondrial.—2. In entom., of or pertaining to the hypochondria, or basal ventral plates of the ab-domen: as the hypochondrian segment—3. In domen: as, the hypochondriac segment .- 3. pathol., suffering from hypochondria; morbidly anxious about one's health, and affected with general depression of spirits; also, characteristic of or produced by hypochondria.

Democritus, that thought to saugh the times into goodness, seems to me as deeply hypochondriac as Heracitus that bewalled them. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4. Seized with an hypochondriac alarm at every new senation.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

sation.

There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye occasionally, a soft excitement in your aspect, which told of no bitter, bifious, hypochondriac broading.

Charlotte Bronté, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

II. n. A person affected with hypochondria; one who is morbidly anxious about his health, and generally depressed.

Terrour has frequently excited languid hypochondriacs to exertions they had deemed impossible.

T. Cogan, On the Passions, I. ii. 3.

These hypochondriacs are the torments of their physicians, and think they are insulted if their complaints are called imaginary.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Cuiture, p. 97.

hypochondriacal (hī/pō- or hip/ō-kon-drī/a-kal), a. [hypochondriac +-al.] Same as hypochondriac, 3.

hypochondriacally (hī"pō- or hip"ō-kon-drī'a kal-i), adv. In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner

hypochondriacism (hī/pō- or hip/ō-kon-drī'a-sizm), n. [< hypochondriac + -ism.] Same as hypochondrial.

hypochondrial (hī-pō-kon'dri-al), a. [\(\lambda \) hypochondrium + -al.] Situated upon the flanks: chondrium + -al.] Situated upon the flanks: as, hypochondrial feathers. Also hypochondriac. Macgillivray.

hypochondriasis (hī"pō- or hip "ō-kon-drī'a-sis), n. [NL., a more correct term for hypochon-dria1; \langle hypochondrium + -iasis.] Same as hypochondria 1

hypochondriasm (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-azm), n. [< hypochondria i + -asm.] Same as hypochondria i.

hypochondriast (hī-pō- or hip-ō-kon'dri-ast), n. [(hypochondria¹ + -ast.] One afflicted with hypochondria; a hypochondriac. hypochondriet (hī'pō-kon-dri), n. Same as hypochondriation of the hypochondriac hypochon

pochonary.
hypochondrium (hī-pō-kou'dri-um), n.; pl. hypochondria (-ā). [NL. (formerly Englished hypochondry, pl. hypochondries, and hypochonder, < F. hypochondre), < L. hypochondrium (in pl.), < Gr. υποχόνδριον, pl. υποχόνδρια, the soft part

of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, ⟨ ὑπό, under, + χόνδρος, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage, esp. of the breast-bone: see chondrus. Hence hypochondria¹, q. v.] 1. In anat.: (a) In human anat., a superior and lateral part of the abdomen, beneath the lower ribs; one of the specific regions of the abdomen, situated on either side of the epigastrium, above the lumbar regions. See abdominal regions, under abdominal. (b) Some abdominal region corresponding to the above, as the flank or side of the rump of a bird; an iliae region.—2. pl. In cntom., two lateral pieces at the base of the abdomen beneath, behind the metasternum and posterior coxe: so called by Kirby. They are found in many Colcoptera, etc., and are really parts of the first ventral segment, which is hidden in the middle.

hypochondryt (hī'pō-kon-dri), n. Same as hypochondrium.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right hypocondrie. If from the spicene, hardnesse and grief in the left hypocondrie, a rumbling, much appetite, and small digestion.

Burton, Anat. of Mei., p. 200.

hypocist (hī'pō-sist), n. [\langle NL. hypocisths, \langle L. hypocisths, \langle Gr. ὑποκιστίς, improp. ὑποκισθίς, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the eistus, \langle ὑπό, under, below, + κίστος, cistus.] An inspissated juice obtained from a plant, the Cytinus hypocistis, natural order Cytinacew. The juice is expressed from the unripe fruit, evaporated to the consistence of an extract, formed into cakes, and dried in the sun. It is an astringent, useful in diarrheas and hemorrhages.

hemorrhages.
hypoclidia, n. Plural of hypoclidium.
hypoclidian (hī-pō-klī'di-an), a. Of or pertaining to the hypoclidium: as, a hypoclidian process. Also hypoclidian.
hypoclidium (hī-pō-klī'di-um), n.; pl. hypoclidia (-ā). [NL., ζ Gr. νπό, under, + κλείς (κλειό-), a key, the clavicle.] In ornith., the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird; an inferencedian process of the united clavicles. ular element of the clavicles of a bird; an inferomedian process of the united clavicles. It is weil shown in the common fowl, where the hypoclidium is the thin flat rounded hit of bone at the junction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone. See cut under furcula. Also hypoceialium.

hypocoracoid (hī-pō-kor'a-koid), n. [⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. coracoid.] In ichth., the lower one

of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes. It was considered to be homologous with the cubital by Cuvier, with the radius by Owen, and with the coracold by later ichthy-

hypocoristic (hī"pō-kō-ris'tik), a. and n.

Gr. and Lat. gram., same as diminutive.

hypocotyl (hi po kot-il), n. [Short for hypocotyledonous stem.] In bot., that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons. Also called the caulicle, and erroneously the radicle.

With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (i. e. the organs which represent the first leaves) has been called by many botanists the "hypocotyledonous stem," but for brevity's sake we will speak of it merely as the hypocotyl.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 5.

hypocotyledonary (hī-pō-kot-i-lē'don-ā-ri), a. [ζ Gr. ὑπό, under, + κοτυληδών, cotyledon, + -ary.] Pertaining to or resembling the hypocotyl or hypocotyledonous stem.

Water-plants; seed with little or no endosperm, but a strongly developed hypocotyledonary axis to the embryo.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 553.

hypocotyledonous (hī-pō-kot-i-lō'don-us), a. [⟨ Gr. νπό, under, + κοτνληδών, cotyledon, + -ous.] In bot., situated under or supporting the cotyledons. Darwin. See hypocotyl. hypocotylous (hī-pō-kot'i-lus), a. [⟨ hypocotyl + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl.

hypocrass, n. A former spelling of hippocras. hypocrater (hī-pō-krā'ter), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi$ οκρατήρουν, the stand of a crater, \langle $i\pi$ ο, under, + κρατήρ, a mixing-vessel: see crater.] In archael., a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form, particularly an apodal vase. See cut under dinos.

hypocrateriform (hī/pō-krā-ter'i-fôrm), a. Gr. ὑποκρατήριου, the stand of a crater (see hypocrater), + L. forma, shape.] In bot., salvershaped: an epithet applied to a corolla consisting of a straight tube surmounted by a flat aud spreading limb, as in the cowslip and phlox.

hypocraterimorphous (hī' pō-krā-ter-i-môr'-fus), a. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑποκρατήρων, the stand of a crater, + μορφή, form.] Same as hypocrateri-

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), n.; pl. hypocrisies (-siz). [< ME. hypocrisie, ypocrisie, etc., < OF. ypocrisie, hypocrisie = Pr. ypocrisia = Sp. hipocresia = Pg. hypocrisia = It. ipocrisia, < LL. hypocrisis, hypocrisy, also an imitation of a

person's speech and gestures, $\langle Gr. i πόκρισις$, a reply, an orator's delivery, hypoerisy, $\langle i ποκρίνεσθαι$, answer, play a part, $\langle iπο, under, +κρίνεσθαι$, contend, dispute: see crisis, critic.] Dissimulation of one's real character or belief; especially, a false assumption of piety or virtues to be better the content of the cont tue; a feigning to be better than one is; the action or character of a hypocrite.

In fraytour thei faren best of all the foure orders,
And [vsen] ypocricie in all that they werehen.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), i. 284.

Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisu.

Luke xii. 1.

pocrisy.

Next stood Hypocrisy, with holy leer,
Soft smiting and demurely looking down,
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.

Dryden, Pai. and Arc., ii. 564.

This then is hypocrisy—not simply for a man to deceive others, knowing all the while that he is deceiving them, but to deceive himself and others at the same time.

J. H. Neuman, Parchial Sermons, i. 127.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 127.

= Syn. Pretense, cant, formalism, sanctimoniousness, Pharisaism. See dissemble, dissembler, and deceit.

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit), n. [〈ME. hypocrite, ypocrite, 〈OF. hypocrite, F. hypocrite = Pr. ypocrita = Sp. hipócrita = Pg. hypocrita = It. ipocrita, ipocrito, 〈 LL. hypocrita, a hypocrite; L., a mimie who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures; 〈 Gr. ἐποκριτής, one who answers, a player, also a pretender, hypocrite, 〈 ὑποκριτοσία, answer, play a part: see hypocrisy.] One who assumes a false appearance; one who feigns to be what he is not, or to feel or befeigns to be what he is not, or to feel or be-lieve what he does not actually feel or believe; especially, a false pretender to virtue or piety.

We unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.

Mat. xxiii. 27.

The fawning, sneaking, and flattering hypocrite, that will do or be any thing for his own advantage, is despised by those he courts, hated by good men, and at last tormented by his own conscience. Stillingfeet, Sermons, 11. i. =Syn. Dissembler, Hypocrite (see dissembler); Pharisce, formalist, cheat.

hypocritelyt (hip'o-krit-li), adv. Hypocriti-

He is re-hardned: like a stubborn Boy That plies his Lesson, *Hypocritely* coy. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

hypocritic (hip-ō-krit'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑποκριτικός, acting a part, ⟨ ὑποκριτής: see hypocrite.] Hypocritical. [Rare.]

Hypocritical. [Rare.]
hypocritical (hip-ō-krit'i-kal), a. [< hypocritic + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; dissembling; feigned.

Indeed it is an easie matter for any to make a slight formal profession, to run in a round of hypocriticall duties, and live a moral civil life. Hopkins, Works, p. 783.

Make thy choice whether still to be subtle, worldly, seifish, iron-hearted, and hypocritical, or to tear these sins out of thy nature, though they bring the life-blood with them!

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

=Syn. Dissembling, insluere, holiow, sham; sanctimonious, canting, pharisaicai.
hypocritically (hip-ō-krit'i-kal-i), adv. In a

hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy; without sincerity.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, ay hypocritically. Government of the Tongue. nay hypocritically. hypocritish (hip'ō-krit-ish), a. [\(\lambda\) hypocrite + \(-ish^1\). Hypocritical.

The Lord . . . hath gathered him a flock, to whom he hath given ears to hear that the hypocritish woives cannot

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49. hypocycloid (hī-pō-sī'kloid), n. [⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + E. cycloid.] In geom., a curve described by a point on

the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the inside of another circle

hypodactylum

podactyla (-lä). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } \dot{v}\pi\delta \rangle$, under, $+\delta \dot{\kappa} v v \lambda \sigma$, finger, toe.]

In ornith., the under side of the toe of a bird: opposed to aerodactylum. [Rare.]

hypoderm (hī'pō-dèrm), n. [< NL. hypoderma.]

1. In bot., same as hypoderma, 1.—2. In arthropods, an epithelial integumentary layer below

the cuticular or chitinized crust.

hypoderma (hī-pō-der'mā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + ὀέρμα(τ-), skin.] 1. In bot., the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf; also extended to the external cortex under the epidermis of a stem: introduced in the

first sense by Kraus (1865). It is most commonly collenchyma. Also hypoderm.—2. [cap.] A genus of hypodermic dipterous insects, or botflies, of the family Estride, species of which live under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. H. bovis is the bot-fly of the hoofed quadrupeds. H. bovis is the bot-fly of the hoofed quadrupeds. H. bovis is the bot-fly of the perfect fourth when measured downward.

H. binearis, is known in perfect fourth when measured downward.

The diagram of the family Estrides, species of which live diagram of the production nnder the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds. *H. bovis* is the bot-fly of the ox. A related species, *H. linearis*, is known in Texas as the *heel-fly*, from attacking the heels of eattle. *Clark*, 1815.—3. [cap.] A genus of chiropterous mammals, or bats. *Geoffroy*, 1829. hypodermal (hī-pō-der'mal), a. and n. [As hypoderm-ie + -al.] I. a. Same as hypodermic.

hypodermatically (hī/pō-der-mat'i-kal-i), adv. Hypodermically.

It is, moreover, impossible to use the hichioride hypodermatically about the legs without producing abscesses.

Medical News, L1I, 273.

Hypodermiæ (hī-pō-dèr'mi-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Fries), < Gr. νπό, under, + δέρμα, the skin.] A division of fungi, propagated, so far as known, only by asexual spores, and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants. By Fries it was called an order, including the Ustilagineæ and Uredineæ as auborders. De Bary (1861) made it one of the four groups into which he divided the fungi, without altering its application. In Cohn's system of classification (1872) it was made a section of the order Basidiosporeæ, atill including, however, the Ustilagineæ and Uredineæ. The studies of De Bary and others have thrown much additional light upon the life-history of these forms, with the result of showing that the two groups are not very closely related. Consequently, by later systemæ included as an order in the class Zygomycetes, the division Hypodermiæ being abandoned.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dēr'mik), a. and n. [< Gr. νπό, under, + δέρμα, the skin (cf. hypoderm), + -ic.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin; subcutaneous; employed in introducing foreign substances under the skin: specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin: as, a hypodermic syringe.

as, a hypodermic syringe.

The galvanic excitation of the lower limb, or the hypodermie injection of strychnine into it.

Prize Essays, Conn. Med. Soc., 1868.

2. Burrowing in or under the skin; infesting the integuments: as, a hypodermic insect.—3. Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthro-

pods: as, a hypodermic layer; hypodermic cells.

II. n. 1. In med., a remedy introduced under the skin, as morphia or other narcotic agent. —2. A hypodermic injection or syringe. hypodermical (hī-pō-der'mi-kal), a. Same as

hypodermically (hī-pō-der'mi-kal-i), adv. In a hypodermic manner; under the skin. hypodermis (hī-pō-der'mis), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νποδερμές, lit. underskin, ζ νπό, under, + δέρμα, skin.] 1. In annelids, as the earthworm, a thick layer, below the cuticula, of reticulated or nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a conjour temperature the stream of th nucleated tissue, in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance. It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other animals.—2. In cutom., a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, the abitinous investment. The more superstant of the continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organisation is apparent.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

In any hypogean insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of those organisation. It is a parent.

Science, V. 519. copious transpanis considered by some as proboth the dermis and the epidermis or and s.—2. In cntom., a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect, within the chitinous investment. The more superficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis, the deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm. hypodermoclysis (hī "pō-dēr-mok' li-sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iπό, under, + δέρμα, skin, + κλίνσις, a drenching by a elyster.] Tho injection of large quantities of a liquid, as water, under the skin, with a view to replenishing the blood. hypodiapason (hī-pō-dī-a-pel-zon), n. [⟨ Gr. iπό, under, + διαπασῶν, diapason: see diapason.] In early music, the interval of an octave when measured downward; a suboctave. hypodiapente (hī-pō-dī-a-pen'tē), n. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements are accounts of the patnete hypogees of Etrurla. hypogeiody† (hī-pō-jē), n. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., trans.), § 177. [hypogeiody† (hī-pō-jī-jō-di), n. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements. hypogee (hī'pō-jēn), a. [⟨ Gr. info, under, + informed; specifically, in geol., said of rocks which large arrangements are proposed to epigene.]

hypodiazeuxis (hi-pō-dī-a-zūk'sis), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, $+\delta i\alpha\zeta\varepsilon v\xi v$, diazeuxis: see diazeuxis.] In early music, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth, as between the meson and the diezeugmenon. See tetrachord.

measured downward,
hypodorian (hī-pō-dō'ri-an), a. [< hypo-+
Dorian.] See under mode.
hypodorianic (hī-pō-dō-ri-an'ik), a. [< hypodorian + -ic.] See under mode.
hypogæal, hypogæan, etc. See hypogeal, etc.
Hypogæi (hī-pō-jō'ī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of LL.
hypogæus, hypogeus, underground: see hypogeal.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, resembling the truffles in their habit of underground growth. ground growth.

hypogastria, n. Plural of hypogastrium. hypogastric (hī-pō-gas'trik), a. [hypogastrium. Here is an anat., situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogas-

Hypogastric (hi-po-gastric manut., situated below the stomach; specifically, of or pertaining to the hypogastrium.—Hypogastric artery, the principal hranch of the internal filac artery of the fetus, passing out of the body at the navel, and along the umbilical cord to the piacenta, whence also called umbilical artery. There are a pair of these arterles, right and left. After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is east off, and that portion which remains pervious cord takes part in the formation of the urachua, while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the superior vesical artery. See cut under embryo.—Hypogastric lobe of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, one of the posterolateral sundivisions of the carapace. See cut under Brachyura.—Hypogastric plexuses, plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the artic piexus.—Hypogastric region, the hypogastrium. See abdominal regions, under abdominal.

Hypogastria (-\vec{a}). [NL., \lambda Gr. \tinopia
hypogastrocele (hī-pō-gas'trō-sēl), n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi \sigma \gamma a \sigma \tau p \iota \sigma \nu$, the lower belly, $+\kappa \eta \lambda \eta$, a tumor.] In surg., a hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

belly.
hypogea, n. Plural of hypogeum.
hypogeal, hypogæal (hi-pō-jō'al), a. [< LL.
hypogeus, hypogæas, < Gr. ὑπόγειος, later Attie
ὑπόγαιος, under the earth, underground, subterranean, < ὑπό, under, + γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, the
ground.] Subterranean; underground; in bot,
growing beneath the surface of the earth, as
parts of plants, or in a few instances entire
plants, as the truffle and the tuckahoe. Also
hypogeous, hypogæous, hypogean, hypogean.
This Roman site... is certain to reveal a rich hypogeal

This Roman aite . . . is certain to reveal a rich hypogeal harvest if it be systematically approached.

Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 182.

I proposed in the Principles of Geology the term "hy-pogene"... a word implying the theory that granite, gneiss, and the other crystalline formations are alike nether formed rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their

recent formed rocks, crocks which have not assumed their present form and structure on the surface.

Lyell, Elem. of Geology (ed. 1865), p. 9.

Hypogene or Plutonic action. The changes within the carth caused by original internal heat and by chemical action.

A. Geikie, Geology (2d ed.), p. 178.

A. Geikie, Geology (2d ed.), p. 178.
hypogenous (hī-poj'e-nus), a. [⟨ Gr. νπό, under, + -γενίς, -produced (cf. hypogene), + -ous.]
1. Produced below or upon the under surface: applied to fungi growing upon the under side of leaves: distinguished from epigenous and epiphyllous. Also hypophyllous.—2. Growing beneath the surface, as the cephalodia of some lichens. Also hypophyllous. hypodermaic + -al.] I. a. Same

[Rare.]

II. n. In sponges, a hypodermale.

hypodermale (hi*pō-der-mā'lē), n.; pl. hypodermalia (-li-ā). [NL.: see hypodermal.] A pentact sponge-spicule of the outer surface, with
immersed radial ray only. F. E. Schulze.

hypodermatic (hi*pō-der-mat'ik), a. and n.
[As hypodermic. [Rare.]]

[As hypodermic. [Rare.]]

[As hypodermic injections.

hypodermic injections.

| An under-teacher. [Rare.]
| An under-teacher. [Rare.]
| Shirley, Love Tricks, ili. 5.
| Shirley, Love Tricks, ili. 5.
| hypodermic. [Rare.]
| hypogeous, hypogeous (-i) hypogeous, underground: see hypogeal.]
| hypogeous, hypogeous (-i) hypogeous, hypog



or in part: specifically applied to a pair of nerves.—Hypoglossal nerve, either of the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates. It is the motor nerve of the tongue and associate parts. In man the hypoglossal ariaes from the medulia oblongata by several filaments, in a line with the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, leaves the cranial cavity by the anterior condyloid foramen, descends the neck deeply to a point opposite the angle of the lower jaw, winds around the origin of the occipital artery, crosses the carotid, and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylobyold muscle and the hyoglossal. See second ent under brain.

II. n. A hypoglossal nerve. Also hypoglossus.

hypoglossi, n. Plural of hypoglossus.

hypoglossi, n. Plural of hypoglossus. hypoglossis, hypoglottis (hī-pō-glos'is, -glot'is), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. i\pi o \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma i \varepsilon, i\pi o \gamma \lambda \omega \tau \tau i \varepsilon$, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, the under surface of the tongue, $\langle i\pi \delta, \text{ under}, + \gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a, \gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \tau \tau a$, the tongue.] 1. In anat., the under part of the tongue.—2. Anything under the tongue (a) In pathol., a sublingual tumor. See ranula. (b) A lozenge or pill to be kept under the tongue till dissolved.
3. In entom., an outer division of the mentum, generally concealed or aborted, but visible in generally concealed or aborted, but visible in certain Coleoptera.

nypoglossus (hī-pō-glos'us), n.; pl. hypoglossi (-ī). [NL., $\langle Gr. \dot{\nu}\pi\dot{o}$, under, $+\gamma\lambda\bar{\omega}\sigma\sigma a$, tongue.] 1. In ichth.: (a) A nerve of some fishes, as sharks, formed by the coalescence of the ventral or anterior roots of the last three cranial tral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves, and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder-girdle. (b) [cap.] A genus of fishes, containing the halibut: same as Hippoglossus. Smith. 1833.—2. In anat., same as hypoglossus. hypoglottis, n. See hypoglossis. hypognathism (hī-pog'nā-thizm), n. [As hypognath-ous +-ism.] The quality or condition of heing hypognathous. Coues, 1864. hypognathous (hī-pog'nā-thus), a. [⟨ Gr. bπ6, under, + γνάθος, jaw.] In ornith., having the

under mandible longer than the upper, as the hypomeral (hi-pom'e-ral), a. [\langle hypomere + black skimmer, Rhynchops nigra: applied either -al.] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; to the bird or to its beak. Coues. See cut of or pertaining to a hypomere. under Rhynchops.

hypogonation (hī'pē-gē-nat'i-on), n. [\langle MGr. $v\pi o yov άτιον$, a knceling-cushion, \langle Gr. $v\pi \delta$, under, $+ \gamma \delta vv = E$. kncc.] Same as epigonation.

der, + yôvv = E. kncc.] Same as epigonation.

hypogyn (hī'pō-jin), n. [As hypogyn-ous.] A
hypogyneus plant.

Hypogynæ (hī-poj'i-nē), n. pl. [NL. (Sachs):
see hypogynous.] A division of gamopetalous
plants in which the corolla is hypogynous. It
includes the Tubuliforæ with 5 orders, the Labiatiforæ
with 11 orders, the Diandræ with 2 orders, and the Contorteæ with 5 orders.

hypogynic (hī-pō-jin'ik), a. [As hypogyn-ous + -ic.] Inserted in a hypogynous manner: said of parts of a flower.

hypogynous (hī-poj'i-nus), a. [$\langle NL.*hypogy-$ nus, $\langle Gr. i\pi \delta$, under, $+ \gamma \nu \nu \hat{n}$, female (mod. bot. pistil, ovary).] In bot., situated beneath the pistil: applied to parts which, as in the Ranunpisti: applied to parts which, as in the Ranunculaceæ, are inserted or borne on the receptacle
of the flower, which has the sepals, petals, numerous stamens, and many or few pistils, all
distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the
torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit.

—Hypegynous insertion. See insertion.

merous stamens, and many or few pistils, all distinct and unconnected and inserted upon the torus or axis, with the pistils at the summit.

—Hypogynous insertion. See insertion. See insertion. See insertion.

hypogyny (hī-poj'i-ni), n. [As hypogyn-ous + -y.] In bot., the condition or state of being hypogynous.

Hypohippus (hī-pō-hip'us), n. [NL., prop. hyphippus, ⟨ Gr. νπό, under, + νππος, horse.] A genus of extinct perissodaetyl ungulate mammals, of the family Anchitheriidæ. J. Leidy, 1858.

1858.

1858.

In the faithing Ancher state.

In the point of points and the point of points and the point of points and the point of the points, a. [⟨ fin point and the hibiting less than the normal amount of action.

hypolais (hi-pō-lā'is), n. [NL., < Gr. irolais, some small bird.] 1. In ornith., an old (Aristotelian) name of some small European bird, perhaps a warbler, sylvia, or beccafice, made by Aldrovandi the same as curruca. Hence—(a) In the form hippolais, the Linnean specific name of the icterine warbler, Motacilla hippolais, the Sylvia hypolais of other writers. (b) [cap.] A genns of small sylvine warblers of Europe, etc., of which the icterine warbler, Hypolais icterina, is the type: synonymous with Asilus, Curruca, Ficedula, etc. J. J. Kaup, 1829. Cabanis, 1850. Also written Hippolais. C. L. Brehm, 1828.

2. [cap.] In entom., a genus of pyralid moths. Guenée, 1854.

Hypolepideæ (hi-pol-e-pid'ē-ā), p. 10. [NI]

Hypolepideæ (hi-pol-e-pid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Fèe), Hypolepis (-id-) + -eæ.] A tribe of polypodiaccous ferns, typified by the genus Hypolepis, now referred to the tribe Pterideæ.

Hypolepis (hi-pol'e-pis), n. [NL. (Bernhardi), \langle Gr. $\nu\pi\delta$, under, $+\lambda\epsilon\pii\varsigma$, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe *Pteridea*,

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid'i-an), a. [< hypo- + Lydian.] See under mode.

Hypolytreæ (hī-pō-lit'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Nces, 1834), < Hypolytrum + -ew.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Cyperaceæ, typified by the

genus Hypolytrum. (NL. (Richard, 1805), $\langle Gr. i\pi\phi, under, + \lambda i\nu r\rho ov, a plant, loosestrife.] A genus of monocotyledonous rushlike plants, of the order <math>Cyperacee$, the type of the tribe Hypolytree. The inforescence is in fascicled or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flowered; there are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest; there is no calyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtropical countries.

The satterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 353.

hypophet (hī/pō-fiet), n. [$\langle Gr. i\pi o\phi i\pi rounder$, a suggester, interpreter, $\langle i\pi d\rangle$, under, $+ \phi avat$, speak. Cf. prophet.] An expounder or interpreter. Bunsen. [Rare.]

hypophlæodic (hī/pō-fie-od'ik), a. [As hypophlæodic (hī/pō-

hypomanikion (hī/pō-ma-nik'i-on), n. [< MGr.

hypomanikon (hī-pē-man'i-kon), n. Same as

hypomenous (hi-pom'e-nus), a. [Irreg. < Gr. ἐπομένειν, stay behind, remain, < ἐπό, under, + μένειν, remain: see remain.] Same as hypo-

any pomeral (ni-point e-rail), u. [\(\text{typomere} + -al.\)] Inferior or lower, as a part of a sponge; of or pertaining to a hypomere. hypomere (hi'pō-mēr), u. [\(\lambda\) Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, $+\mu\ell\rho\sigma$, a part.] That lower part of some sponges which has all three fundamental lay-

The lower half [of a Rhsgou], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the hypomere.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

When the upper surface of the organ [a leaf] is growing the more rapidly the growth is said to be epinastic, when the lower, hypomastic.

Encyc. Erit., X1X. 58.

hyponasty (hī'pō-nas-ti), n. [$\langle Gr. \dot{\nu}\pi \dot{\sigma}$, under, + $\nu a \sigma \tau \dot{\sigma} \dot{c}$, close-pressed, solid, $\langle \nu \dot{a} \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota \nu$, press close.] In bot., increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, caus-

hyponoia (hi-pō-noi'ā), n. [⟨Gr. ὑπόνοια, hidden thought, deeper meaning, ⟨ὑπονοεῖν, think secretly, suspect, ⟨ὑπό, under, + νοεῖν, think, ⟨νόος, mind.] In theol., a supposed hidden meaning or double sense underlying the language of the Bible.

See the extract.

There are [in osseous fishes] usually five pair of branchial arches connected by median ventral ossifications. The posterior pair are single bones, which underlie the floor of the pharynx, bear no branchial flaments, hnt commonly support teeth, and are called hypopharyngeal bones.

Huzley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

Guenée, 1854.

Hypolepideæ (hī-pol-e-pid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Fée), ⟨Hypolepis (-id-) + -eæ.] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus Hypolepis (hī-pol'e-pis), n. [NL. (Bernhardi), ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + λεπίς, a scale, husk.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, of the tribe Pteridææ, the type of the old tribe Hypolepidææ. The sori are marginal, placed usually in the sinuses of the frond, small, subglobose, uniform, and distinct. The fronds are from twice to four times pinnate, with free veins. About a dozen species are known, widely distributed in tropical countries.

hypolydian (hī-pō-lid'i-an), a. [⟨hypo-+ Lydian].] See under mode.

hypolytrææ (hī-pō-lit'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Nces, 1834), ⟨Hypolytrum + -eæ.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Cyperaeææ, typified by the

led or corymbose roundish panicles, which are many-flow pophlæodic. The street is a controlled the series are 2 hypogynous, keeled, and compressed scales, the exterior one being the largest; there is no callyx; and the stamens are 2 or 3 in number. About 25 species are known, widely dispersed in tropical and subtrople cal countries.

hypomanikion (hī'pō-ma-nik'i-on), n. [< MGr. hypomanikion (hī'pō-ma-nik'i-on), n. [< MGr. hypophlæous (hī-pō-flē'us), a. [< Gr. iπό, under, + μανίκιον, sleeve: see epimanikion.] Same as epimanikion.

hypomanikon (hī-pō-man'i-kon), n. Same as epimanikion.

hypomenous (hī-pō-man'i-kon), n. Same as epimanikion.

hypomenous (hī-pō-man'i-kon), a. [Irreg. < Gr. hypomenous (hī-pom'e-nus), a. [

anthypophora. Hypophora and anthypophora frequently take the form of a series of questions and answers. The word hypophora has accordingly been used sometimes as equivalent to eperotesis.

hypophosphate (hī-pō-fos'fāt), n. [< hypophosph(orous) + -atcl.] Same as hypophosphite.

ers, ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm, but develops no flagellated chambers or choanoseme: distinguished from spongomere.

phosph(orous) + -itc2.] In chem., a salt obtained by the union of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base hypophosphoric (hi"pō-fos-for'ik), a. Same as hypophosphorous.

hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid'i-an), a. [
hypomixolydian (hī-pō-mik-sō-lid'i-an), a. [
hypophosphorous (hī-pō-fes'fō-rus), a. [
hypophosphorous (hī-pō

hypophrygian (hī-pō-frij'i-an), α. [< Gr. ὑπο-φρύγιος, < ὑπό, under, + Φρύγιος, Phrygian.] See under mode.

Hypophthalma (hī-pof-thal'mä), n. [NL, ζ Gr. $i\pi b$, under, $+ i\phi\theta a\lambda\mu b\varsigma$, eye.] 1. pl. In Latreille's system of classification (1831), the ninth

treille's system of classification (1831), the ninth tribe of crabs of the division Heterochele, having the hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or abortive.—2. sing. A genus of arachnids. Taczanowsky, 1873.

hypophyge (hī-pof'i-jē), n. [⟨ Gr. iποφνγή, a refuge (a recess), ⟨ iποφείγειν, flee from under, retire a little, ⟨ iπό, under, + φείγειν, flee.] In arch., a depression of curved profile beneath some feature, as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals, as at Pæstum and Selinus; an apophyge; a scotia. See cut under column.

hypophyllium (hī-pō-fil'i-um), n.; pl. hypophyllia (-ā). [NL., c Gr. ἐπό, under, + φὐλλον = L. folium, leaf.] In bat., a petiole that has the form of a small sheath, is destitute of laminæ, and surrounds the base of certain small branches, having the appearance of leaves, as in asnaragus.

in asparagus.

hypophyllous (hi-pō-fil'us), a. [⟨ Gr. iπό, under, + φυλλον = L. folium, leaf, + -ous.] In bot., same as hypogenous, 1.

hypophyses, n. Plural of hypophysis.

hypophysial (hi-pō-fiz'i-al), a. Of or pertaining to the hypophysis. See conario-hypophysial.

hypophysical (hi-pō-fiz'i-kal), a. [⟨ Gr. iπό, under, + φυσικός, physical.] Inferior to the physical; beneath or below the physical.

All blade of knowledge were entirely familiar to him.

All kinds of knowledge were entirely familiar to him [Jesus]: as the narrative expresses it, the physical and the metaphysical, the hyperphysical and [the] hypophysical.

Stove, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 229.

hypophysis (hī-pef'i-sis), n.; pl. hypophyses (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ὑπόφυσις, an undergrowth, a process, < ὑποφύειν, make to grow from below, a process, $\langle v \pi \phi \rho v e v \rangle$, make to grow from below, pass, grow up, $\langle v \pi \phi, v e v \rangle$, pass, grew up, $\langle v \pi \phi, v e v \rangle$, which is ledged in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum. It occurs all vertebrates except $A m phi \alpha v w$. It does not appear to all vertebrates except Amphicans. It does not appear to he of true nervous tissue, and its function, if any, Is unknown. The name is correlated with epiphysis as a name of the conarium. More fully called hypophysis cerebri. See second cut under brain.

2. In bot.: (a) In angiosperms, the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the successive fission of the popultirate cell of the second cut.

sive fission of the penultimate cell of the suspensor, which gives rise to the primary reot and root-cap. (b) In messes, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule. Also called, less correctly, apophysis. See cut under

Andrewa.

hypopial (hi-pō'pi-al), a. [< hypopus + -ial.]

Relating to the hypopus stage of certain acareids. See hypopus, 2.

The hypopial period takes the place of that between two ecdyses in the ordinary life-history. Michael, Jour. Linn. Soc. (1884), XVII. 889.

the tactile sensc.

the tactile sense.

hypopterate (hī-pop'te-rāt), a. [ζ Gr. ἐπόπτε-ρος, winged, ζ ἐπό, under, + πτερόν, a wing, + -ate¹.] In bot., having a wing produced at the base or below. Lindley. [Rare.]

Hypopterygei (hī-pep-te-rīj'ē-ī), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. ἐπό, under, + πτέρυξ, πτερύγιον, a wing, ζ πτερόν, a wing.] A family of pleurocarpous or lateral-fruited mosses, with a peculiar arrangement of the leaves, which are placed in two opposite straight rews united on the upper side of the stem. with a third median row of side of the stem, with a third mediau row of smaller stipuliform leaves on the under side. The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts.

Hypopterygiaceæ (hī-pop-te-rij-i-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Hypopterygei \(+ \) -aceæ.] Same as Hy-

popterygei.
hypoptila, n. Plural of hypoptilum.
hypoptilar (hī-pop'ti-lär), a. [<hypoptilum + -ar².] Pertaining to the hypoptilum; hyporachidian

hypoptilum (hī-pep'ti-lum), n.; pl. hypoptila (-lā). [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + πτίλου, feather.] In ornith., the aftershaft or hyperachis of a feather; the whole of the supplementary plume feather; the whole of the supplementary plume which springs from the stem of the main feather at the junction of calamus and rachis. Hypoptils are usually present in the general plumage of birds, but are wanting in some families, as owls, sud are never developed on the remiges or rectrices. They are usually much smaller than the main feather, but in some cases are about as large, when the feather appears to be double, but with a single barrel. See hyporachis and aftershaft, both of which are more frequently used than hypoptilum.

Hypopus (hī'pō-pus), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + πός = E. foot.] 1. A supposed genus of acaroids. Dugès, 1834. Hence — 2. [l. c.] A heteromorphous nymph of certain acaroids, formerly supposed to be a generic type of the acaroids.

The true hypopus is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyroglyphus, and possibly of some silied, or other genera.

Michael, Jour. Linu. Soc. (1884), XVII. 379.

hypopygia, n. Plural of hypopygium.
hypopygial (hī-pō-pij'-al), a. [< hypopygium
+-al.] In cntom., situated under the end of the
abdomen; specifically, of or pertaining to the

abdomen's specinearly, of or pertaining to the hypopygium.—Hypopygial valves, two ovaior oblong cleft plates on the lower side of the last abdominal segments, such as are found in many Tenthredinidæ. hypopygium (hī-pō-pij'i-um), n.; pl. hypopygia (-ä). [NL., ζ Gr. νποπύγων, the rump, ζ νπό, under, + πνγή, the buttocks.] In cntom.: (a) The lamellate clasping-organ at the end of the cholomous for the statement of the cholomous forms. abdomen of many male dipterous insects, designed to retain the female. In some species it is very large, and turned under the abdomen.

(b) The last visible ventral segment of an in-

sect's abdomen, immediately beneath the pygidium, or last dorsal segment. Kirby.

hypopyum, hypopyon (hī-pō'pi-um, -on), n.
[NL., < Gr. ἐπόπνον, a kind of ulcer, neut. of ἐπόπνος, tending to suppuration, < ἐπό, under, + πίου, pus: see pus, pyemia.] In pathol., an effusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye, or that cavity which contains the aqueous

humor. hyporachidian (hī"pō-ra-kid'i-an), a. [< hyporachis (-id-) + -ian.] Pertaining to or having the character of the hyporachis. Also hyporachis. rhachidian.

hyporachis (hī-por'a-kis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\pi\phi\rho$ - $\rho\alpha\chi\nu$, the hollow above the hip, \langle $\dot{v}\pi\phi$, under, $+\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}\chi\nu$, the spine.] In ornith.: (a) Properly, the aftershaft; the rachis accessoria; the stem or scape of the supplementary feather which grows upon many feathers of most birds.

Structural characters no less important separate the Rheas from the Emeus, and, spart from their very different physiognomy, the former can be readily recognized by the rounded form of their contour-feathers, which want the hyporthachis or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 505.

(b) The whole of such a supplementary feather; a hypoptilum: more frequently but less correctly used in this sense. See hypoptilum and after-

ly used in this sense. See hypoptilum and aftershaft. Also written hyporrhachis.
hyporadial (hī-pō-rā'di-al), a. [< hyporadii +
-at.] Of or pertaining to the hyporadii.
hyporadii (hī-pō-rā'di-ī), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ὑπό,
under, + L. radius, q. v.] In ornith, the accessory radii or barbs of a feather. The barbs of the
hyporachis or hypoptilum are to the supplementary feather what the radii or barbs are to the main feather; they
may bear barbules or hyporadioii, but never hamuli or
hooklets.

hypopselaphesia (hī-pop-sel-a-fē'si-ä), n. [NL., hyporadioli (hī-pō-rā-dī'ō-lī), n. pl. [NL., dim. ζ Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, + $\psi\eta$? $i\delta\phi\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a touching, ζ $\psi\eta$ - of hyporadii.] The barbules of the hyporadii; $\lambda a\phi\bar{a}v$, feel, touch.] In pathol., partial loss of the lesser processes borne upon the barbs of a

the lesser processes borne upon the barbs of a hyporachis or of a hyporthum.

hyporchem, n. See hyporcheme.
hyporchema (hī-pôr-kē'mä), n.; pl. hyporchematu (-ma-tā). [NL.] Same as hyporcheme.
hyporchematic (hī"pôr-kē-mat'ik), a. [< hyporchema(t-) +-ic.] Consisting in or pertaining to a hyporcheme or hyporchesis; characterizing or employed in hyporchemes: as, a hyporchematic dance: hyporchematic rhythms. Hyporchematic anneces and hyporchematic rhythms. matic danco; hyporchematic rhythms.—Hyporchematic prosodiac, in anc. pros., an episynthetic meter, consisting of an anspestic prosodiac and an ismbic dimeter catalectic (2-00-00-100-00-00).

 dimeter catalectic (\$\circ \circ \ Gr. antiq. and pros., a hymn or poem sung by the main body of the chorus, while some of their number accompanied it with mimetic dancing and gesticulation. The hyporcheme, like the peen, was originally a hymn or song in honor of Apollo, but of a less solemn character than the peen. This kind of composition is said to have been first developed by Thaletse in the seventh century B. C., and we still possess fragments of hyporchemes by Simonides, Pratinas, Bacchylides, and Pindar.

hyporchesis (hī-pôr-kē'sis), n. [ζ Gr. ὑπόρχησις, in Gr. antiq., a choric dance with singing, accompanied by some of the cherus with pantomimic action. The poem sung was called a hy-

porcheme.

hyporrhythmic (hī-pō-rith'mik), a. [\langle Gr. $i\pi \phi \rho \rho \nu \theta \mu \phi \varsigma$, subrhythmical, \langle $i\pi \phi$, under, + $\dot{\rho} \nu \theta \mu \phi \varsigma$, rhythm: see ihythm.] Deficient in rhythm: applied to a heroic hexameter in which the end ef a foot coincides throughout with the end of a Word. Such a line, having ss msny diereses as there are feet ending within the line, and no true cesura, loses all rhythmic coherence and continuity. An example is:

Spārsīs || hāstīs || lōngīs || cāmpūs || splēndēt ēt || hōrrēt.

hyposcenium (hī-pō-sē'ni-um), n.; pl. hyposcenia (-ā). [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi o \sigma \kappa \dot{\eta} \nu c \nu$, the wall under the front of the stage, \langle $i\pi \dot{\sigma}$, under, + $\sigma \kappa \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$, the stage: see scenc.] In the ancient Greek theater, the low wall beneath the logicion or theater, the low wall beneath the logeion or front part of the stage, which was raised upon it above the orchestra or konistra. This wall was frequently ornamented with sculptured reliefs, as in the Dionysiac theater at Atlens, or with columns and other srchitectural features, as in the theater of Epidsurus. A flight of steps in the middle or on either side afforded communication between the stage and the orchestrs.

hyposkeletal (hī-pō-skel'e-tal), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + ὑπελετόν, skeleton, + -al.] In anat., developed, as muscles, below the endoskeleton: opposed to eniskeletal.

opposed to episkeletal.

The hyposketetal muscles are separated from the epi-skeletal, not only by the endoskeleton of the trunk, . . . but by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 44.

Huzey, Anst. Vert., p. 44.

hypospadia (hī-pō-spā'di-ā), n. [NL., < Gr.

tποσπαδίος οr ὑποσπαδίαῖος, one having hypospadia, < ὑπό, under, + σπᾶν, draw.] An arrest of development of the male generative organs, the urethra being more or less extensively open along its under side. Also hypospadias.

hypospadia + -ae.] I. a. Pertaining to or characterized by hypospadia.

II. n. One who is affected by hypospadia.

hyposphenal (hī-pō-sfō'nal), a. [⟨hyposphene + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hyposphene; characterized by er possessing a hyposphene; as a vertebra; articulated by means of a hyposphene: as, a hyposphenal process, vertebra, or articulation. Also rarely diplosphenal.

hyposphene (hī'pō-sfōn), n. [⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + σφην, a wedge.] The median and single wedge-shaped process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses of the vertebra of the Permian.

arch below the postzygapophyses of the verte-bræ of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian bræ of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian period: so called by Cope, and later named diplosphene by Marsh. The process projects into the neural east from the hinder part of the neural arch, and, with a corresponding formation on the fore part of the neural arch of a succeeding vertebra, affords an articulation additional to those made by the zygapophyses proper. hyposporangium (hi²pō-spō-ran'ji-um), n. [⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + σπορά, a spore or seed, + ἀγγείον, a vessel.] The indusium growing from beneath the spore-case of a fern. Cooke. Also called indusium inferior.
hypostasis (hī-pos'tā-sis), n.; pl. hypostascs (-sēz). [Nl., ⟨Gr. ὑπόστασις, a supporting, foundation, substance, reality, ⟨ὑπόστατος, substantially existing, lit. set under, ⟨ὑφιστάναι, set under, pass. stand under, ⟨ὑπό, under, + ἱστάναι,

set, = L. stare = E. sta-nd.] 1. That which underlies semething else; that which forms the basis of something; foundation; support.—2. In theol., a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one In theol., a person of the Trinity; one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God. The Christian uses of the term hypostasis started from the meaning 'a reality; a real personsl subsistence or substance. In this sense the word could be used of God either as the Trinity or as each person of the Trinity. Accordingly, the meaning of the phrase "character of his [the Father's] hypostasis," in Heb. I. 3, has been variously understood, the authorized version translating it "express image of his person," and the revised version, "the very image [margin, the impress] of his substance," and the general usage of the early church being unsettled down to the time of the Arisn controversy. In the Western Church the word person (persona, πρόσωπον) had come into use in the sense still retained by us, and hypostasis, substance, or subsistence (substantia, subsistentia) was used as equivalent to 'essence' (οὐσία). The Greeks objected to persona or πρόσωπον (properly, a mask or dramatic character), as conveying the Patripassian or Sabellisn idea of a mere difference of manifestation, and πρόσωπον never became thoroughly adopted as a Greek theological term. At Alexandria, in the third and fourth centuries, on the other hand, hypostasis had come to be generally used in the sense of 'person,' while at Antioch in the middle of the fourth century there were two different parties among the orthodox: the Meletians, who used hypostasis in the sense of 'person,' while at Antioch in who was different parties are destrine under a different terminology, and siter this the use of hypostasis in the sense of 'person,' and the Eustathisns, who used it as equivalent to 'substance' or 'essence' (o'o'a). At a council in Alexandria, a. D. 362, under St. Athanasius, it was agreed that both parties were equally orthodox, and held the same doctrine under a different terminology, and siter this the use of hypostasis in the sense of 'essence' was gradually abandoned.

That wo natores . . could have bee

That two natures . . . could have been concentred into he hypostasis. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 759.

Essence denotes that which is common to Father, Son, and Spirit. It denominates the substance, or constitutional being, of the Delty, which is possessed alike and differently by each of the personsi distinctions. . . . Hypostasis is a term which was more subtle in its meaning than Essence. It denotes not that which is common to the Three in One, but that which is distinctive of and peculiar to them. . Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, I. 364.

3. In metaph., a substantial mede by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be incommunicable; subsistence.—4. A hypothetical substance; a phenomenon or state of things spoken and thought of as if it were a substance.

With death the personsi activity of which the soul is the popular hypostasis is put into commission among posterity, and the future life is su immortality by deputy (according to Mr. Harrison's theory).

Huxley.

5. Principle: a term applied by the alchemists to mercury, sulphur, and salt, in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies.—6. In med.:
(a) A sediment, as of the urine; any morbid deposition in the body. (b) An overfulness of blood-vessels caused by a dependent position, as of the veins of the legs (varicose veins), etc.; hypostatic congestion.

Also hypostasy.

hypostasization (hī-pos "tā-si-zā'shon), n.
Same as hypostatization.
hypostasize (hī-pos'tā-sīz), v. t. [< hypostasis

-ize.] Same as hypostatize.

The hypotasizing of cause as will seems to us only a more refined form of the hypotasizing of particular processes or forces of Nature as persons, to which mythology is largely referable.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 223.

hypostasy (hī-pes'tā-si), n. [< NL. hypostasis, v.] Same as hypostasis.

Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, as two natures in Christ to haus one subsistence called termed an hypostasie.

Bp. Gardiner, Explication, fol. 117.

hypostatic (hī-pō-stat'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑποστατικός, belonging to substance, ⟨ ὑπόστατος, substantially existing: see hypostasis.] 1. Relating to hypostasis; constitutive or elementary. The hypostatic principles are salt, sulphur, and mercury. See hypostasis, 5.

of late, divers learned men, having adopted the three hypostaticall principles, are very inclinable to reduce all qualities or bodies to one or other of those three principles; and particularly assign for the cause of blackness the sooty steam of a dust or torrified sulphur.

Boyle, Hist. Colours, Experiment xv.

2. In theol., personal, or distinctly personal; pertaining to or constituting a distinct being or substance. See hypostasis, 2.

Christians who . . . opposed the doctrine of a hypostatic Logos, . . . or of an independent personal subsistence of the Divine Word.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 719.

3. In med., arising from downward pressure; caused by dependence: as, hypostatic congestion.—Hypostatic union, the union of two natures, the divine and the human, to the one hypostasis or person of

The personal or hypostatic union of the two natures in Christ.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 80.

But the word hypostatical is understood only by those . . . that are learned in the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the union of the two natures of Christin one person.

Hobbes, Ans. to Bp. Bramhall, p. 434.

hypostatically (hī-pō-stat'i-kal-i), adv. In a hypostatie manner; personally; in actual sub-

The only true and eternal God hypostatically joined with his holy humanity.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 20.

hypostatization (hī-pos"tā-ti-zā'shon), n. [< hypostatize + ation.] The aet of hypostatizing, or the state of being hypostatized. Also hypostasization.

Cousin is correct in pointing out, from the Realistic point of view, that it is one thing to deny the hypostatization of an accident like colour or wisdom, and another thing to deny the foundation in reality of those "true and legitimate universals" which we understand by the terms genera and species.

Eneyc. Brit., XXI. 421.

hypostatize (hī-pos'tā-tīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. hypostatized, ppr. hypostatizing. [< hypostat-ic + -ize.] To attribute substantial existence to; make into or regard as a distinct individnal substance or reality. A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the subject of attribute or characters; and a hypostatized relation is one treated as having relations to other relations. Also hypostatise, hypostasize.

We then hypostatise the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute. Sir W. Hamilton.

as having relations to other relations. Also hypostatise, hypostasize, hypostasize, we then hypostatise the zero; we baptize it with the name of the absolute.

Sir W. Hamilton.

It we can hypostatize the community, and treat it as an individual with magnified but human wants and satisfactions, then, for this leviatian, the ethical end will correspond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universalistic Hedoniam.

W. R. Sorley, Ethica of Naturalism, p. 43. hyposterna, n. Plural of hyposternum; substernal: as, hyposternal pain.—2. Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the hyposternal seute of a tortoise. See plastron. hyposternal pain.—2. Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron: as, the hyposternal seute of a tortoise. See plastron. hyposterna (-n\vec{a}). [NL., ⟨Gr. \(\pi\nota\tilde{o}\tilde

mus: same as Loricariade.

hypostomous (hī-pes'tō-mus), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + στόμα, mouth.] In ichth., having the mouth inferior.

Hypostomus (hī-pos'tō-mus), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of fishes, in which the mouth is inferior and under the grout trivial of the family Hypostomida. In

in which the mouth is inferior and under the snout, typical of the family Hypostomidæ. Laceépède, 1803. Also Hypostoma. hypostrophe (hī-pos'trō-fō), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iποστροφή, a turning about, recurrence, ⟨ iποστρέφεω, turn about, return, ⟨ iπό, under, + στρέφεω, turn: see strophe.] 1½. In med.: (a) The act of a patient in turning himself. (b) Return of a disease; relapse.—2. In rhet., the use of insertion or parenthesis; return to the subject after parenthesis.

We come to a hypostyle hall of great beauty, formed by two ranges of larger columns in the centre, and three rows of smaller ones on each side.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 117.

II. n. In arch., a structure, with or without inclosing walls, the ceiling of which is supported by columns; a covered columnade; a pillared hall: applied specifically to the many-



Hypostyle Hall of Karnak, Egypt,

columned halls of a type characteristic of aneient Egyptian religious architecture. The cut ahowa part of the interior of one of the greatest of these halls. An exterior view of a later and smaller example ta given under Egyptian.

hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-pō-sul'fit), n. [< hyposulphite (hī-yō-sul'fit)]

acid (HoSOo). Sodium hyposulphite (hyposulphite of sods) is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphite, a salt of thiosulphurous acid (HoSoo), which is used by dyers for reducing indigo, and generally in the srta as a reducing or deoxidizing agent —notably in photography, as the usual chemical for fixing plates and prints.

hyposulphuric (hī'pō-sul-fū'rik), a. [< hyposulphurous + -ic.] Same as hyposulphurous.

hyposulphurous (hī-pō-sul'fēr-us), a. [< hypo-h-sulphurous]. Next in a scries below sulphurous: used only in the following phrase.

—Hyposulphurous acid. (a) An scid. Hosoo, differing in composition from sulphurous acid only by having one less oxygen atom in the molecule. (b) A totally distinct acid, Hosoo, now called thiosulphuric acid. See thiosulphuric.

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-iis'tik), a. [< hupo-

thiosulphuric.

hyposyllogistic (hī-pō-sil-ō-jis'tik), a. [⟨hypo-+ syllogistic.] Concluding necessarily like a syllogism, but not strictly syllogistic.

hyposynaphe (hī-pō-sin'a-fē), n. [⟨Gr. ὑποσν-ναφή, ⟨ὑποσυνάπτειν, combine slightly, ⟨ὑπό, under, + συνόπτειν, join together, combine, ⟨σίν, along with, + ἄπτειν, join.] In early music, the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord conjunct with both, as between the hypate and the synnemenon. See tetrachord.

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), a. [⟨Gr. ὑποσακι-

hypotactic (hī-pō-tak'tik), α. [⟨ Gr. iποτακτικός, subordinate, subjeined, ⟨ iποτάσσειν, place under, subjeet: see hypotaxis.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hypotaxis; dependent: as, two temporal clauses in hypotactic construction.

hypotarsal (hī-pō-tär'sal), a. [< hypotarsus + -al.] Pertaining to or having the character of -al.] Pertainin the hypotarsus.

the hypotarsus. (hī-pō-tār'sus), n.; pl. hypotarsis (-sī). [NL., ⟨Gr. ὑπό, under, + ταρσός, the flat of the foot: see tarsus.] In ormith., the talus or so-called ealeaneum; a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone, supposed to answer to distal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mammalion foot.

tal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mamma-lian foot. It is usually a prominent teature of the npper end and plantar aspect of a bird's tarsus, and is perforated by canals for the passage of tendons of flexor muscles of the toes. See cut under tarsometatarsus. hypotaxis (hī-pō-tak'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. ὑπό-ταξίζ, subjection, submission, < ὑποτάσσειν, place under, subject, < ὑπό, under, + τάσσειν, arrange.] In gram, dependent construction: opposed to

parataxis. Now to make hypotaxis out of parataxis, we must have a joint. B. L. Gildersleere, Jour. Philol., XVI. 420.

hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kal), a. [⟨ hypostat-ic + -al.] Same as hypostatica. ' hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), a. and n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπόστυ-hypostatical (hī-pō-stat'i-kal), a. [⟨ hypostat-ic + -al.] Same as hypostatical is understood only by those . . . that are learned in the Greek tongue, and is properly used . . . of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. Hobbes, Ans. to Bp. Bramhall, p. 434.

hypostyle (hī'pō-stīl), a. and n. [⟨ Gr. ὑπόστυ-hypostenusal, hypotenusal, hypotenusal, hypotenusal, hypotenuse, hypotenuse, e-nū'sal), a. [⟨ hypotenusal, hypotenuse, hypotenuse; of the nature of a hypotenuse; forming or formed by a hypotenuse.

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of in-ternal incidence at the hypotenusal side is nearly equal to the angle of total reflection. Airy, Optics, prop. xvii.

hypotenuse, hypothenuse (hī-pot'-, hī-poth'-e-nūs), n. [Prop. hypotenuse, but the errone-ons form hypothenuse is more common; $\langle F.$ ons form hypothenuse is more common; $\langle F.$ hypothenuse = Sp. hipotenusa = Pg. hypothenusa = It. ipotenusa, \langle L1L. hypotenusa, \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\pi\sigma\tau\epsilon i$ -vova, or in full $\dot{\eta}$ $\tau\dot{\eta}\nu$ $\dot{\phi}\rho\dot{\eta}\dot{\eta}\nu$ yaviav $\dot{v}\pi\sigma\tau\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ ovaa, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu\dot{\rho}\dot{\alpha}$, the side subtending the right angle, ppr. fem. of $\dot{v}\pi\sigma\tau\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\nu\epsilon\nu\nu$, stretch under, subtend, \langle $\dot{v}\pi\dot{\sigma}$ (= L. sub), under, + $\tau\dot{\epsilon}\dot{\nu}\nu\epsilon\nu$ (= L. tendere), stretch: see tend, tone!.] In geom., the side of a right angled triangle apposite the right side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothalli, n. Plural of hypothallus.
hypothalline (hi-pō-thal'in), a. [< hypothallus + -incl.] Resembling or pertaining to the hypothallus.

hypothallus (hī-pō-thal'us), n.; pl. hypothalli (-i). [NL., \langle Gr. $\dot{v}\pi\dot{o}$, under, + $\theta a\lambda\lambda\dot{o}$, a young shoot or branch, a frond.] In lielens, a mass of delicate filaments upon which a thallus is of deficate maments upon which a thanfus is first developed. It is a horizontal stratum, which is developed immediately upon the prothallua, and consists of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cellules. It is sometimes of a white or whitish color, but is usually dark or blackish. A secondary form consists of vertical rhizoid fibriliae, which are usually branching and tufted at the extremities.

Hypothec (hī-poth'ek), n. [= D. hypotheek = G. Dan. hypothek = Sw. hypotek, < F. hypothèque = Pr. hypoteca, ypotheca = Sp. hipoteca = Pg. hypotheca = It. ipoteca, < LL. hypotheca, < Gr. iποθήκη, a pledge, deposit, mortgage, < iνποτιθέναι, place under: see hypothesis and theca.] 1. Samo as hypothecation, 1.

Possession, Usucaption, Bonitarian ownership, and Hypothek occupy together a prodigious space in the Roman jurisprudence. Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 357.

jurtsprudence. Maine, Early Law and Cuatom, p. 357.

2. In Scots law, a legal lien given to a creditor upon property, to secure the payment of his demand. It naually if not always implies that possession remains with the debtor, and that the creditor has only a right of action. In case of vessels it may be created by agreement. Tacit or legal hypothec extats by implication of law, as in the case of a laudlord's lien on crops for rent, and the lien of an attorney or law agent for costs. The term is also applied in a general sense to the preference over other debts against an estate given by law to some demands, such as funeral expenses, wages, etc.

hypothecary (hī-poth'ē-kā-ri), a. [< LL. hy-pothecarius, < hypotheca, a pledge: see hypotheca.] Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage: as, a hypothecary note (that is, a note given in aeknowledgment of a debt, but which eannot pass into circulation). Also hypothecary pothecatory.—Hypothecary action, in civil law, an action to enforce a hypothecation of property by its asle, and the application of the proceeds to pay the debt.—Hypothecary debt. See debt.

hypothecate (hi-poth'ē-kāt), r. t.; pret. and pp.

hypothecate (hi-poth'ē-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hypothecate (hi-poth'ē-kāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. hypothecatus, pp. of hypothecare, hypotheeate, ⟨ I.L. hypotheca, a pledge: see hypothec.] 1. To pledge to a ereditor in security for some debt or demand, but without giving the creditor eorporeal control; mortgage, leaving the owner in possession.—2. To put in pledge by delivery, as stocks or effects of any kind, as security for a debt or other obligation.

hypothecation (hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), n. [⟨ ML. hypothecation (hī-poth-ē-kā'shon), n. [⟨ ML. hypothecate.] 1. In Rom. law, mortgage; a contract lien given by a debtor to his ereditor as security, without giving him possession of the property. It usually if not always related to real property, while security upon personal property was given by possession, and termed pignus, or pledge.

The Athenian ἀποτίμηματα, or hypothecations, were open and uotorious like our old feofiments.

Sir W. Jones, A Commentary on Isseus.

2. In French law (hypothèque), a lien on immovable property for security of a debt, without giving the creditor possession. Legal hypothecation is that which is implied by law; judicial hypothecation, that which is established by a judgment of a court, affecting particular real property or all the real property of a particular debtor; and conventional hypothecation, that which is created by contract before a magistrate or notary. Immobilized shares in the Bank of France are deemed immovable property for the purpose of allowing hypothecation. Vessels may be the subject of conventional hypothecation. cation.

3. In American financial usage, a pledge; a lien on personal property, particularly on negotia-ble securities, given by a debtor by transfer-

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term always implies creation by contract, and that the securities hypothecated are put or supposed to be put beyond the centrol of the debtor until payment of his debt.

ment of his debt.

I would give
My Isnrels, living and to five,
Or as much cash as you could raise on
Their value by hypothecation.

Halleck, The Recorder.

4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in the phrase hypothecation bond, a bottomry bond or respondentia

bond. See bottomry and respondentia.

hypothecator (hī-poth'ē-kā-tor), n. [< hypothecate + -or.] One who pledges anything as security.

hypothecatory (hī-poth'ē-kā-tō-ri), a. [< hypothecate + -ory.] Same as hypothecary.
hypothecial (hī-pō-thē'si-al), a. [< hypothecium
+ -al.] Pertaining to the hypothecium.

+ -al.] Pertaining to the hypothecium.
hypothecium (hi-po-the'si-um), n. [NL., < Gr. νπό, under, + θήκη, a case: see theca.] In bot., the layer, usually dense, of hyphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.
hypothek, n. See hypothec.
hypothenar (hi-poth'e-när), n. and a. [NL., < Gr. νποθέναρ, the part of the palm next the fingers, < ὑπό, under, + θέναρ, the palm of the hand.]
I. n. In anat. and zoöl., the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See thenar.
Also called hypothegar eminence. Also called hypothenar eminence.

II. a. Pertaining to or situated upon the hypothenar.—Hypothenar muscles, those muscles which collectively act upon the metacarpai bone and the base of the first phalanx of the little finger.

hypothenusal, hypothenuse. See hypotenusal,

hypotenuse.
hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis), n.; pl. hypotheses (-sēz). [= D. G. Dan. hypothese = Sw. hypothese = F. hypothèse = Sp. hipotesis = Pg. hypothèse = It. ipotesi, < Gr. iπόθεσις, a groundwork, foundation, base, supposition, lit. a placing under, that which is placed under, < iποτιθέναι, place under, < iνό, under, + τιθέναι, place, put, > θέσις, a putting: see thesis. Cf. hypothec.] 1. A condition; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the hypothesis of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]—2. A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else; a postulate.
Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extrava-

Sooner than abandon his theory, there is no extrava-gance of hypothesis to which the superstitions man will not resort.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 385.

When some *hypothesis*, absurd and vain, Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain. *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., 1. 444.

3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; the antecedent of a conditional proposition; the proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.

The angles BGH, GHD are equal to two right angles hy hypothesis.

Playfair's Euclid, I. 28.

4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and antecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has always been applied in this sense to theories of the planetary system. Kepler held the hypothesis that Mars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sm in one focus, describing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a certain size, shape, and situation, and the perihelion being reached at a certain epoch. Of the three coördinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent position, were directly observed, but the third, its varying distance from the earth, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted because it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A hypothesis is of the general nature of an inductive conclusion, but it differs from an induction proper in that it involves no generalization, and in that it affords an explanation of observed facta according to known general principles. The distinction between induction and hypothesis is illustrated by the process of deciphering a despatch written in a secret alphabet. A statistical investigation will show that in English writing, in general, the letter e occurs far more frequently than any other; this general proposition is an induction from the particular cases examined. If now the despatch to be deciphering stound to contain 26 characters or less, one of which occurs much more frequently than any of the others, the probable explanation is that each character stands for a letter, and the most frequent one for e: this is hypothesis. At the outset, this is a hypothesis not only in the present sense, but also in that of being a provisional theory insufficiently supported. As the process of deciphering proceeds, however, the inferences become more and more probable, until practical certainty is attained. Still the nature of the evidence reing to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a

mains the same; the conclusion is held true for the sake of the explanation it affords of observed facts. Generally speaking, the conclusions of hypothetic inference cannot be arrived at inductively, because their truth is not susceptible of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conclusions of inductions, on account of their generality, be reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any historical fact, as that Napoleon Bonaparte once lived, is a hypothesis; for we believe the proposition because its effects—current tradition, the historics, the monuments, etc.—are observed. No mere generalization of observed facts centled ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Agaln, we inductively infer that every particle of matter gravitates toward every other. Hypothesis might lead to this result for any given pair of particles, but never could show that the law is universal. The chief precautions to be used in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pains not to confine our verifications to certain orders of effects to which the supposed fact would give rise, but to examine effects of every kind; secondly, hefore a hypothesis can be regarded as anything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For example, hypotheses concerning the luminiferous ether have had the effect that they would necessitate certain longitudinal eacilisations to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds; and consequently these theories ought not to be held as probably true, but only as analogues of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely explained the laws of Boyle and Charles, which it was constructed to explain, it had little importance; but when it was shown that diffusion, viscosity, and conductibility in gases were connected and subject to those laws which theory had predicted, the probability of the hypothesis became very great.

I asked him what he thought of Locusts, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing

I asked him what he thought of Locusts, and whether the History might not be better accounted for, supposing them to be the winged Creatures that fell so thick about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it appear'd he had never heard of any such Hypothesis.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 61.

We have explained the phenomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity. . . But hitherio I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phenomena, and I frame no hypotheses; for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy.

Newton, Priocipia (tr. by Motte), iii.

An ill-supported theory; a proposition not believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.

An hypothesis is any supposition which we make (either without actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insufficient), in order to endeavor to deduce from it conclusions in accordance with facts which are known to be real; under the idea that if the conclusions to which the hypothesis leads are known truths, the hypothesis either must be, or at least is likely to be true.

J. S. Mill.

at least is likely to be true.

J. S. Mill.

Documentary, monophyletic, nebular, etc., hypothesis. See the adjectives.—Hypothesis of degeneration.

See degeneration.=Syn. Speculation, etc. See theory. hypothesise, v. i. See hypothesize. hypothesist (hī-poth'e-sist), n. [< hypothesis. + ist.] One who defends a hypothesis. hypothesize (hī-poth'e-sīz), v. i.; pret. and pp. hypothesized, ppr. hypothesizing. [hypothes(is) + ize.] To form hypotheses. Also hypothesise. hypothesize. hypothesize. sisc, hypothetize.

One certain proof is, that the Creeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to hypothesise.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

We might write and talk and hypothesize, theorize, and Shelley, in Dowden, 1. 229.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet'ik), a. [=F. hypothétique
= Sp. hipotético = Pg. hypothético = It. ipotetico (cf. D. G. hypothetisch = Dan. hypothetisk
= Sw. hypotetisk), < LL. hypotheticus, one who
proceeds hypothetically, < Gr. ὑποθετικός, supposed, hypothetical, < ὑπόθεσις, hypothesis: see
hypothesis. Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; supposititious; conjectural.

Essential errors in first principles naturally and necessarily lead to erroneous inferences; and it is in vain that hypothetic notions will be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to any particular theory.

T. Cogan, Disquisitions, ii. 1.

Hypothetic inference. See inference.—Hypothetic realism or dualism, the metsphysical doctrine that objects external to the consciousness of the subject, though not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomens of consciousness

hypothetical (hī-pō-thet'i-kal), a. and n. [\(\lambda\) hypothetic + -al.] I. a. Same as hypothetic, and the more common form.

the more common form.

I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of variation in the language of logicians in regard to the terms conditional and hypothetical. You are aware that conditionalis in Latin is commonly applied as a translation of hypothetikos in Greek; and by Boethius, who was the first among the Latius who elaborated the logical doctrine of hypotheticsis, the two terms are used convertibly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term hypothetical (hypotheticals) was used to denote the genus, and the term conditional to denote the species, and from them this nomenclature has passed into many of the more modern compends of logic—and among others, into those of Adirich and Whately. This latter usage is wrong. If either term is to be used in subordination to the other, conditional, as the more extensive term, ought to be applied to designate the genus; and so it has accordingly been employed by the best logicians.

Sir W. Hamilton.

The numerical estimates of a large savage population must, of course, be in a great degree hypothetical.

Prescott, Ferd. and Iss., note.

The great event of Wordsworth's school-days was the death of his father, who left what may be called a hypothetical estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

thetical estate, consisting chiefly of claims upon the first Earl of Lonsdale. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206. Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in this form: If A is, B is; but B is not, therefore A is not.—Hypothetical argument. See argument.—Hypothetical argument. See argument.—Hypothetical paptism. Same as condition and conclusion, or composed of a protasis and an apodosis.—Hypothetical proposition, in logic: (a) A proposition consisting of an antecent and a consequent clanse; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possibility. (b) A proposition consisting of two or more clauses united by confunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilities.—Hypothetical question, a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence for the purpose of calling ont the opinion of an expert witness, such facts as the interrogating counsel claims he witness being requested to state to the jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be true.—Hypothetical syllogism, a syllogism in which one of the premises is a hypothetical proposition. The following is an example of the form of inference which is usually considered as the direct hypothetical syllogism: If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; bence, it will thunder.

It is an example of the form of procession of hypothetical syllogism in the bence, if it rains, it will ighten; if trains, it will lighten; hence, it will have the large and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syllogism is a considered as the proposition.

II. n. A hypothetical proposition.

Universal abstract judgments and hypotheticals, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion of ideal content, and therefore point only to that in the real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following.

Mind, IX. 128.

hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'i-kal-i), adv. In a hypothetical manner or relation; coujecturally.

Whenever anatomical investigation shows the combined action of several distinct fibres, the resulting sensation may, hypothetically, be regarded as composite.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.

hypothetico-disjunctive (hī-pō-thet'i-kō-dis-jungk'tiv), a. Combining the characters of the hypothetic and disjunctive forms of proposition.

— Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent.

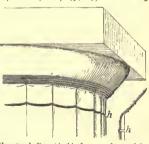
hypothetist (hī-poth'e-tist), n. [⟨ hypothet(ic) + -ist.] Same as hypothesist.

hypothetize (hī-poth'e-tīz), v. i.; pret. and pp. hypothetized, ppr. hypothetizing. [⟨ hypothet(ic) + -izt.] Same as hypothesize.

hypotrachelium (hī'pō-trā-kō'li-um), n.; pl. hypotrachelium (hī'pō-trā-kō'li-um), n.; pl. hypotrachelium (hī'pō-trā-kō'li-um), n.; pl. hypotrachelium, in arch., ⟨ Gr. vποτραχήλον, the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column, ⟨ νποτράχηλος, under the neck, ⟨ νπό, under, + τράχηλος, the neck.]

In arch., in the Dorie order, the junction of the neck of the neck of the pinceth.

der, the jnnction of the capital and the shaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of capital block. The chan-neling is carried across the hypo-trachelium, npon the capital, as far as the annulets.



Hypotrachelium (h, h), from a colum Parthenon.

trachelium, npon the capital, as far as the annulets. Hypotrachelium (h, h), from a column of the asset the annulets. Parthenon. The hypotrachelium has the appearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its material function was to preserve the sharp arrises of the capital from chipping when the block was put in place; its artistic function is to serve as the first step in the transition from the vertical lines of the shaft to the horizontal lines of the entablature. Vitruvius applies the term hypotrachelium to the entire neck of the capital, or that part which, while in one block with the echinns, forms a continuation of the shaft. Also incision, hypotrachelion.

Hypotricha (hī-pot'ri-kā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ini, under, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These animalcules are free-swimming, and are mostly flattened or compressed; the locomotive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal surface is usually smooth or glabrous, but occasionally bears a few scattered or longitudinal rows of immotile setose cilis; the oral and anal aspertures are consplenously developed, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Stein, and is contrasted with Heterotricha, Holotricha, and Peritricha. It contains about 6 families and 40 genera.

hypotrichous (hī-pot'ri-kus.), a. [As Hypotricha, or to one of them.—2. Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body: specifically said of the Hypotricha.

hypotrichously (hī-pot'ri-kus-li), adv. So as to be ciliate underneath. S. Kent.

Hypotriorchis (hi-potri-ôr'kis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. \dot{v} ποτριόρχης, a kind of broad-winged hawk, \langle \dot{v} πό, under, + τριόρχης, a kind of hawk, prob. the buzzard, \langle τριόρχης, with three testieles, \langle τριῖς (τρι-), = E. three, + δρχις, a testiele.] A genus of true falcons, of the subfamily Falconinα, of small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (H. subbuteo) and merlin (H. αsalon), and the American pigeon-hawk (H. columbarius): now commonly rated as a subgenus of Falco. Boie, 1826. small size, represented by such species as the European hobby (H. subbuteo) and merlin (H. asalon), and the American pigeon-hawk (H. columbarius): now commonly rated as a subgenus of Falco. Boie, 1826.

hypotrochoid (hī-pot'rō-koid), n. [\lambda Gr. b\u00fard) and the falco by a point rigidly connected with a circle which rolls upon the interior of another circle.

comycetons fungi, having the stroma corky or britle; the perithecia immersed, and the spotridia covate or lanceolate, curved, simple, and dark-colored. They grow on trees, decaying wood, dead branches, etc. H. vernicosum, which is loosely ceitular, is eaten by the natives of Bhutan.

hypoxylous (hī-pok'si-lus), a. [\lambda Hypoxylon.]

Of or pertaining to the genus Hypoxylon.

hypozeuxis (hī-pō-zūk'sis), n. [LL., \lambda f. v. t\u00fa-c\u00fa-c\u00fa-v\u00fa-c\u00fa

This curve [one described by a gyroscopic pendulum]
. . is a species of hypotrochoid. Encyc. Brit., XI. 353.

hypotympanic (hī" $p\bar{0}$ -tim-pan'ik), a. and n. [\langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, + $\tau i \mu \pi a \nu o \nu$, a kettledrum: see tympanum.] I. a. Situated beneath the tympanum: as, the hypotympanic bone.

II. n. The so-called tympanic bone, as of birds and reptiles, commonly called the quadratu or os quadratu, which in many vertebrates below many male forms the engagement of the

rate or os quadratum, which in many vertebrates below mammals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw. Correlated with epitympanic. See quadrate, n. See cuts at Crotalus and Gallinæ. hypotypic (hī-pō-tip'ik), a. [⟨ Gr. iπδ, under, + τίπος, type.] Subtypical; not quite typical: opposed to hypertypic. hypotypical (hī-pō-tip'i-kal), a. [⟨ hypotypic + -al.] Same as hypotypic.
hypotyposis (hī/pō-ti-pō'sis), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iποτίπωσις, a sketch, outline, ⟨ iποτυπούν, form slightly, sketch out, ⟨ iπδ, under, + τίπος, impression, type.] 1. In rhet., vivid description of a scene or an event, as though it were present before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.—2. A sketch or outline of a science.—The Hypotyposes, the title of the exposition

before the eyes of the audience; an oratorical word-picture.—2. A sketch or outline of a science.—The Hypotyposes, the title of the exposition of the Pyrrhonian philosophy by Sextus Empirica.

hypoxanthic (hī-pok-sau'thik), a. [⟨hypoxan-thi(ine) + -ie.] Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthine.

hypoxanthine (hī-pok-san'thin), n. [⟨Gr. viviβarox, yellowish- or lightish-brown (⟨viviβarox, yellowish- yellowish

needles and forms compounds with both acids and bases. It is also produced during the putrefaction of proteids. Also called sarcine.

hypoxid (hī-pok'sid), n. [< Hypoxis (-id-).] A plant of the order Hypoxidaceæ. Lindley.

Hypoxidaceæ (hī-pok-si-dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hypoxis (-id-) + -aceæ.] A former natural order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the natural order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Hypoxidæ.

tribe Hypoxidea.

tribe Hypoxideæ.

Hypoxideæ (hī-pok-sid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Robert Brown), Hypoxis (-id-) + -eæ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Amaryllidaceæ, typifical by the genus Hypoxis. The rhizome is tuberons or small; the leaves are radical (rarely a few on the stem); and the flowers are solitary on the scape, or sometimes spiked or racemose, rarely umbellate.

Hypoxis (hi-pok'sis), n. [NL. (Linnæus, prop. Hypoxys, so called because the pod is acute at the base), ⟨ Gr.

vπ6, under, + οξύς, sharp.]
A genus of plants of the natural order Amaryllidacew, and the type of the tribe Hypoxidew. The perianth is 6-parted, and without a tube; the 3 outer segments of the perianth are slightly herbacous outside; the stamens are 6 in number, and inserted upon a disk surrounding the ovary, which is 3-celled; and the capsule opens by a lid. They are herbaceous plants with mostly narrow, sometimes grass-like leaves, and single or racemose pretty flowers. Amaryllidacea, mose pretty flow-era. About 50 ape-



poxis erecta. a, flower; b, stamen; c, fruit; d, same, cut transversely.

teles are known, widely distributed, but found mostly in the tropics. H. erecta, the star-grass, is a yellow-flowered species, a native of the United States. H. decumbers, of the West Indies and Brazil, is called star-of-Bethlehem.

Hypoxylon (hi-pok'si-lon), n. [NL., \ Gr. i\pi\delta, \ under, + \ \xi\text{\$\illim{\text{\$\illim{Fi}}}\choose \ vi\text{\$\illim{Fi}}\choose \ vi\text{\$\illim{Fi}\

ύποζευγύναι, yoke under, subject, $\langle iπό, under, + ζευγύναι, yoke: see zeugma.]$ In gram. and rhet., a figure or construction in which, in a succession of clauses, each subject has its own verb: as, "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever," Isa. xl. 8. The following is another example:

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind feil, the herd was driven,
Fire glimpsed.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

If this supplie be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated, and by seuerali words, so as enery clause hath his owne supplie, then it is called by the Greekes Hypozeuxis; we call him the substitute.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 138.

Hypozoa (hī-pō-zō'ä), n. pl. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\pi\delta$, under, + $\zeta \tilde{\varphi}o\nu$, an animal.] In zoöl., same as Protozoa.

hypozoan (hī-pō-zō'an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hy-

tailing to or having the characters of the Hypozoa; protozoan.

II. n. One of the Hypozoa; a protozoan.

hypozoic¹ (hī-pō-zō'ik), a. [< Gr. iπ6, under, + ⟨ωη, life.] In geol., below the limit of life.

hypozoic² (hī-pō-zō'ik), a. [< Hypozoa + -ic.]
In zool., pertaining to the Hypozoa; hypozoan;
protozoan.

or -sef'a-lik), a. Having the characters of the Hypsibrachycephali.

hypsibrachycephalism (hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-lizm), n. [As hypsibrachycephalic+-ism.] In ethnol., the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls

hypsicephalic (hip'si-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), a. [⟨Gr. ῦψ, on high, + κεφαλή, head.] High, as a skull; exhibiting hypsicephaly. hypsicephaly (hip-si-sef'a-li), n. [As hypsicephal-ic + -y.] The character of a skull the crauial index of which is over 75. See crani-

hypsiloid (hip'si-loid), α. [⟨Gr.ὑψιλοειδής, shaped like upsilon, ⟨ ὑ ψιλον, upsilon, + εἰδος, form.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; curved or arched like U.

The palatal index of the male . . . is exceptionally low, viz. 1038, the general form of the palate being remarks-bly hypsiloid.

Anthropological Jour., XVIII, 9.

Hypsilophodon (hip-si-lof'ō-don), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑψι, on high, + λόφος, crest, ridge, + ὁδοίς (ὁδοντ-) = Ε. tooth.] A remarkable genus of fossil Mesozoic dinosaurs, of the group Ornitho-scelida, found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight, and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds, especially in the the characteristics of birds, especially in the beak and hind limbs. The ends of the premaxillæ appear to have been toothless and beak-like, and the mandibular symphysis is excavated to receive them, almost as in a parrot; the ischia are very long and slender, with a median ventral aymphysis; the public bones are as long and alender as in a typical bird, and directed downward and backward, parallel with the ischia, leaving only a very narrow lengthened obturator foramen divided by the obturator process.

hypsilophodont (hip-si-lof'o-dont), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus Hypsilophodon.

It remains to be seen how far the hypsilophodont modification extended among the Ornithoscelida.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 225.

Hypsiprymninæ (hip "si-prim-nī 'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Hypsiprymnus + -inæ.] A subfamily of Macropodidæ, typified by the genus Hypsiprymmacropodada, typined by the genus Hypsiprymus; the kangaroo-rats, potoroos, or bettongs. It contains small marsuplais, about as large as a rabbit, differing considerably from the true kangaroos in anatomical charactera, as well as in general appearance and habits. They feed much on roots, which they dig up by means of their fore feet, the three middle digits of which are congate. Besides Hypsiprymnus, the group includes such genera as Eppprymnus and Bettongia.

hypsiprymnine (hip-si-prim'nin), a. Same as

hypsiprymnoid.

hypsiprymnoid (hip-si-prim'noid), a. [< Hyp-siprymnus + -oid.] Resembling a kangaroorat; having the characters of the Hypsiprym-

As to the Didelphia, if we may trust the evidence which seems to be afforded by their very scauty remains, a true Hypsiprymuoid form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form.

Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 199.

Hypsiprymnus (hip-si-prim'nus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ὑψίπρυμνος, with high stern, ζ ὑψι, on high, aloft, + πρύμνα, the stern of a ship, prop. adj. (sc. ναῦς, ship), the hindmost, fem. of πρυμνός, hindmost, endmost.] The typical genus of Hypsiprymninα, including the true kangarorats or potoroos, such as H. murinus of New South Wales, with a long scaly tail like a rat's, produced spout, and long scarse pelage. See produced snout, and long coarse pelage. See cut under kangaroo-rat.

cut under kangaroo-rat.

Hypsistarian (hip-sis-tā'ri-an), n. [⟨Gr. Υψιστοριοι, pl., a. Christian sect that distinguished between ὁ ὑψιστος θεός, the Most High God, and ὁ πατήρ, the Father; ⟨ ὑψιστος, highest, most high, superl. adj., ⟨ ὑψι, adv., on high, aloft.]
One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth centers and the section of the

One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth century, whose doctrines combined pagan, Jewish, and Christian ideas. They were perhaps successors of the Sabseans, but worshiped God only under the name of the Most Iligh, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. They were found chiefly in Cappadocia. Hypsodon (hip'sō-don), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. νψ, on high, + ὁδοῖς (ὁδοντ-) = E. tooth.] 1. A genus of fossil fishes of large size, once considered to be related to the pikes, with long, pointed, and erect teeth. The remains occur in the Cretaceous formation of England. Agassiz.—2

and erect teem. The remains occur in the Cre-taceous formation of England. Agassiz.—2. [l. c.] A fish of the genus Hypsodon. hypsodont (hip 'sō-dont), a. [⟨ Gr. τψι, on high, + ὁδούς (ὀδουτ-) = E. tooth.] Having lengthened crowns and short roots, the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the scalette envised to such tooth as the melors. the socket: applied to such teeth as the molars of Bovidæ, in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of Cervida. See brachyodont. epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus Hypsodon.]

Modification of [the scienodont form] from a brachvodont to a hypeodont type.

W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 429.

hypsography (hip-sog'ra-fi), n. [$\langle Gr. \tilde{\nu}\psi$, on high, aloft, + - $\gamma \rho a \phi (a, \langle \gamma \rho a \phi \varepsilon \iota \nu)$, write, describe.] See the extract.

See the extract.

Eidography... a word auggested as naeful in discussing surveys, and having reference solely to the surface form of the earth, its nps and downs, its hills and hollows. The words hypsography and "topography" are each used for this purpose; but the first refera rather to elevation than to form, and "topography" has been and is used in different senses, hence its meaning is uncertain until defined by the writer using it.

Science, XII. 280.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tèr), n. [< Gr. ½\psi_n, on high, aloft, + \(\psi_t \text{prop}\text{vpo}\text{, a measure.}\)] A thermometrical barometer for measuring altitudes. It consists essentially of a delicate thermometer, with which the temperature of the boiling-point of water at the given height is determined.

hypsometric (hip-so-met'rik), a. [< hypsometer

hypsometric (hip-sō-met'rik), a. [\(\lambda\) hypsometer + -ic.] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

The accuracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instrument may be very considerably increased.

J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, Pref.

hypsometrical (hip-sō-met'ri-kal), a. [< hyp-sometric + -al.] Same as hypsometric: as, hyp-sometrical maps, which exhibit the heights of mountains, etc

hypsometrically (hip-sō-met'ri-kal-i), adv. According to the rules and principles of hypsom-

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), n. [As hypsometer + -y.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth, either by leveling, by the barometer, by the thermometer, by trigonometrical observations, or otherwise. The many curious and lustructive results which a rather extensive examination of the literature of hypeometry since the beginning of the present century has brought to light.

J. D. Whitney, Barometric Hypsometry, p. 25.

hypsophyl, hypsophyll (hip'sō-fil), n. [(Gr. ύψ, on high, + φῦλλον, a leaf.] The involuύψ, on high, + ψύλλου, a leaf.] The involucral leaves, bracts and bracteoles, glumes and paleæ of flowers: a word introduced by Henfrey as a translation of the German Hochblatt.

Compare cataphyllum, euphyllum.

hypsophyllary (hip-sof'i-lā-ri), a. [<hypsophyl+-ary.] Of, pertaining to, or of the na-

hypsophyllary (hip-sof'i-lā-ri), a. [$\langle hypsophyl+-ary.$] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypsophyl.
hypsosis (hip-sō'sis), n. [NL., $\langle Gr. \mathring{v}\psi\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a lifting high, elevation, $\langle \mathring{v}\psi\circ\mathring{v}\iota$, lift high, $\langle \mathring{v}\psi\iota$, on high, aloft, $\mathring{v}\psi\circ\mathring{v}\iota$, on high ($\mathring{v}\psi\circ$, height), prob. connected with $\mathring{v}\pi\acute{\varepsilon}\rho$, over, above: see hyper-] In the Gr. Ch.: (a) The elevation of the eucharist. (b) The elevation of the panagia. (c) [cap.] The Exaltation of the Cross; Holy-Cross day (September 14th).
hypt. p. q. See $hipped^2$.

(September 14th).

hypt, p. a. See hipped².

Hyptideæ (hip-tid 'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Endlicher, 1836-40), ⟨ Hyptis (-id-) + -cæ.] A former tribe of labiate plants, typified by the genus Hyptis: now referred to the tribe Ocimoideæ.

Also written Hyptidæ.

Hyptis (hip'tis), n. [NL. (Jacquin, 1786), so called because the limb of the corolla is turned back; irreg. ⟨ Gr. ὑπτιος, laid back, supine, ⟨ ὑπό, under.] A yery large genus of labiate plants.

back; irreg. Gr. vπτιος, laid back, supline, ζ vπό, under.] A very large genus of labiate plants, of the tribe Ocimoideæ. The calyx is oveld-campannlate, with 5 very caute teeth; the corolla is about as long as the calyx; and the upper lip has 4 entire lobes, the lower lip 1, undivided. They are herbs or shrubs of polymorphous habit. Two hundred and fifty species are known, all natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. H. suaveolens of Cuba, Mexico, etc., is called *pikenard.

Hypudæus (hip-ū-dē'us), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. vπονόαιος, underground, subterranean, ⟨ vπό, under, + ovôας, poet., the ground.] A notable genus of voles or field-mice, of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ. The word is used in various senses: (a) As proposed by Illiger (1811), a synonym of *Arvicolinæ* colloctively. (b) As restricted by Keyserting and Blasius (1842), and by Balrd (1857), a synonym of *Evotomye* (Couea, 1874), the type being *Mus rutilus of Pallas. See *Evotomye*.

hypural (hī-pū'ral), a. [⟨ Gr. vπό, under, +

hypural (hi-pū'ral), a. [⟨ Gr. ὑπό, under, + οὐρά, tail.] Situated beneath or on the under side of the tail: specifically applied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail, supporting fin-

rays.

In most osseous fishes the hypural bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded, and either remain separate, or coalesce into a wedge-shaped, nearly symmetrical hone.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

Huxley, Anat. vert., p. 21.

Hyraces (hī'rā-sēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Hyrax.]

Same as Hyracoidea. Wagler, 1830.

hyraceum, hyracium (hī-rā'sē-um, -si-um), n.

[NL., < Hyrax (-ac-), q. v.] A product of commercial value derived from the hyrax, and immercial value derived from the hyrax and immercial value derived from the ported from the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for castoreum.

hyracid (hī-ras'id), n. A mammal of the family Hyracidw; a hyrax.

Hyracidæ (hi-ras'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Hyrax (-ac-) + -idæ.] The typical and only family of the order Hyracoidca. It formerly contained only one genns, Hyraz, but this has been subdivided by Gray into Hyrax proper, Dendrohyrax, and Euhyrax. See cut under Hyrax.

hyraciform (hi-ras'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. Hyrax (-ac-) + L. forma, shape.] Same as hyracoid. Hyracina (hi-rā-si'nä), n. pl. [NL., < Hyrax (-ac-) + -ina.] Same as Hyracoidea. C. L. Bonaparte, 1831.

hyracium, n. See hyraceum.

Hyracodon (hū-rak'ō-don), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νραξ, shrew-mouse, hyrax, + ὁδονς (ὁδοντ-) = Ε. tooth.]

A genus of primitivo rhinoceros-like perissodaetyls from the Lower Miocene of North Amer-

daetyls from the Lower Miocene of North America, type of the family Hyracodontidæ. They had 44 teeth, and only 3 digits on each foot. It is sometimes referred to the Rhinocerotidæ.

hyracodont (hi-rak'ō-dont), a. [< Hyracodon(t-).] Having the form of dentition characteristic of Hyracodon, Hyrax, and Rhinoceros, in which the under molars have the external theretals are contain is section longitudinally. tubercles crescentic in section, longitudinally compressed, and continuous with the corresponding internal tubercles.

Hyracodontidæ (hī-rak-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., Hyracodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of fos-

sil rhinoceros-like perissodactyls, established for the reception of the genus Hyracodon.

hyracoid (hī'rā-koid), a. [< NL. Hyrax (-ac-) + -oid.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to the Hyracoidea, or having their characters. Also huraciform.

the Hyracoidea, or having their characters. Also hyraciform.

Hyracoidea (hī-rā-koi'dē-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Hyrax (-ac-) + -oidca.] An order of monadelphian mammals, represented by the single family Hyracidæ; the hyraxes. It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds with others of rodents, the molars being like those of the rhinoceros in pattern, while the upper incisors are long, curved, and grow from persistent pulps as in the rodenta. The dental formula is: 2 locisors in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 4 premolars and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 36. There are no clavicles. The fore feet are 4-toed, and the hind feet 3-toed; both are padded underneath, as in carnivores and rodents, not hoofed, as in ungulates; the digits end in stont flat nalls. This remarkable order of mammals, of which no fossil remains are known, is the living remnant of a very generalized type, combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodents and insectivores on the other. The animala are of about the size of rabbits, and their general appearance is anggestive of these rodents; they are known as rock-rabbits, and by other names, and the order is also called Gliriformia and Lamnunguia. See Hyracidæ and Hyraz. Also Hyracea, Hyracina.

hyracotherian (hī"rā-kō-thē'ri-an), a. [〈 Hyracotherium + -an.] Pertaining or related to Hyracotherium.

hyracotherium (hī/rā-kō-thē/ri-in), a. [< Hyracotherium + -inel.] Same as hyracotherian. But it has been from the Hyracotheriins sub-family that the horse line was derived.

E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 994.

Hyracotherium (hī rā-kō-thē rī-um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. νραξ (ψρακ-), a shrew-mouse, + θηρίων, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls of the tapiroid section, referred to the family Lophiodontidæ. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors Lopniodontida. Their dental formula is: 2 incisors above and 3 helow on cach side, and 1 canlne, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw—in all, 42. The genus was based upon the skull of an animal of the size of a rabbit, from the London clay. The generic term, as used by De Blainville (1844), has been definitely located in the Lophiodontida, and identified with Pachynolophus of Pomel (1847).

Hyrax (hī'raks), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ῦραξ, a mouse, shrew-mouse, = L. sorex, shrew-mouse: see Sorex.] 1. The typical genus of the family Hyracidæ and order Hyracoidea, having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern, the lower incisors only slightly notched, the upper incisors approximated, and the upper lip eleft. It has 7 cervical, 22 dorsal, 8 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 6 candal vertebræ. The genus centains the terrestrial and saxicoline species of Africa and Syria, as H.



Daman (Hyrax syriacus).

capensis, H. habessinicus, H. syriacus, variously known as conies, damans, rock-badgers, rock-rabbits, etc. It was formerly conterminous with the family Hyracide.
2. [l. c.] An animal of the genus Hyrax.

A lagging of one of two featers.

2. [l. c.] An animal of the genus Hyrax.
hyre¹t, v. t. See hire¹.
hyre²t, v. t. See hire¹.
hyre²t, pron. See hc¹.
hyrnet, n. See hern¹.
hyrse (hers), n. See hirse.
hyrst, n. See hurst.
hyson (hi'sn), n. [< Chinese hi ch¹ūn, lit. blooming spring, i. e. first erop.] A brand of green tea produced in China.—Hyson skin, the refuse of hyson tea.—Young hyson, hyson tea pleked early: called by the Chinese yu-chien (before the raina), in allusion to the season of picking.
hy-spy (hi'spi), n. See I-spy.
hysop (his'up), n. [Formerly hissop, hisop; earlier without the aspirate, ME. isopp, ysope, ⟨AS. ysope = D. hijzop = MLG. isop = MHG. isope, isop, kysope, hysope, hysope, kysope, p. hysope = Sp. hisopo = hisopo = hisopo, isopo, hysopo, hysopo, hysopo, sopo, sopo, kl. hysopum, hysopum, hysopum, MI. also ysopum, hysopom, hys

common in gardens, is aromatic and stimulating, and was formerly used as an expectorant. Decoctions of the leaves are used externally in bruises and indolent swellings. See Hyssopus.

indolent swellings. See Hyssopus, 2. In Scrip., a plant the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in the ceromony of purification. It is supposed by some to have been the caper-bush, Capparis spinosa, and by others a plant or seversiplants growing in Palestine and allied with the Enropean hyssop.

He [Solomon] spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanen even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall.

1 Ki. iv. 33.

He took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and searlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people.

Heb. ix. 19.

He passed the grave, to throw a handful of earth into it, and sprinkle it with hyssop.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 8.

3. Eccles., same as aspersonation, it. 8.

Prescott under aspersion, 1.

Solomon's hyssop, thought by some to be a minute moss, Gymnostonum truncatulum; by others identified with the caper-bush, Capparis spinosa.—Wild hyssop, Verbena hastata.

Werbenn hastata.

Hyssopideæ (his-ō-pid'ō-ō), n. pl. [NL. (Lind-ley, 1846), < Hyssopus (-id-) + -ew.] A former subtribe of plants, containing the single genus Hyssopus, belonging to the natural order Labiateæ. The genus Hyssopus is now referred to

the tribe Saturcinew.

Hyssopus (hi-sō'pus), n. [L.: see hyssop.] A monotypic genus of plants of the natural order monotypic genus of plants of the natural order Labiatex, tribe Satureinex. The calyx is tubular, 15-nerved, equally 5-toothed, and naked in the throat; the corella equals the calyx, and has two lips; the atamens are 4 in number, exserted and diverging; and the nutlets are ovoid. It is a perennial herb with wand-like simple branches, lanceolate or linear entire leaves, and bine-purple flowers in amall clusters crowded in a spike. It. officinatis, the only species, originally from the Mediterranean region and middle Asia, but now widely cultivated and naturalized, is the hyssop of the gardens.

hystatite (his'tā-tīt), n. [After the orig. G. hystatisches eisenerz (Breithaupt); formation not obvious.] A variety of menaceanite or titanic iron.

hysteralgia (his-te-ral'ji-ä), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\sigma$ - τ εραλγής, cansing pains in the uterus, \langle $i\sigma$ τέρα, the uterus, + άλγος, pain.] In pathol., neuralgia of the uterus.

hysteralgic (his-te-ral'jik), a. [< hysterolgia + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with hys-

teralgia.

hysteranthous (his-te-ran'thus), a. [⟨ Gr. νστερος, later, after (see hysteresis), + ἀνθος, a flower.] In bot., putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers: as, the willows, poplars, etc., are hysteranthous plants.

hysterectomy (his-te-rek'tō-mi), n. [⟨ Gr. νστέρα, the uterus, + ἔκτομή, a entting out, ⟨ ἐκ, out. + τέμνεν, ταμέν, cut.] In surg., the excision of the nterus.

out. + τέμνειν, ταμείν, cut.] In surg., the excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (his-te-re⁷sis), n. [⟨Gr. νστέρησις, a coming short, deficiency, ⟨νστερείν, he behind or later, come short, ⟨νστερος, later, latter, coming after, behind, second (= AS. ŭttera, E. utter, outer), compar. (with superl. νστατος), from a base *νδ (= Skt. ud = AS. ŭt. E. out): see out.] A lagging of one of two related phenomena behind the other. The changes in the thermo-electric and magnetic quality of stretched iron wire, due to cyclical variations in the atreas to which it is subjected, lag behind the changes in stress, and this lagging is called hysteresis. The word is applied also to other physical phenomena of a similar character.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-s̄), n. [⟨NL. hysteria, ⟨Gr. νστέρα, the womb, niterus (= L. ūterus, for *udterus (?), m., the womb, = Skt. udara, neut., the



hysteric

D. G. hysterisch = Dan. Sw. hysterisk), < L. hysteriaes, < Gr. νστερικός, suffering in the nterus, teria, hysteria, + Gr. -γένεια: see -geny.] Production of hysteria; induction of hysteriaes or hysteriaes, < the nterus. hysterotachelorrhaphy (his te-rō-trā-kē-lor'-la-fi), n. [⟨ Gr. νστέρα, the uterus: see hysteria] duction of hysteriaes or hysteriaes states.

hysterial states.

hysteria + Gr. εἶδος, form.] In pathol., resembling surg., a plastic operation on the neck of the nterus.

Parent of vspours, and of female wit,
Who give th' hysteric or poetic fit.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 60.

2. Having the characteristics of hysteria; emotionally disordered; fitful; frantic.

With no hysteric weakness or feverish excitement, they preserved their peace and patience.

Bancroft.

Hysteric aura. See aural. II. n. A fit of hysteria: commonly in the plural.

The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of hysteric.

Bulwer, Pelham, ixv.

A love of freedom rarely feit,
Of freedom in her regal sest
Of England; not the schoolboy heat,
The blind hysterics of the Ceit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cix.

hysterical (his-ter'i-kal), a. [$\langle hysteric + -al.$] Same as hysteric, and the more common form.

With all his great talents, and all his long experience of the world, he had no more self-command than a petted child or a hysterical woman.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The last hysterical struggle of rhyme to maintain its ace in tragedy. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 41. place in tragedy.

hysterically (his-ter'i-kal-i), adv. In a hysterical manner; spasmodically.
hysteriform (his-ter'i-fôrm), a. [< NL. hysteria, hysteria (in 2d sense < NL. Hysterium), + L. forma, form.] 1. Resembling or having the character of hysteria.—2. In bot., having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus Hys-

Hysterineæ (his-te-rin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hys-

Hysterine (ins-te-in e-e, n. pt. [NL., \ Hysterium + -in- + -ex.] A family of ascomycetous fungi, typified by the genus Hysterium.

hysteritis (his-te-rī'tis), n. [NL., \ Gr. iστέρα, the uterus, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

Hysterium (his-tē'ri-um), n. [NL., \ Gr. iστερα chart see hystereic 1. A lerge genus of according to the content of the cont

pos, later: see hysteresis.] A large genus of ascomycetous fungi, having the perithecium labiate, the border entire, and the asci elongated. They grow on decayed wood, branches, leaves,

hysterocele (his'te-rō-sēl), n. [ζ Gr. $i\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho a$, the nterus, $+ \kappa \dot{\eta} \lambda \dot{\eta}$, tumor.] A form of hernia involving the uterus.

hysterodynia (his 'te-rō-din 'i-ä), n. [ζ Gr. νστέρα, the uterus, + οδίνη, pain.] Pain of the

hystero-epilepsy (his"te-rō-ep'i-lep-si), n. In pathol., a form of convulsive attack which presents a greater amount of coordination than ordinary epilepsy, and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack. Also called hysteroid con-

hystero-epileptic (his te-ro-ep-i-lep tik), a. Having the character of hysteria and of epi-

hysterophytal (his'te-rō-fi'tal), a. [⟨ Hysterophyta | hysterically epileptiform.

hysterogenic (his'te-rō-jen'ik), a. [⟨ hysterogeny + -ic.] 1. Producing hysteria; also, related to the production of hysteria.

hysterophyta (his'te-rō-fit'al), a. [⟨ Hysterophyta | hysterophyta or Fungi.

hysterophyta (his'te-rō-fit), n. [⟨ NL. hysterophyta | hyster

In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of sleep and the hysterical state, I shall briefly allude to the so-called "hysterogenic" and "hypnogenic" pressure points discovered by Professora Charcot and Pitres. Fortnightly Rev., N.S., XLI. 737.

She presents various hysterogenic points, one cutaneous in the precordial region, below the mamma, and one over the right ovary.

Alien. and Neurol., VII. 365.

2. In bot., a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old, part-ly differentiated tissues. Compare protogenic. hysterogenous (his-te-roj'e-nus), a. [< hyste-rogeny + -ous.] Same as hysterogenic.

Hysteroid conditions and feigned diseases.

Alien. and Neurol., VI. 475.

Hysteroid convulsion. Same as hystero-epilepsy. hysteroidal (his-te-roi'dal), a. [< hysteroid + -al.] Same as hysteroid."

Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable hysteroidal impress which they bear. Medical News, L. 37.

hysterology¹ (his-te-rol'ō-ji), n. [\langle Gr. $i\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho a$, the uterus, + - $\lambda o \gamma i a$, \langle $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \iota v$, speak: see -olog y.] The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus.

hysterology² (his-te-rol'ō-ji), n. [= F. hyste-rologic, < LL. hysterologia, < Gr. ἐστερολογία, hysteron-proteron, < ἔστερολογία, hysteron-proteron, < ἔστερος, later, latter; ef. ἐστερολογία, speaking last, < ἔστερος, the latter (see hysteresis), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.]

Same as hysteron-proteron, 1.

Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), r. pl. [NL., < Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē)] hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), r. pl. [NL., < Hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), r. pl. [NL., < Hystricinæ (hystricinæ (his-tri-sī'nē), r. pl. [NL., < Hystricinæ (hystricinæ (hystricinæ (hystricinæ))] hystricinæ (hystricinæ) hystricinæ (hyst

hysteromania (his"te-rō-mā'ni-ā), n. [⟨ Gr. νστέρα, the uterus (see hysteria), + μανία, madness.] 1. Hysterical mania; a mania developing in persons who have previously exhibited hysterical symptoms, and which presents many hysterical features, with delusions, hallucina-tions, illusions, and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention.—2. Nymphomania.

hysterometer (his-te-rom'e-ter), n. [\langle Gr. $i\sigma$ - $\tau \dot{e} \rho a$, the uterus, + $\mu \dot{e} \tau \rho \sigma v$, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the uterus; a uterine

par., former, fore, first $(\pi \rho \bar{\omega} \tau \sigma_c)$, superl., first.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is iutroduced first, and vice versa; a transposition of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects. natural and logical order of events or subjects. The motive for the use of this figure is to mention first the idea which is the more prominently before the mind. An example is: "Mortamnr, et in media arms ruamus" (Let us die, and rush into the midst of the fray), Virgil, Eneid, il. 353. Also called hysterology and prothysteron, and sometimes considered the same as anatrophe.

2. In logic, the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some theorem, which are the proved early by respect

orem which can be proved only by means of that axiom.

nysterophore (his'te-rō-fōr), n. [⟨ Gr. νστέρα, the uterus, + -φόρος, ⟨ φέρειν = Ε. bearl.] A pessary for supporting the uterus.

Hysterophyta (his-te-rof'i-tä), n. pl. [NL. (Elias Fries, 1821), pl. of hysterophytum: see hysterophyte.] A section of thallophytes containing the single class Fungi.

hysterophytal (his"te-rō-fō'tal)

any fungus growing upon organic matter, from which it derives its nourishment; a sapro-

phyte. hysterotome (his'te-rō-tōm), n. [$\langle \text{Gr. } i\sigma\tau\ell\rho a \rangle$, the uterus, $+\tau o\mu bc$, cutting.] An instrument for cutting the uterus; especially, a knife or hyte (hīt), a. [Origin obscure.] Mad; crazy. hyte (hīt), a. [Scotch.] uterus.

hysterotomy (his-te-rot'ō-mi), n. [ζ Gr. ἀστέρα, the uterus, + τομή, a cutting, ζ τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, hythe, n. See hithe.

hystriciasis (his-tri-sī'a-sis), n. [NL., < L. hys-trix (hystric-), porcupine, + -iasis.] Same as hustricismus

hystricid (his'tri-sid), n. A rodent mammal of

hystricid (his'tri-sid), n. A rodent mammal of the family Hystricidæ.

Hystricidæ (his-tris'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Hystrix (Hystric-) + -idæ.] A family of simplicident rodents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines; the porcupines. They are of large size as compared with other hystricine rodents. Some are terrestrial and fossorial, with very long spines, and confined to the old world; others are chiefly arboreal, with short spines, and confined to the new world. The family is thus divisible into two subfamilies, Hystricinæ and Sphingurinæ.

trix (Hystric-) + -inæ.] Á subfamily of Hystrieidæ; the old-world or ground porcupines. They inhabit the Palearcti, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. There are two leading genera, Hystrix and Atherura. The subfamily is sometimes called Atherurinæ.

hystricine (his'tri-sin), a. [\lambda L. hystrix (hystric-), a porcupine, + -ine¹.] Resembling or related to a porcupine; hystricomorphic. hystricismus (his-tri-siz'mus), n. [\text{NL}, \lambda L. hystrix (hystrix (hystric-), porcupine, + -ismus, E. -ism.] In pathol., an extreme form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis grows out into spines. Also hystriciasis. hustriciasis.

hystricomorph (his'tri-kō-môrf), n. Any mem-

sound. hysteron-proteron (his "te-ron-prot'e-ron), n. [NL., \langle Gr. ἱστερον πρότερον, lit. the latter first, also called πρωθύστερον, lit. the first last (latter); neut. of ὑστερον, later, latter, and πρότερος, compare former forme should quence ransport of the mandile springling the porcupines and their congeners. The group is characterized by normal upper incisors end distinct tibia and fibula, the angular part of the mandille springling from the outer side of the bony covering of the linelsor. The dental formula is: 1 incisor in each half-jaw above and below, no canines, and 1 premolar and 3 molars in each npper and lower half-jaw — in all, 20 (except in Ctenodactylus, which has no premoi ars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in Ctenodactylus, which has no premoi ars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in Ctenodactylus, which has no premoi ars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in Ctenodactylus, which has no premoi ars). The skull has no distinct postorbital process (except in Ctenodactylus, which has no premoi ars). The group corresponds to the Hystricina of Waterhouse, and includes the seven families Hydrocheride, Cariide, Diamyride, Dasyproctide, Chinchillide, Hystricide, and Octodontide. There is the great est diversity in the external aspect and habits of these animals, few of which specially resemble porcupines of the genera Hystricide, and Atherura, the whole series is worken.

[NL. hystricomorpha the West Indian forms (as Capromys), and only two species of porcupine, of the genus Erethizon, occur in North America.

[NL. hystricomorpha, or having their characters; hystricine, in a broad sense.] visions of rodents, including the porcupines and

cine, in a broad sense.

taining the single class Fungi.

hysterophytal (his'te-rō-fi'tal), a. [\langle Hysterophyta.] Having the characters or appearance of the Hysterophyta or Fungi.

hysterophyta (his'te-rō-fit), n. [\langle NL. hysterophyta (his'to-rō-fit), n. [\langle NL. hysterophyta, \rangle a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. \langle ic, a hog, $+\theta \rho i \xi$ ($\tau \rho \iota \chi$ -), hair.] 1. The phytum, \langle Gr. $b \sigma \tau \dot{\rho} a$, the uterus, $+\phi \nu \tau \dot{\sigma} \nu$, a porcupine, in pl. bristles, appar. \langle ic, a hog, $+\theta \rho i \xi$ ($\tau \rho \iota \chi$ -), hair.] 1. The typical genus of Hystricidæ, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the common eld-world porcupines, with very long spines or entitle state of the property of the phytonic and the sum of the phytonic and the phytonic spines or quills, such as those used for penholders. H. cristata is the leading species, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. See porcupine.—2. [l. c.] An animal of this

The witching, curs'd, deilcious blinkers Ha'e put me hyte. Burns, To Major Logan.









The ninth letter and third vowel in the English alphabet. The character comes, like most of its predecessors (see A, etc.), through the Latin and Greek from the Phenleian, and ultimately perhaps from the Egyptian. The correspondences are as follows:

7 · > 1 -Early Greek and Latin. Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic.

Heroglyphic. Hieratic. Cain. Greek and Latin.

The Phenleian character represented rather a consonant, a y, than a vowel, but it was converted to vowel value by the Greeks, and has continued to bear that value since (though in Latin used as consonant also). Our "short i" of it, etc., Is not far from the original sound; yet nearer lathe sound which we perversely call "long e" (of mete, meet, meat, etc.), or the i of machine, pique, etc. Because the words which anciently showed this latter sound have in great measure changed it to a diphthongal utterance (nearly \(\vec{a} + i\), or the \(\vec{a}\) is aisle), we have come to call the altered sound "long i." The true i-sounds (In pick, pique) are close vowels, made with as near an approximation of the organs as is possible without giving rise to a fricative utterance. The approximation is made by the upper flat surface of the tongue to the palate, at or near the polnt where a complete closure makes a k-sound. Hence the i-sound has palatal afficities, and it (as also in less degree the \(\vec{c}\)) is widely active in palatalizing a consonant for example, in converting in modern English at to ch, a \(d\) to i, an \(s\) to \(sh\), a \(z\) to \(z\), baving in older English, and in other languagea, a like influence on \(s\) to \(\vec{c}\). Hence, also, it is a vowel close to a consonant, and very nearly identical with the consonantal \(y\), into which it passes freely. (See

As a symbol: (a) The number one in the 2. As a symbol: (a) The number one in the Roman notation. It is repeated for subsequent numbers up to three (formerly to four) (II, III, IIII). These numers placed after aymbols of higher numbers increase their value: as VI, six; VII, seven, etc.; XII, twelve; LIII, fifty-three; formerly CIIII, one hundred and four. Instead of the old IIII and VIIII for four and nine, an is now prefixed to V or X to decrease the value by one: thus, IV, four; IX, nine.

Thider come the kynge Vrien of gorre, that was a yonge knyght, and moche preised in armes, and with hym iiij C [four hundred] knyghtes. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 108. (b) In logic, a symbol of the particular affirmative proposition: derived from the second vowel of the Latin word affirmo, I assert. See

A doeth affirme, E doeth denigh, which are bothe unlversall:

I doeth affirme, G doeth denigh, which we particular call.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

versall:

I doeth affirme, G doeth denigh, which we particular call.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

(c) In chem., the symbol for iodine.—3. An abbreviation—(a) In dental formulæ, in zoöl, for incisor. (bt) Same as i. e. (c) See i. e., i. q.

I² (i), pron. and n.; poss. my or mine, obj. (dat. and acc.) me, pl. nom. we, poss. our or ours, obj. (dat. and acc.) us. [Also dial. I (pron. ē), a, ich; < ME. i, reduced form of (Northern) ik, assibilated (Southern) ich, uch, < AS. ic = OS. ic, ik, cc = OFries. ik = D. ik = MLG. LG. ik, ek = OHG. ih, MHG. G. ich = Icel. ek = Sw. jag = Dau. jeg = Goth. ik = W. i = L. ego (> It. io = Pg. cu = Sp. yo = Pr. eu, icu = OF. eo, jco, jo, mod. F. je = E. ego as a philosophical term: see ego) = Gr. iyb, iybv = Lith. asz = Lett. es = OBulg. azi, jazi = Russ. Pol. Bohem. ja = Skt. aham, prob. standing for *agam, I, conjectured to be compounded of a pronominal base a, with an enclitic particle *-gam, *-ga, Skt. -ha, Vedic -gha = Gr. -ye = Goth. -k in mi-k = AS. me-c, E. mc, Goth. thu-k = AS. the-c, E. thee, Goth. si-k, oneself. The first personal pronoun was declined in AS. as follows: sing. nom. ic, gen. min, dat. and instr. mē, acc. mē, older mee; pl. wē, gen. ūser, ūre, dat. and instr. ūs, acc. ūs, older ūsie; dual nom. wit (we two), gen. uncer, dat. and instr. une, older uncit; with similar forms in the other Teut. tongues. There are in AS. and E. four apparent stems, represented by I, me, wc, and us: see me, we, our, us.] I. pron. The nominative case of the pronoun of the first

person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

Mow i geten a grece that i gaynli knowe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 636.

But ik am oold: me liat not pley for age.

Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, 1, 13.

So pray I to my lordes all,
Now in min age, how so befalle,
Thot I mot atonden in their grace.

Gover, Conf. Amant., viil.

But here's the joy: my friend and I are one, Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

But as he grows he gathers much,
And learns the use of I, and me,
And finds "I am not what I see,
And other than the things I touch."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

[The pronoun may take (rarely) a qualifying adjective.

Poor I was alain when Baasianus died.
Shak., Tit. And., li. 3.]

I AM, a title of Jehovah (Ex. III. 14). The Hebrew word here rendered I AM is equivalent in meaning to Jehovah, and differs from it very slightly in form. In the margin of the revised version it is rendered "I will be," and some make it "I shall be," The word expresses absolute, and therefore unchanging and eternal, being.

II. n. 1. The pronoun I used as a substantive.—2. In metaph., the object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself as thinking feeling and willing the error.

thinking, feeling, and willing; the ego.

It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that desire, I that will, I that am conscious. The I, indeed, is only manifested in one or other of these special modes; but It is manifested in them all; they are only the phenomena of the I, and, therefore, the science conversant about the phenomena of mind is, most simply and unambiguously, asid to be conversant about the phenomena of the I or the Ego.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., ix.

I3† (ī), interj. An obsolete form of aye3.

Bayes. They do me the right, Sir, to approve of what I

Johns. I, I, they will clap, I warrant you.

Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i.

An occasional obsolete spelling of eye.

i⁴†, n. A. Skelton.

Skelton.

i5, i'. [< ME. i = Icel. i, reduced form of in: see in1, and cf. a3, reduced form of an, on, and a2, reduced form of an1.] A light form of in1: a8, "a worm i' the bud," Shak.

i-1. [ME. i-, y-, sometimes e-, a-, early ze-, < AS. ge- = OS. gi- = OFries. gi-, ge-, ie- = D. ge- = MLG. LG. ge- = OHG. ga-, gi-, ge- (ka-, ke-), MHG. gi-, ge-, G. ge- (extremely common) = Icel. g- (scarcely found except in glikr, mod. likr = AS. gelic, E. like², a.) = Goth. ga-: a general Teut. prefix, in some uses equiv. to L. con- (com-, co-, etc.) = Gr. \(\xi\)vv-, \(\xi\)vv-, together, with (see con-, syn-), but hardly of the same origin.] A prefix (often spelled y-, and sometimes e- and a-) common in Middle English, as in i-blent, i-cast, i-don, i-take, i-cleped, i-wis, etc. (also spelled y-blent, y-cast, y-don, etc.), but entirely lost in modern English, except as traces remain in y-wis, adv. (sometimes errotraces remain in y-wis, adv. (sometimes erroneously written I wis), and in y-clept and a few other archaic perfect-participle forms affected by Spenser and other poets, and in alike, along², among, enough, everywhere, handiwork, and a few other common words in which the syllable concerned is not now recognized as a syllable concerned is not now recognized as a prefix. This prefix was extremely common in Anglosaxon, being used with nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverba (having with these a collective or generalizing force, often so indefinite as not to be felt), but especially with verba(having with these a collective force often translatable by together or with, or a completive or translatable by together or with, or a completive or translatable by together or with, or a completive or translative from intransitive verba); in many instances it added nothing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed. In Anglo-Saxon many verbs, as in German all verbs, without this or another prefix in the finite forms, take it in the past participle.

craft (altered from hand-craft in imitation of handiwork), and (now spelled -y-) in ever-y-where. See these words, and compare i-1.

formed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = Gr. -o-, rarely -\(\ell\)-: see -o-.] The usual 'connecting vowel,' properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Latin, pound words taken or formed from the Latin, as in mult-i-form, cent-i-ped, cns-i-form, omn-i-potent, aur-i-ferous, bell-i-gerent, etc. In forming New Latin compounds, the vowel is regularly -i-, as scut-i-fera [< L. scutum (scuto-) + fera], even when the second element is Greek, as scut-i-phora [< L. scutum (scuto-), + Gr., &opos]; but in the latter case the vowel -o-, proper to Greek compounds, is often used, as scut-o-pterus [< L. scutum (scuto-) + Gr. nrepov]. Even when both elementa are Latin, the connective -o-ls sometimea used; but it is properly confined to Greek and other non-Latin compounds.

[L. -ia, Gr. -ia, being -i-, stem-vowel, + -a¹, nom. suffix of first declension: see -a¹.] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns (chiefly feminianon in Latin and Greek houns (einen feminine), many of them in English use, being -a¹ preceded by -i-, a stem-vowel, formative or euphonie, as in tib-ia, fasc-ia, milit-ia, man-ia, scor-ia, etc. When such forms are Anglicized, the termination becomes -y, as in family, from

Latin familia.

-ia². [L. -ia, Gr. -ia, being -i-, stem-vowel, + -a², nom. pl. suffix: see -a².] A termination in Latin and Greek nouns, many of them in English use, being -a² preceded by -i-, a stem-vowel familiary approximation of the processing agreement of the processing agreement of the statement of the processing agreement el, formative or euphonic, as in regal-ia, saturnal-ia, etc.

nal-ia, etc.
-iac, -iacal. See -ac.
Iache (i'a-kē), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. Ἰάχη, a nymph, companion of Proserpine; cf. iaχη, a cry, shout, a joyous sound, ⟨ iάχειν, cry, shout.] A genus of humming-birds of the family Trochilida, of which the type is the broad-billed hummer, I. latirostris, a Mexican species, occurring also in the United States. D. G. Elliot, 1879. Also called Circe

called Circe.

caned Circe.
iacint, n. See jacinth.
ial. A form of -al, being -al preceded by an original or euphonic vowel i-. See -al.
Ialtris (i-al'tris), n. [NL., ζ Gr. iάλλειν (verbal adj. iαλτός), send forth.] A genus of colubriform ophidians, related to Dromicus, but having ne clid text by the movillary box pobling. form ophidians, related to Dromicus, but having no solid teeth on the maxillary bone behind the long median one. The type is I. rultuosa of Hayti. E. D. Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1862, p. 73.

iamb (i'amb), n. [=F. iambe = Sp. yambo = Pg. It. jambo, < L. iambus: see iambus.] Same as iambus. [Rare.]

The license is sometimes carried so far as to add three short syllables to the last tamb.

Brande.

short syllables to the last tamb.

iambelegus (ī-am-bel'e-gus), n. [LL., ⟨ Gr. iaμβέλεγος, ⟨ iaμβος, iambus, + ελεγος, an elegiac poem: see iambus and elegy.] In anc. pros., an episynthetic meter consisting of an iambic colon followed by a dactylic penthemimeres (half an

iambic (i-am'bik), a. and n. [= F. iambique = Sp. yámbico = Pg. It. jambico, \langle LL. iambicus, \langle Gr. laµβικός, iambic, \langle laµβος, an iambus: see iambus.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the iambus; employing iambics: as, iambic meter; an iambic poet = 2. Consisting of an iambus or of bic poet.—2. Consisting of an iambus, or of iambics: as, an iambic foot; an iambic verse or poem. — lambic class (of feet). Same as diplasic or dou-ble class. See diplasic.

with verba (having with these a collective force often translatable by together or with, or a completive or transitive force, and hence much naed in the formation of transitive from intransitive verba); in many instances it added nothing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed. In Anglo-Saxon many verba, as in German all verba, without this or another prefix in the finite forms, take it in the past participle.

1-2. A form of the negative prefix in-3 before gn-in some words of Latin origin, as in ignoble, ignore, ignorant, etc.

1-1. [See i-1.] An apparent connective, but properly a prefix, in hand-i-work and hand-i-2063

Amongst us I name but two Iambical poets, Gabriel iapygid (î-ap'i-jid), n. A member of the family Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind. Meres (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 100). Iapygide.

iambically (ī-am'bi-kal-i), adv. In the manner of an iambic.

iambize (i-am'biz), v. t.; pret. and pp. iambized, ppr. iambizing. [$\langle Gr. ia\mu\beta i\xi ev, assail in iambies, lampoon, \langle ia\mu\beta o\xi, iambus, iambic verse, a lampoon: see iambus.] To satirize in iambic$ [Rare.]

Ismbic was the measure in which they used to iambize each other. Twining, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, i. § 6.

iambographer (i-am-bog'ra-fer), n. [⟨Gr. iaμ-βογράφος, a writer of iambies, ⟨iaμβος, iambus, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of iambie poetry. [Rare.]

Mont. I am au iambographer; now it is out.
Cata. For houour's sake, what's that?
Mont. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out
of Parnassus.
Shirley, Mald's Revenge, 1. 2.

iambographic (i-am-bö-graf'ik), a. [< Gr. laμ-βογράφος, a writer of iambies (see tambographer), +-ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the writing of iambies.—2. Accustomed to write iambie poetry. [Rare.]

The mellc and iambographic poets.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 378.

In mellc and iambographic poets.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 378.

iambus (i-am'bus), n.; pl. iambi (-bi). [⟨ L. iambus, ⟨ Gr. laμβος, an iambus, an iambic verse, an iambie poem, esp. a lampoon; so called, it is said, because first used by satiric writers; ⟨ iāπτεν, send or drive on, throw, assail with words.

■ L. jacere (iacerc), throw: see jactitate, jet1.] In pros., a foot of two syllables, the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented. The iambus of modern or accentnal versification consists of an unaccented syllabie followed by an accented one, without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the two syllables. Thus in English verse the words dight, didite, imit, didt' would all be treated as iambi, while on the principles of anclent procody the first of these words would be an iambus, but the second a spondee (an anapestic spondee, — 4), the third a trochee, and the last a pyrrhic. The iambus of Greek and Latin poetry (~ 4) is quantitative, and as the first syllable is short, and the second being long is equal to two shorts, the whole foot has a magnitude of three shorts (is trisemic). Also called iamb, iambic.

-ian. A form of -an, being -an preceded by an original or cuphonic vowel i-. See -an.

Ianthina (i-an'thi-nä), n. [NL., fem. of ianthinus, ⟨ Gr. lánθινος, violet-ceolored, ⟨ iov (* Fiov), violet (= L. vio-la, violet), + åνθος, a flower.] 1. The representative genus of the family Ianthinide; the oceanic violet-snails. One of the best-known species is I. fragilis. They are found floating in



Violet-snail (lanthina fragilis). a, float; b, eggs; c, gills;
d, tentacles.

shoals on the open seas of warm latitudes, buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot, and are often cast ashore in vast numbers during storms. The animal when irritated pours out a violet secretion, serving to some extent for concealment, like the ink of the cuttlefish.

2. [l. e.] A violet-snail.

Ianthinidæ (i-an-thin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \landalanthina + -ide.] A family of oceanic gastropods, having a small foot, the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float, which buoys the animal in the water, and unwhich buoys the animal in the water, and under which the eggs are received; the violetsnails. The shell is thu and violet-colored, with a twisted pillar, 4-sided aperture, and waved outer lip giving passage to exposed gills. The head is large, obtuse, and protruded beyond the mouth, with a short probosels and blidd tentacles. The radula is without central teeth, but has many long, curved, pen-like teeth on the sides. The remarkable appendage or float is several times as long as the body. There was formerly much question as to the position of the family, which has even been classed with the Heteropoda.

[Lapetus (1-ap'e-tus), n. [L., ⟨ Gr. 'Ιαπετός, in

Iapetus (i-ap'e-tus), n. [L., ζ Gr. 'Ιαπετός, in myth. a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.]
 1. In

myth. a Titan, son of Uranus and Ge.] 1. In astron, the eighth or outermost, formerly called the fifth, of the satellites of Saturn.—2. In entom, a genus of homopterous insects, of the family Fulgoridæ. Stål, 1863.

Iapygian (i-a-pij'i-an), a. and n. [< I. Iapygia, Gr. Ἰαπυγία, L. Iapygia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, so called by the Greeks, corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia, anciently also called Messapia and Calabria, and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia.

whole of Apulia.

II. n. One of the ancient Italic race inhabitple of be^1 .

II. n. One of the ancient Italic race inhabitple of be^1 .

Iberian (i-bē'ri-an), a. and a. [\langle L. Iberia, Hiberia, \langle Gr. ' $1\beta\eta\rho ia$, the ancient Greek name

Tapygidae. Iapygidae. appendages along the under side of the body

lapyx (ī-ā'piks), n. [NL., < L. Iapyx, < Gr. 'lāπυξ' (-υγ-), the northwest or rather westnorthwest wind, pl. a river in Italy, also Iapyx, the son of Dædalus, the mythical progenitor</p> (eponym) of the lapyges, L. lapyges, Gr. laπν/ες, a people of southern Italy.] The representative genus of insects of the family lapygidæ. There are several eyeless species. It solifugus is one of southern Europe, of pale coler, sbout half an inch long; I. gigas of Cyprus is twice as long. A United States species is I. subterraneus, found under stones near the Mammeth Cave in Kentucky.

iarfine, n. [Ir., \(iar, \) after, + fine, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish elevatory for this property.

Intrine, n. [17., ⟨ tar, atter, τ jine, taminy, tribe.] One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. See geilfine.

-iasis. [NL., ⟨ L. -iasis, ⟨ Gr. -iāσις, as in ἐλεφαντίασις, elephantiasis, φθειρίασις, phthiriasis, etc., from verbs in -áειν, contr. -āν, the -ι- being of the stem, or euphonic.] A termination of New Latin names of diseases, as elephantiasis, phthiriasis, psoriasis, hypochondriasis. Also -asis. iaspt, n. See jasp, jasper. Spenser.

Iassidæ, Iassus. See Jassidæ, Jassus.

Iastian (ī-as'ti-au), n. [Gr. Ἰάστιος, Ionic, ⟨ Ἰάς, Ionic: see Ionie.] Same as Ionian.

iatraliptict (ī-ā-tra-lip'tik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτρα-λείπτης, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like (ἡ laτραλειπτική, se. τίχνη, such practice), ⟨ laτρός, a physician, + ἀλείπτης, an anointer, ⟨ αλείφειν, anoint.] Curing by ointmed, same as epidermic method (which see, under epidermic).

iatric (ī-at'rik). a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [⟨ Gr. laτοικός, ⟨ laτοός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [[Gr. laτοικός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [[Gr. laτοικός, a latric (ī-at'rik), a. [[Gr. latric [Gr.

mae, iatric (i-at'rik), a. [⟨Gr. laτρικός, ⟨laτρός, a physician, ⟨ lāσθαι, eure, heal.] Relating to medicine or physicians. iatrical (i-at'ri-kal), a. [⟨iatric + -al.] Same

as iatric.

iatrochemical (ī-ā-trō-kem'i-kal), a. [ζ Gr. iaτρός, a physician, + E. chemical.] Of or pertaining to the chemical theory of medicine: applied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which, progressive in its tendencies, applied with a certain exclusiveness and extravagance chemical doctrines to the explana-

tion of physiological and pathological phenomena: opposed to *iatrophysical*.

iatrochemist (ī-ā-trō-kem'ist), n. [⟨Gr. iaτρός, a physician, + E. ehemist: cf. iatromathematician.] A member of the iatrochemical school. iatroliptict, iatroleptict, a. Erroneous forms of iatraliptie.

iatrology (i-ā-trol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. ἰατρολογία, the study of medicine, ⟨ ἰατρός, a physician, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγεω, speak: see -ology.] A treatise on medicine or on physicians; also, the science of medicine.

iatromathematical (ī-ā-trō-math-ē-mat'i-kal), a. [ζGr. iaτρός, a physician, + E. mathematical. See iatromathematician.] Same as iatrophysical.

Some intromathematical professors are too superstitious, a my judgment.

Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 276. in my judgment.

iatromathematician (ī-ā-trō-math"ē-mā-tish'an), n. [ζ Gr. ἰατρός, a physician, + E. mathematician, after Gr. ἰατρομαθηματικοί, pl., those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, $\langle ia\tau\rho\delta\varsigma$, a physician, $+ \mu a\theta η \mu a\tau \iota \kappa \delta\varsigma$, a mathematician.] A member of the iatrophysical school.

atromechanical (ī-ā-trō-mē-kan'i-kal), a. [ζ Gr. iaτρός, a physician, + E. mechanical.] Same as iatrophysical.

iatrophysical (i-ā-trō-fiz'i-kal), a. [ζ Gr. laτρός, a physician, + E. physical.] A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in It aly in the seventeenth century. They sought to explain the functions of the body and the application of remedles by statical and hydraulic laws, and were esger students of anatomy, since it was only by accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematical and dynamical principles.

ib. An abbreviation of *ibidem*.

thet, An obsolete form of *been*¹, past participle

ing a cross-section resembling the letter I. bent. An obsolete form of been1, past partici-

of Spain, ("Ιβηρες, L. Iberes, Hiberes, sometimes of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France: as, the Iberian peninsula.

Roving the Celtick and *Iberian* fields. *Milton*, Comus, 1. 60.

2. Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia; specifically, in *art*, noting the productions of the earlier races of the Spanish peninsula, which show no trace of Roman influence

II. n. 1. One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain. The Basques are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians.—2. The language of the ancient Iberians, of which modern Basque is supposed to be the epresentative

Therian (1-be'ri-an), a. [< L. Iberia, Hiberia, < Iberea, Hiberea, Gr. Ίβηρες, the ancient inhabitants of the region now called Georgia.] Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcau-

From . . . Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark *Iberian* dales. *Milton*, P. R., Ili. 318.

Iberideæ (ī-bē-rid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Iberis (-id-) + -ew.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus Iberis, now referred to the tribe

(-id-) + -ee.] Atribe of cruciferous plants, typified by the genus Iberis, now referred to the tribe Thlaspideæ.

Iberis (ī-bē'ris), n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. iβπρία, a kind of pepperwort, prob. ⟨ 'Ιβπρία, Iberia, Spain, as its place of growth.] A genus of cruciferous plants, consisting of anuual, perennial, and shrubby species, distinguished by having the two outer petals larger than the others. About 20 species are known, mostly natives of the Mediterraneau region and of the East. Several species are cultivated in gardens, under the name of candytuft, is found growing wild in the south of England. The root, stems, and leaves possess medicinal properties, but the seeds are most efficacious. It is said to have been used by the ancients in cases of rheumatism, gout, and other diseases. I. umbellata is the purple candytuft. Iberia, Spain, + -ite².] A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo. ibex (i'beks), n. [⟨ L. ibex, a kind of goat, the chamois.] 1. A wild goat, the bouquetin, steinbok, or other species of the genus Ibex. There are several different species, inhabiting mountain-ranges of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the best known of which, and the one to which the name was originally given, is the steinbok or bouquetin of the Alps and Apennines, Capra ibex or Ibex ibex. The male is about 4½ feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders; It sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds. The color is brownish- or reddishgray in summer, and gray in winter. The horns are very large (sometimes 3 feet along the curve), closely spproxi-





Alpine Ibex or Steinbok (Capra ibex).

msted at the base, diverging regularly to the tip, curved sharply backward and outward, and longitudinally ridged on each side, the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes. It has a short dark beard, and the ears and tall are partly white. The female is smaller, of a gray color, and its horns are shorter and more like those of the domestic goat. The kids are gray. The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species, Pex pyrenica; its borns are more divergent for some distance and then incurved at the tip, presenting

when viewed together from the front a resemblance to a lyre; each horn is compressed, and keeled in front. See agagrus.

2. [cap.] A genus of ibexes, or a subgenus of Capra.

of Capra.

ibid. An abbreviation of ibidem.

Ibidæ (i'bi-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Ibididæ. iibidem (i-bi'dem), adv. [L., in the same place,

ibi, there (\lambda i-, pronominal root as in i-s, that,
he (see he1), +-bi, dat, or locative ending as in
ti-bi: see bi-1, be-1, by1), +-dem, a demonstrative
suffix as in i-dem, the same, etc.] In the same
place; at the place or in the book already mentioned: used in order to avoid the repetition
of references. Commonly abbreviated to ibid.
or ib.

Ibides (ī'bi-dēz), n. pl. [L., pl. of *Ibis*, q. v.] A scries of altricial grallatorial birds, a suborder of *Herodiones* or *Pelargomorphæ*, corresponding to the *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families *Ibididæ* and *Platines* and accomposed of the two families are ability. sponding to the Hemiglottides of Nitzsch, and composed of the two families Ibidida and Plataleidae, or the ibises and spoonbills. They have a sebizorhinal skull, with produced and recurved mandibular angle; a sternum double-notched on each side; the carotida double; two normal intestinal cæca; an extremely small tongue; au amblens muscle; a tufted oilgland; no pulviplumes; tarsi reticulate (rarely scutellate); the hallux not completely insistent; the middle claw scarcely or not at all pectinate; and the sides of the upper mandible deeply grooved for its whole length. The Ibides are one of three series of Herodiones, the others being the Herodii proper, or herons, and the Ciconiæ, or storks. The genera and species are numerous. Also Ibidides.

Ibididæ (i-bid'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Ibis (Ibid-) + -idæ.] One of two families of Ibides, of the order Herodiones; the ibises. They have a long, alender, subcylindric, and decurved bill, deeply grooved on the sides of the upper mandible, and resembling a curlew's. There are about 24 species, differing much in minor detalls of structure, so that they have been made types of almost as many genera. See this. Also Ibides.

Ibidides (i-bid'i-dēz), n. pl. Same as Ibides. ibidine (i'bi-din), a. [< L. ibis (ibid-) + -ine².] Having the character of an ibis; of or pertaining to the Ibides. Eneye. Brit., III. 713.

Ibidorhynchus [i*bi-dō-ring kus), n. [NL., < Gr. iβic, (iβid-), ibis, + βίγχος, bill.] A notable genus of curlews, of the family Scolopacidæ: so called from the likeness of the bill to that of an ibis. I, struthersi of Asia is the only species. G. R. Gray, 1844. Originally written Ibidorhyncha. N. A. Vigors, 1831.

Gray, 1844. Originally written Ibidorhyncha. N. A. Vigors, 1831.

ibigau, ibijau (ib'i-gou, -jou), n. The native name of the earth-eater, giant night-jar, or grand goatsucker of South America, Nyctibius and the family Cambridge a bind of the family Cambridge. grandis, a bird of the family Caprimulgida. See

Syetibius.

The termination of abstract nouns in -ible, as in ibility. The termination of abstract nouns formed in -ity from adjectives in -ible, as in credibility, legibility, etc., from credible, legible, etc. It is properly the double suffix -bility, with a preceding original or euphonic vowel i-. Com-

a preceding original or euphonic vowel i-. Compare -ability, and see -bility.
ibis (i'bis), n. [= F. Sp. Pg. ibis = It. ibi, < L. ibis, < Gr. l\(\beta \)c, ibis; of Egyptian origin.] 1.

A bird of the family \(Ibididw\), or of the genus \(Ibis\) in a wide sense. There are about 24 species, of numerous modern genera, chiefly inhabitants of the lakes and awamps of the warmer parts of the globe. They resemble herons, storks, and other large altricial grallatorial birds. They feed on fish, reptiles, and other animals, chiefly aquatic, nest on the ground or in trees or bnahes, lay a few eggs of a uniform color, and rear their young in the nest. The most notable species, and the one to which the name ibis appears originally to have been given, la the sacred lbls of Egypt and other parts of Africa (Ibis religiosa), an object of veneration among the old Egyptians,



Sacred 1bis of Egypt (Ibis religiosa).

frequently mummified after death, and represented in pic-tographs upon their monuments. It is about 2 feet long; the plumage is white and black; the naked head, bill, and feet are black. The glossy, bay, or black his (lbis falcinellus, Falcinellus igneus, Plegadia falcinellus, etc.)

is the most nearly cosmopolitan species, inhabiting chiefly the old world, but straying to North America, and reaching cold-temperate latitudes in both hemispheres. It is Iridescent with green and black, varied by opaque dark-chestnut tints. The white-faced glossy lbis, Ibis guarauna, is a related species abundant in warm parts of America, and found in the southwestern United States. The white lbis, Eudocinus allus, inhabits the southern United States, where it is known as the Spanish curlew. The plumage of the adult is pure white, with black-tipped wings. A splendid species of tropleal and subtropleal America is the scarlet lbis, Eudocinus ruber, which when adult is scarlet, with black-tipped wings. Many of the other species present equally notable characters, as the Australian strawnecked lbis (Geronticus or Carphbits spinicollis), the African (Geronticus (Nipponia) nippon), etc.

2. [cap.] [NL.] The leading genus of the family Ibididæ, formerly more thau coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to vari-

Ibididæ, formerly more thau coextensive with the family, but successively restricted to various generic types of ibises. Its current usea are now for that group which the sacred ibis typifies, and for that of which the scarlet libis is the type. Modern genera which have been detached from the old genus Ibis are Falcinellus of Bechstein, Geronticus, Eudocimus, Harphprion, Theristicus, Phimosus, Cercitis of Wagler, Threskiornis of G. R. Gray, Pseudibis of Hodgson, Hagedashia of Bonaparte, Leucibis, Carphibis, Lophotibis, Comatibis, Molypbdophanus, Bostrychia, Nipponia of Reichenbach, and others.

3. Some bird like an ibis, or supposed to be an ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See Tanta-

ibis, as a wood-ibis or wood-stork. See Tanta-

the order Thoracica and family Pollicipedida.
It is related to Scalpellum; in both genera some species are discours, while others present the unique combination of males with hermaphrodites.

Iblees, n. See Eblis.
Iblidæ (ib'li-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Ibla + -idæ.]
A family of cirripeds, named from the genus
Ibla. Originally written Ibladæ. W. E. Leach, Originally written Iblada.

Thycter (i-bik'ter), n. [NL., ζ Gr. iβνκτήρ, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song.] A South American genus of vulturine hawks, of the subfamily Polyborinæ, family Falconidæ, having the nostrils circular, the head partly denuded, the



tail normal, and the coloration chiefly black. It is related to Daptrius, Milvago, Senex, and Phalcobænus. The type is the so-called gallinaceous eagle, Falco aquitinus, now called Byster americanus, which is black, with white abdomen and thighs, eyes and bare parts of head red, and blue cere; its length is about 19½ inches. (Vieillot, Analyse d'une Nouvelle Ornith. (1816), p. 22.) Gymnops is a synonym. Also written Ibicter. Kaup, 1845.

-ic. [Formerly -ick, -ik, often -ique, < ME. -ik; -ic. [Formerly -ick, -ik, often -ique, < ME. -ik; - Dan. Sw. -isk), < L. -icus = Gr. -1800, a term. consisting of the stem-vowel -i (original or supplied: see -i-2) + formative -co = Gr. **No.**

plied: see -i-2) + formative -co- = Gr. κ_0 , + nom. ending -s = Gr. -i; = Goth. -a-gs = AS. -ig, E.-y¹, q. v.] 1. An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin, very common in adjectives taken from Latin or Greek, as in public, metallic, etc., and also much used in modern metallic, etc., and also much used in modern formations, as artistic, electric, etc. Such words, derived from or modeled npon Latin or Greek adjectives, may be also or exclusively nouns, as public, mystic, logic, music. In Middle English this termination was naully written-ik or -ike; and from an early period down to the nineteenth century the form -ick (classick, critick, musick, ethicks, mathematicks, etc.) was used, some dictionaries retaining it till about 1840.

2. In chem., a suffix denoting a higher state of oxidation than the termination -ous, as ferric hydrate, distinguished from ferrous hydrate, phosphoric anhydrid, distinguished from phosphorous anhydrid, etc.

Icacina (I-kā-sī'nā), n. [NL., prob. dim. of

phorous annydrid, etc.

Icacina (i-kā-sī'nā), n. [NL., prob. dim. of Sp. icaco.] A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the natural order Olacineæ, type of the tribe Icacineæ. They have a 5-cleft or 5-parted calyx; 5 hypogynous valvate petals; 5 stamens with filiform filaments, alternate with the petals,

and inserted on a hypogynous disk; and a 1-celled, 2-seeded ovary. They are evergreen shrubs, with ascending or climbing branches and smooth leaves. Three or four species only are known, natives of tropical Africa.

Icacinaceæ (î-kas-i-nā 'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Icacina + -acce.] An order of plants, the genera of which are now referred to the Olacinew, tribe Icacineæ. See Icacineæ.

Icacineæ (î-kā-sin'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Icacina + -ew.] A tribe of plants of the natural order Olacineæ, typified by the genus Icacina. The members are evergreen trees and shrubs, and are not known to be of any special use. They are natives of the tropical and subtropical regions of the old world.

icaco (i-kak'ō), n. [Sp. Amer.] The cocoaplum, Chrysobalanus Icaco, a native of Florida and the West Indies. It is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with fruit about the size of a plum, which is white, yellow, red, or purple in color. It forms a favorite conserve in the Spanish West Indian colonies.

-ical. [\(\text{L} \text{L} \text{-ic-al-is}\), more common in NL.: see -ic and -al.] A compound adjective termination, usually equivalent to the simple -ic, as hysteric, hysterical, but often slightly differentiated, as in comic, comic-al, historic, historic-al, politic, political. When the form in ic is nsed chiefly or exclusively as a noun (either in singular or in plural form), the adjective is regularly in ic-al: as, critic, critical, masic, music-al, logic logic-al, politics, political, etc. Adverbs formed from adjectives regularly ending in -ic, but which may have -ical, regularly take -al-before -ly: as, graphic, graphic-al-ly: intrinsic, intrinsical-ly. See -ic and -al.

Icarian (i-kā'ri-an), a. and n. [\(\text{L} \text{L} \text{L} \text{L} \text{Carius}, Gr. 'Ikápios, pertaining to Icarus (L. Icarius, Gr. 'Ikápios, pertaining to Icarus (L. Icaria, Gr.

-ic and -al.

Icarian (ī-kā'ri-an), a. and n. [ζ L. Icarius, Gr. Ἰκάριος, pertaining to Icarus (L. Icariu, Gr. Ἰκαρια, Icaria), ζ Ἰκαρος, Icarus in Greek legend, a son of Dædalus: see def.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, to escape the wrath of Minos, is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened on with wax. In defiance of his father's warning, he flew too high; the sun melted the wax, and he fell into the Egean sea, between the Cyclades and Carla, hence known as the Icarian sea; hence applied to any foolhardy or presumptuous exploit or enterprise.

High-bred thoughts diadain to take their flight, But on th' *Icarian* wings of babbling fame. Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

2. (a) Relating to Icarus or Icaria, now Nikaria, an island in the Icarian sea, near Samos. (b) Of or relating to Icaria, a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelicus, noted as the home of Thespis, the reputed founder of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birth-place of the draws and as the valle of Discovers. of Greek tragedy, and as the traditional birdi-place of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica.—3. Pertaining or relating to learia, an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed, described in the work "Voyage to Icaria" (Voyage en Icarie), publish-ed by the French communist Étienne Cabet in 1840, portaining or relating to the principles ed by the French communist Entenne Cabet in 1840; pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work. An Icarla was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in Illinois (after a failure in Texas in 1848), which, after some dissensiona and divisiona, was removed to Adama county, Iowa, in 1857. Another community was established in Sonoma county, California, in 1881, under the name of Icaria-Speranza. Their number has always been small.

The Icarian system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy. The president, elected for a year, is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority.

Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Icaria. - 2. A follower of the communist Cabet; a settler in an Icarian commune.

The Icarians reject Christianity; but they have adopted the communistic idea as their religion. This any one will see who speaks with them. But devotion to this idea has supported them under the most deplorable poverty and long-continued hardship for twenty years.

Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

Icarianism (i-kā'ri-an-izm), n. [< Icarian + -ism.] The communistic system described by Étienne Cabet as existing in Icaria (see Icarian, a., 3), and advocated by him.

The apostlea of Icarianism ahould like Christ, whose principles they were only carrying out, convert the world by teaching, preaching, writing, discussing, perauading, and by setting good examples.

R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 50.

icaryt, n. [< Russ. ikra, dial. ikro (= Pol. Serv. OBulg. ikra = Bohem. jikra = Lith. ikrai = Lett. ikra = Hung. ikra), roe, caviar.] Caviar. Of the Roea of these foure kinds they make very great store of *Icary* or Caucary. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

icchet, v. i. An obsolete spellingof itch. Chaucer.

icchet, v. i. An obsolete spelling of itch. Chaucer. iccle, n. See ickle¹.
ice (is), n. [Now spelled with c as if of F. origin (see-cc²), but prop., as often in early mod. E., with s, isc, \(\text{ME.} isc, is, ys, \(\text{AS.} is (= \text{OFries.} is = \text{D.} ijs = \text{MLG.} is = \text{OHG.} MHG. is, G. cis = \text{Icel.} iss = \text{Sw.} is = \text{Dan.} is = \text{Goth.} "cis (not recorded), ice. The form suggests a connection with iron, AS. isen, isern = \text{Goth.} ci-

sarn; but evidence is lacking: see iron.] 1.

The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about of vision bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision begins to find the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision begins to find the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water with about of vision in the specific gravity of tee is nearly 0.92, and hence it floats on the water of processes of nearly 0.92, and hence it The solid form of water, produced by freezing. It is a brittle, transparent solid, with a refractive index of 1.3. Water, under ordinary conditions, begins to freeze at 32° F. (0° C.), and in freezing expands by about it is confined. The specific gravity of the law is to fit a bulk, exerting a great force against any surface by which it is confined. The specific gravity of the innearly 0.92, and hence it fleats on the water with about in a lowered 0.0075° C. for every atmosphere of pressure. Freezing is retarded by substances in solution; thus, seawater freezes at about 27° F. (-3° C.). The is produced in unlimited quantities by the processes of nature in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of various kinds. See ice-machine.

His wiff walked him with, with a longe gode . . . Barfote on the bare ijs that the blod follwed. . . . Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 436. 1 finde no peace and yet mie warre is done.

1 finde no peace and yet mie warre is done,
I feare and hope, and burne and freese like ise.

Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

The cold brook,
Candied with ice. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

The high recks which sorround the snug little bathing cove made the water as cold as ice.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i. ice-belt (is'belt), n. Same as ice-foot.

2. Same as icing.—3. A frozen confection consisting (a) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (b) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (waterice).—Anchor ice. See anchor-ice.—Block ice, ice cut or made artificially in blocks, for commercial and domes-

The cost of producing clear block ice in this country. Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781.

100 age, the period, more generally designated as the glacial epoch (see glacial), during which there was a much more extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. It is generally supposed that the glacial epoch occurred in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been numerons repetitions of this condition.

—Ice system, a system of glaciers radiating from one common center or ice-cap: a term used by some geologists to distinguish regions where the glaciation has diverged from several independent centers from those where it has all moved in one direction, and in the main independently of the topographical features of the country. Under such direcupstances. Wales. Scotland. and Scan-

Under such circumstances, Wales, Scottand, and Scandinavia must have had their own ice-systems.

Eonney, Abstract of Proc. Geof. Soc. of London, [Seasion 1875-76.]

Inland ice. See *ice-cap*, 1.—Sailing ice, ice loosened from a pack, and scattered by the wind.—To break the ice. See *break*.—Young ice, in arctic regions, ice recently formed, in contradistinction to that which has been formed in a previous winter.

cd in a previous winter.

The winter flocs seemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the young ice, steadily forming, was from four to six inches in thickness.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 123.

ice (īs), r. t.; pret. and pp. iced, ppr. icing. [=
MD. ijsen, D. ijzen = MLG. isen, break ice, =
OHG. īsēn, MHG. īsen, G. eisen, ice, freeze, =
Icel. īsa, freeze, = Dan. ise = Sw. isa, ice; cf.
Dan. isne, chill, run cold; from the noun.] 1.
To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.

'Tis chrystal, friend, ic'd in the frozen sea.

P. Flotcher, Piscatory Eciogues, v. 11.

This sight hath stiffen'd all my operant powers,

Ic'd all my blood, bennmb'd my motion quite.

Webster, Applies and Virginia, v. 3.

2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preservo in ice, -3. To cover with concreted sugar; frost.

frost.
-ice. [\langle ME. -ice, -ise, -is, \langle OF. F. -ice = Sp. -icio, m., -icia, f., = Pg. -iço, m., -iça, f., -ice, -ise, m. and f., = It. -izio, m., -izia, f., \langle L. -i-tiu-s, m., -i-ti-a, f., -i-tiu-m, n.: see -ce³.] A particular form (including the stem-vowel -i-) of the termination -ce, of Latin origin, as in avarice, justice, malice, notice, service, novice, etc.; also in words of later formation as in avarice. In practice the termination -ce is not a service of the service of formation, as in cowardice. In practice the termination is historically a feminine form of -ic. ice-anchor (is ang kor), n. Naut., an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.

The ordinary ice-anchor was a large iron hook beut nearly at a right angle, with a point to be inserted in a hele in the ice. Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155.

ice-apron (îs'ā"prun), n. An ice-breaker or



Portion of Bridge over the Yssel, Holland, showing ice-aprons

starling placed on the up-stream side of a bridgepier to protect it from moving ice.

spine, etc.

ice-banner (is'ban'er), u. See ice-feathers. ice-beam (is'bēm), n. Naut., a plank or beam used to strengthen the stem and bows of ships when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.

ice-bearer (is'bar'er), n. In physics, a cryopho-

On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning cliffs and rock-covered *ice-belt* that we had left greeted us.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 96.

iceberg (is'berg), n. [= D. ijsberg = G. eisberg; adapted from Seand., Sw. Norw. isberg=Dan.isbjerg, lit. 'ice-hill': see ice and berg2 (berg2 in E. is due to the compound ice-berg).] An elcvated floating mass of ice detached from a glavated floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the glacier dewnward canses it to protrinde into the sea, by which it is in part supported until the weight becomes so great that more or less of it breaks off, often with great noise and commotion of the sea. This process is called calving. The portion detached from the glacier floats about, driven by winds and currents, and is an iceberg. This is the mode of formation of the best-known bergs—those which often encumber a part of the North Atlantic in spring and early summer, having come down from the ice-ciad ranges and high plateans of Greenfand. The more or less completely frozen surface of the water in the northern polar region is known as pack-ice, or simply pack, floe-ice, foe, and floe-berg. (See floe and floe-berg.) In regard to the icebergs of the Southern Ocean, it is not known with certainty whether they are all glacier-born, or whether they are not in large part the result of the direct freezing of the sea-water.

ice-bird (is' berd), n. The little auk or sea-dove, Mergulus alle, or Alle nigricans. See cut under dovekic.

ice-blink (īs'blingk), n. A peculiar appearance in the air caused by the reflection of light ice-claw (īs'klā), n. An appliance for graphent line blocks of ince from the surface of an ice-pack or floating mass of ice, or from land covered with snow. By it the presence of ice may often be recognized at a distance of 20 miles or more.

An ice-blink all along the herizon to leeward, indicating the aituation of the pack.

R. M'Cormick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 272.

ice-boat (īs'bōt), n. 1. A strong boat, propelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.—2. A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Two of the



runners are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extend-ing across the frame at the point of its greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the atern and serves as a rudder.

ice-bone (īs'bon), n. One of the numerous va-

riants of aitchbone.
ice-bound (is'bound), a. Obstructed by ice;
frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so

Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam. Gray, Progress of Poesy.

ice-calorimeter (īs'kal-ō-rim"e-ter), n. See

calorimeter.

ice-canoe (is'ka-no"), n. A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that

broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.

ice-cap (is'kap), n. 1. A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the arctic regions. The centinuous covering with snew and névé of the higher and isrger part of Greenland is sometimes called the ice-cap, but more generally the inland ice.

A decided ice-cap was observed above the land at Newman Bay, also one inabore of Cape Britannia, far away towards the north-east.

Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sca, II. 72.

2. In therap., a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.
ice-chair (is'char), n. A chair set on runners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.
ice-chest (is'chest), n. A form of domestic ice-chest having apartments for the ice and the

chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigera-

tor. E. H. Knight.

ice-chisel (is'chiz"el), n. An implement used, especially by anglers in ice-fishing, for cutting holes in ice. See ice-auger.

The ice-chisel, . . . called by the Eskimos too'-oke. Science, IV. 82.

pling blocks of ice.
ice-closet (is 'kloz"et), n.

ice-closet (is 'kloz "et), n. A large refrigerator, or a small room for cold storage. ice-cold (is 'kôld), a. [< ME. "iscold, < AS. is-ceald (= D. ijs-koud = G. ciskalt = Dan. iskold, Sw. iskall), < is, ice, + ceald, cold.] 1. Cold as ice; extremely cold.—2. In pathol., experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the patient to that which would be produced by the application of i

produced by the application of ice. Dunglison.
ice-cream (is'krēm'), n. [Strictly iced cream.]
A confection made by congealing variously
flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.

Ice-claw

The Deacon, not being in the habit of taking his neurishment in the congealed state, had treated the ice-cream as a pudding of a rare species.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

Ice-cream fork, a small table-fork, broad and with short tines, for eating ice-cream.—Ice-cream freezer, an apparatus for making ice-cream, consisting of a can or metalic vessel plunged in a tub or cylindrical easing filled with broken ice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirred or whirled about by means of a dasher, or by rotation.—Rock ice-cream. Same as grantic, 2.

ice-crusher (īs'krush"er), n. A device for

grinding or crushing ice.

iced (ist), p. a. 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice; frozen.—2. Cooled with ice; very cold: as, iced tea; iced wine.—3. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, iced cake.—4. In bot, covered with particles like icieles. ice-drift (is'drift), n. Masses of loose or float-

ing ice.

The strait was already filled with ice-drift.

Motley, United Netherlands, III. 557.

frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an ice-bound ship; ice-bound coasts.

ice-box (īs'boks), n. 1. An ice-chest; a small refrigerator.—2. The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice. ice-breaker (īs'brā'kèr), n. 1. A structure of masoury or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.—2. An ice-boat for



sists of an inclined plane in the ferm of a spiral. In the weil of the spiral is an upright shaft having radial arms; as the shaft revolves these engage the blocks of ice, and push them up the spiral incline to the ice-house.

ice-escape (is'es-kāp"), n. An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons

who have broken through the ice.

A number of siedge-chairs and an ice-escape were conveyed to the place of anusement.

Illus. London News, Jan. 9, 1864.

ice-fall (is'fâl), n. 1. The disledgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.

Icel. An abbreviation of Icelandic.

Iceland (is'fâl), n. [Also Island; abbr. of Iceland dog, q. v.] An Iceland dog.

And then the ice-fall with its ringing, rumbling, crashing rear, and the heavy, explosionlike voice of the final plunge, fellewed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.

New York Independent, April 22, 1862.

2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain. . . . Motioniess torrents! slient cataracts! Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chameuni.

ice-feathers (īs'fefh'erz), n. pl. Peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice, occasionally seen on and near the summits of high mountains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptional conditions of the weather the surface at times becomes cevered with a considerable thickness of ice, parts of which assume a mere or less distinctly marked feathery appearance. This feathery incrustation manifests itself especially on the edges of rocks, buildings, and projections of all kinds, from which clongated masses of crystals sometimes project with slight fan-like divergence for a distance of two or three feet, pointing in the direction from which the wind was blowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon has been called frost-feathers, frostwork, and incevork; and those who have observed it as exhibited on Lassen's Peak in California have named it ice-banner. ice-fern (īs'forn), n. A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

windows by the freezing of insensible moisture.

Fine as ice-ferns on January panes.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

ice-field (is'feld), n. A great sheet or flee of ice, at times so extensive in arctic seas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.

The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excitement to us. The roar and crash of the ice-fields could be heard a great distance.

E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddies, p. 229.

ice-fishing (is'fish"ing), n. The act or method of fishing through heles cut in the ice, usually with heek and line. The most common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tilt-See tilter

up. See titter.
ice-float (is'flōt), n. Same as ice-floe.
ice-floe (is'flō), n. [= Dan.isflage, isflag = Norw.
isflak, isflake, isflok = Sw. isflake, \(\) is, ice, +
flage, Norw. flake, floe: see ice and flake¹, flaw¹,
floe.] A large sheet of floating ice.
ice-foot (is'fnt), n. A belt of ice, in northern
seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of
the antumn snowfall, which becomes converted
into ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus
forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sea

ice-ancher.

ice-house (is'hous), n. [= Dan. ishus; as icc + house!.] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usually incloses a pit or well, which has a drain to carry off the water resulting from the meiting of the ice. A year's supply of ice for private use is often kept in a small ice-house constructed on this principle, sometimes partiy or wholly underground. Ice-houses for supplying the trade in ice are commonly placed close to a lake or stream, and fitted with elevators and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but ices properly, applied to celd-storage rooms and large refrigerators.

Cansidering at hew little expense and trouble an ice-

Considering at hew little expense and trouble an ice-house can be constructed, it is surprising that any respect-able habitation in the country should not have one at-tached to it.

Ure, Dict., II. 878.

Our water-degs and Islands here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Draylon, Mooncalf.

Iceland crystal. See crystal.
Iceland curt (is'land ker). Same as Iceland dog. Erroneously, Isling cur.

Hang heir like hemp, or like the Isling curs;
For never powder, not the crisping iren,
Shall touch these dangling locks.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Iceland dogt (is'land dog). [Also Iseland (Island, Isling) dog (or cur), also simply Iceland (Island, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or supposed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.

Pish for thee, Iceland dog! theu prick-eared cur of Ice-and Shak., Hen.V., ii. 1.

Shak., Hen.V., ii. 1.

Use and custome hath intertained other degree of an eutlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse: I meane Iseland degges, curled and rough ail over, which by reason of the length of their heare make showe neither of face ner of body. And yet these curres forsoothe, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roome of the spanieli gentie or comferter.

A. Fleming, tr. of Caius on English Degs (1576). (Nares.)

Icelander (is'lan-dèr), n. [= Dan. Islander, Sw. Isländer (icel. Islandingr); as Iceland (\$\lambda\$ ME. Island, Island, \$\lambda\$ Icel. Island (Sw. and Dan. Island = D. Ijsland = G. Island), \$\lambda\$ iss, ice, + land, land: so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the polar ice which filled the fierds) + -er1.] A native or an inhabitant of Iceland.

Iceland falcon, gull. See falcon, gull.
Icelandic (is-lan'dik), a. and n. [< NL. Islandicus; the analogical E. form would be *Ice-

dicus; the analogical E. form would be *Icelandish = Icel. Islenzkr = Sw. Dan. Islandsk.]

I. a. Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.

II. n. The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the eldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic family of languages. In its older form, called Old Norse, it stands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech as first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish are the modern centinental forms. Medern Icelandic dates from the Refermation; it preserves in great part the external form of the Old Icelandic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary. Many important historical, poetical, theological, and other works have been written in Icelandic, from the tenth century to the present time. Abbrevisted Icel.

in such manner that the work performed is expended upon another isolated volume of the same material which this work assists in compressing for subsequent use in expansion. The prime mover is usually a steam-engine. The compressed gas or vapor is led into and expanded in a cylinder like that of a steam-engine. In machines empleying compressed air, the air is first compressed in and discharged from a compresser cylinder into a receiver. The work of compression is thereby converted into heat in the compressed sir. This heat is taken out of the air by various methods, water at ordinary temperatures being generally used for this cooling. The air is next inducted to an engine-cylinder, wherein it acts, first at full pressure and then expansively, against a piston so connected that, during the period of expansion, outer work is performed at the expense of the heat remaining in the air at the beginning of this period. Heat is thus converted into work, and the temperature of the sir passed out of the cylinder is greatly reduced. The cold air is generally passed into a system of pipes surrounded by a saline solution which resists freezing at very low temperatures, and this solution, so refrigerated, is used to freeze water in metal molds set in the cold brine. In fee-cream manufacture the mutual idquefaction of ice and salt takes piace at 0°F. when these substances are mixed in proper proportions, and the istent heat of this liquefaction being extracted from the cream, the latter freezes. Ether, ammenia, and sulphur diexid are the most important substances used in machines which correst upon the first principle. By cooling and compression these substances liquely. They are then allowed to evaporate and selze heat from saline solutions, which are untilized for ice-making as above described, or which are pumped threugh systems of piping for cooling storage- and fermenting-rooms. Ambydrous ammonia has preved most efficient for ice-machines, and is now more used than any other material. See refrigerating-machine, under refr

ice-mallet (īs'mal"et), n. A mallet used by fishermen and others to break or crush ice. iceman (īs'man), n.; pl. icemen (-men). 1. A man skilled in traveling upon ice.

The actual deposit of ice upon our decks would have tried the nerves of the most experienced icemen.

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 76.

The glacter [des Bois] maintains this wild and chaotic character for some time; and the best icemon would find himself defcated in an attempt to get along it.

Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 41.

One who is engaged in the industry of gathering and storing ice for commercial or domestic uses; a dealer in ice; also, one who distributes ice to customers.

ice-mark (is mark), n. In geol., a scratch, groove, or polished surface produced by glacial action or left by a moving mass of ice; any indication of the former presence of ice.

ice-master (īs'mās"ter), n. A pilot or seaman of experience, employed to assist in navigating through ice in the Arctic ocean.

Same as iceice-mountain (īs'moun"tān), n.

Thus are these amazing icemountains is unched forth to sea, and found fleating in the waters round both poles.

Goldsmith, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), I. 247.

ice-pack (is'pak), n. A great field of ice, consisting of separate masses packed together or lying closely adjacent to one another, as in the

arctic seas.

ice-pail (is'pāl), n. A pail or bucket intended to be filled with ice for cooling wine in bottless or decanters. Such a vessel is sometimes made of fine material, as porcelain, is fitted with a lining, cover, etc., and may serve as an ornament for a sideboard.

"This is as it should be," said I, looking round at the well-filled table and the sparkling spirits immersed in the ice-pails.

Buluer, Pelham, xvii.

ice-paper (īs'pā"pēr), n. Very thin, transparent gelatin in sheets, for copying drawings. Also called papier glacé.
ice-pick (īs'pik), n. A small hand-tool, shaped like an awl, used for breaking ice.

ice-pit (īs'pit), n. A pit dug in the ground, lined with some non-conducting material, and

used for the storage and preservation of ice.
ice-pitcher (is'pich"er), n. A pitcher for holding iced water, often made of metal, with double
or non-conducting walls.

ice-plane (is plan), n. 1. In ice-harvesting, an implement used in removing roughnesses and irregularities from the surface of ice that is to be cut. It is drawn by horses.—2. A tool for removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-

removing snow-ice from the surfaces of ice-blocks before storing them.—3. An instrument for shaving ice from the lump or block for use in the preparation of cooling drinks, etc. ice-plant (is'plant), n. A plant of the genus Mesembryanthemum, the M. crystallinum, belonging to the natural order Ficoidew. It is eprinkled throughent with peliucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice, and is indigeneus in Greece, the Canary Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope; in the Canaries large quantities of the plant are coliected and burned, and the ashes are sent to Spain fer use in glass-making. It is frequently cutitivated. Also called deveplant. The name ice-plant is also applied to Rochea paleata of the Crassulaceae, but less commonly. Monotropa unifora is sometimes called the American ice-plant, from its white, transparent color.

te-plow (is'plou), n. An implement for cut-ting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the right size ice-plow (is'plou), n.

for harvesting. It is a very nar-row plane (practi-cally, a saw) with a series of hlades in line, each blade being usually a little longer than the one before it. It is usually made with a marker that serves to indicate aerves to indicate the position of the next cut, or with the position of the next cut, or with a gnide that travels in the last cut made by the plow. Sometimes called no ice-cutter, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a slight cut and to be followed by a heavier blow, an ice-marker.



ce-marker.

blew, an ice-marker.

ice-poultice (is'pōl"tis), n. In med., a poultice made by filling a bag or bladder with pounded ice; an ice-bag.

ice-quake (is'kwāk), n. [\(\) ice + quake, after carthquake.] The rending and crashing which precede the breaking up of flees of ice.

icer (ī'sèr), n. One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.

of a vessel. ice-river (īs'riv"er), n. A fanciful or poetical name for a glacier.

It is indubitable that an ice-river . . . once flowed through the vale of Haali.

Tyndull, Forms of Water, p. 146.

ice-saw (īs'sâ), n.

ce-saw (īs'sâ), n. A large saw used for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been frozenin, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage. ice-scraper (is'skrā"per), n. An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice

before cutting and storing it.

ice-screw (is'skrö), n. See ice-elevator.
ice-sheet (is'shēt), n. A glacial covering or icecap extending over a large area of country, as
that which is believed by many geologists to
have covered much of eastern North America
during the glacial poried. during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating icesheet still occupied the St. Lawrence valley.

The American, X. 316.

ice-ship (îs'ship), n. A ship fitted for passage through ice.

The first [sealers] are distinctively ice-ships.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 113.

ice-spade (īs'spād), n. A hand-tool used in

harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow. ice-spar (is'spär), n. A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which

glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.
ice-stream (īs'strēm), n. 1. A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the ice-stream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, hearing the last remains of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar aea; which is chiefly thus designated.

I found that we had run deeper into the icestream than I had intended, and was forced to
had out from five to ten miles farther away
from the land.

Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 8.

2. A stream-like glacier; a stream of slowly moving ice.

Near the village of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oherland, there are two great in streams called respectively the upper and the lower Grindelwald glaciers.

Tyndall, Forma of Water, p. 93.

ice-table (īs'tā"bl), n. A flat, herizental mass

ice-tongs (is'tôngz), n. pl. 1. Large iron nippers for handling ice.—2. Small tongs for taking up pieces of ice at table. They are generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer,

generally made like sugar-tongs, but longer, and with larger claws or grapples.

ice-wall (is'wâl), n. Same as ice-foot. Sometimes, hewever, an "ice-wall" is formed by the pressure of the pack, which throws masses of ice on to the shore and piles them up to a considerable height in the form of a solid wall. Some of the belts of ice which line the arctic shores are formed in part from the snow derived from the land, and in part from the sea-ice thrown upon the shore by the pressure of the pack.

I secured the ship to a small indentation of the ice-foot or ice-wall. Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, II. 115. ice-water (is'wâ'têr), n. [In the second sense, strictly iced water.]

1. Water from melted ice.—2. Water cooled by ice; iced water. ice-whale (is'hwâl), n. The bowhead, or great polar whale, Balana mysticetus: so called by

whalemen because its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the icefields or barriers.

ice-wool (īs'wėrk), n. Same as cis-wool.
icework (īs'wėrk), n. See ice-feathers.
ice-worn (īs'wōru), a. Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus. ice-yacht (īs'yot), n. An ice-boat. ice-yachting (īs'yot'ing), n. Sailing with ice-

yachts.
ice-yachtsman (īs'yots"man), n. One who sails in an ice-yacht.
ich't, pron. A form of I, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.

ich2†, a. and pron. A Middle English form of each.

cach.

ich dien (ich den). [< MHG. G. ich diene, ich diene, I serve: ich = AS. ic = E. I²; dienen, OHG. dionön = OS. thionön, serve, connected with OHG. deo = AS. theów = Goth. thius, m., OHG. diu = OS. thiwi, thiu = AS. theówe = Goth. thivi, f., a female servant: see thew².] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemburg. King of Bohenia, who was killed at the battle of Crécy in France in 1346. It was adopted, together with his crest of three oatrich feathers, by Edward the Black Prince, who served in that battle, and both have been retained by the Princes of Wales since.

ichiboo, ichibu (e'chi-bö), n. [Jap. < ichi. open.

of Walea since.

ichiboo, ichibu (ē'chi-bö), n. [Jap., ⟨ ichi, one, + bū, a division, name of a coin.] See bu.

Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ā), n. [NL., ⟨Gr. ἰχνεύμων, ichneumon; cf. lχνεύμα, a track.] 1. An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mungooses, of the subfamily Herpestinæ and family Fiverriæ, having a long bushy tail and hairy soles. The type is I. leucura or albicauda. It is of dark-gray color, due to annulation of the hairs with black and white. St. Hūdaire, 1837.

2. [L. c.] A species of this genus; as, the white-

conneumon (1k-nu'mon), n. [C. L. tenneumon, \langle Gr. $i\chi\nu\epsilon\nu\nu\mu\omega$, an Egyptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. $i\chi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha$, a track), \langle $i\chi\nu\epsilon\nu\mu\alpha$, track or trace out, hunt after, \langle $i\chi\nu\nu\rho$, a track or footstep.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, a kind of mungoose (*Viverra ichneumon* of Lin-



Pharaoh's Rat (Herpestes ichneumon).

næus, now known as Hernestes ichneumon), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily Herpestina in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily Herpestinæ and family Viverridæ. It is of slender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The body is about 19 inchea long, and of a grizzled brownish and yellowish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different shades; the muzzle and paws are black, and the tail is tufted. It feeds on various small mammals, reptiles, or other animals, and has long been noted for devouring croedities (eggs, on which account it was held in great regard by the Egyptians. It is easily domesticated, and is useful in destroying vermin. Also called Pharaohs rat.

2. [cap.] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species I. pharaonis. See Herpestes. Lacépède, 1797.—3. In entom.:

(a) [cap.] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivo-

insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenopters, now restricted to certain species of ichneumen-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine Ichneumonidæ. (b) A species of the genus Ichneumon or family Ichneumonidæ; an ichneumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.

Ichneumones (ik-nū'mō-nōz), n. pl. [NL. pl. of Ichneumon, 3.] In entom., the ichneumon-flies or Ichneumonides. The group is divided into Ichneumones genuini and Ichneumones adsciti, which correspond respectively with the modern families Ichneumonidæ and Braconidæ.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū'mon-flī), n.

fly or ichneumon. See Ichneumonidæ.

Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū-mon'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \(Ichneumon + -idæ. \)] A family of Hymenoptera pupivora or parasitie hymenopters, estab-

lished by Leach in 1817; the cuckoo-flies, ichneumon-flies, or ichneumous. The family was formerly much more extensive than it is now, having been restricted, by the exclusion of those ichneumons called Adsciit (see Bracanida), to those which have two recurrent nerves in each fore wing. These inacets were formerly called Muscae tripiles, on account of the three threads which spring from the abdomen, and Muscae vibrantes, from their habit of vibrating the antennae. The genera and species are very numerous, over 3,000 species existing, it is said, in Europe alone. They are all parasites on other insects, living usually as internal parasites. The abdomen is attached to the hinder extremity of the metatherax, between the bases of the posterior coxes. The wings are veined, the anterior pair always exhibiting perfect cells. The ovipositor is straight and often exacrted. The antennae are usually thread-like, and are composed of more than 16 joints, with very few exceptions among the smaller species. The perfect inacets feed solely on the juices of flowers. Some of them have a very iong ovipositor, which is used to insert the eggs into the bodies of those eaterpillars which live beneath the bark or in the crevices of wood; when not employed, this ovipositer is protected by two slender sheaths that inclose it on each side. Others, which have the evipositor short, place their eggs in or npon the bodies of caterpillars of easier access; others again in the nests of wasps. See cuts under Cryptus, Ophion, and Pinyla.

ichneumonidan (ik-nū-mon'i-dan), a. and n. I. a. Having the characters of the Ichneumonide.

II. n. An ichneumon-fly or ichneumonid. lished by Leach in 1817; the cuckeo-flies, ich-

II. n. An ichneumen-fly or ichneumonid. ichneumoniform (ik-ui-mon'i-fôrm), a. [〈 L. ichneumon, ichneumon, + forma, form.] Having the form or appearance of an ichneumon-

ichneumonized (ik-nū'mon-īzd), a. [\(\) ichneumon + -ize + -ed².] In entom., infested with ichneumon parasites: applied to the larvæ of

ichneumonology (ik-nū-mō-nol'ō-ji), n. [< ichneumon + Gr. -λογία, ζλέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That department of entomology which is concerned with the study of ichneumon-flies.

ichneumous (ik-nū'mus), a. [\(\) tchneum-on + -ons.] In entom., parasitic; having the habits of an ichneumon: said of insects which deposit their eggs in or on larvæ, as the Ichneumonidæ,

chaleididae, and many others.
ichnite (ik'nit), n. [{ Gr. iyroc, a track, footstep, footprint, + -ite².] A fossil footprint; the fossilized track or trace of an animal: used mostly in compounds: as, ornithichnite, sauroidichnite, tempodichnite. See these words, and out under tempodich

sauronterime, tetrapoatemite. See these words, and cut under footprint.

Ichnocarpus (ik-nō-kār'pus), n. [NL. (so called in ref. to the slender seed-vessel), ⟨ Gr. iχνς, a track, trace, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of plants of the natural order Apocynaceæ. The species are climbing shrubs, with opposite leaves, and flowers in branched terminal panicles. In fruitescens is a native of Ceylon and Nepāl. It is sometimes naed in India as a subatitute for sarsaparilla. It is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

ichnograph (ik'nō-grāf), v. [See ichnographu.]

ichnograph (ik'nō-grāf), n. [See ichnography.]
In drawing, a ground-plan. E. H. Knight.
ichnographic (ik-nō-graf'ik), a. [<ichnography+ic.] Pertaining to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.

ing a ground-plan.

ing a ground-pian.
ichnographical (ik-nō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨ichno-graphic+-al.] Same as ichnographic.
ichnography (ik-nog'ra-fi), n. [⟨ L. ichno-graphia, ⟨Gr. iχνογραφία, α tracing-out, a ground-plan, ⟨ iχνος, a track, trace, + -γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] The art of tracing ground-plans; the representation of a ground-plot, or of the site of an object ou a horizontal plane.

Ichnography, hy which we are to understand the very first design and ordinance of a work or edifice, together with every partition and opening drawn by rule and compass upon the area or floor, by artists often call'd the geometrical plan or plat-forme.

Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

ichnolite (ik'nō-līt), n. [\langle Gr. $l\chi\nu\rho\varsigma$, a track, footprint, $+\lambda\iota\partial\rho\varsigma$, a stone.] A stone presenting the impression of the foot of a fossil animal; a fossil footprint or ichnite. See cut under foot-

Bones and teeth of the elephant and of the horse have also been found in the sandstone beds above the *ichnotites*.

Science, IV. 273.

ichnolithological (ik-nō-lith-ō-loj'i-kal), α. Pertaining to ichnolithology; ichnological. ichnolithology (ik'nō-li-thol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. iχνος, a track, footprint, + λίθος, a stone, + λο-γία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of ichnolites; ichnology. ichnolite (ik-nō-lit'ik), α. [⟨ ichnolite + -ic.] Having the character of an ichnolite. ichnological (ik-nō-loj'i-kal), α. Pertaining to ichnology; ichnolithological. ichnology (ik-nol'ō-ji), n. [⟨ Gr. lχνος, a track, footprint, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That branch of paleontology which treats of

prints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints.

ichor (i'kôr), n. [= F. ichor = Sp. icor = Pg. ichor = It. icore, \langle NL. ichor, \langle Gr. $i\chi \omega \rho$, juice, the blood of the gods, the serum of blood, lymph; cf. $i\kappa \mu \dot{a}\dot{c}$, moisture, $i\kappa \mu \dot{a}i\nu c\nu$, wet.] 1. In Gr. and Rom. myth., an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the

Upon Diomedes wounding the Gods, there flow'd from the Wound an *Ichor*, or pure kind of Blood, which was not bred from Mortal Viands. Addison, Spectator, No. 333. 2. A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey;

a thin, watery, acrid discharge from an ulcer, a wound, etc.

Long, snaky locks, stiff with loathsome ichor.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 412.

ichoræmia, n. See ichorrhæmia. ichorose (î'kō-rōs), a. [= F. ichoreux = Sp. It. icoroso; as ichor + -osc.] Full of ichor; icho-

part. Also spelled ichoramia. ichth. An abbreviation of ichthyology. ichthidin (ik'thi-din), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} i\chi \theta i \varepsilon, a \operatorname{fish}, + -id + -in^2.$] A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes. ichthin (ik'thin), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} i\chi \theta i \varepsilon, a \operatorname{fish}, + -in^2.$] The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It is closely allied to albumin. ichthulin (ik'thū-lin), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} i\chi \theta i \varepsilon, a \operatorname{fish}, + in^2.$] A constituent of the eggs of certain fishes, especially cyprinoids, containing from 52.5 to 53.3 per cent. carbon, from 8 to 8.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 0.6 phosphorus.

from 8 to 8.3 hydrogen, 15.2 nitrogen, 1 sulphur, and 0.6 phosphorus.
ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), a. [⟨Gr. iχθυῖκός, of a fish, fishy, ⟨iχθυῖς, a fish.] Pertaining to fishes; having the characters of a fish; ichthyomorphic; ichthyopsidan; piscine. R. Owen.
ichthyo. [L., etc., ⟨Gr. iχθυο, combining form of iχθυῖς, a fish.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'fish.'
Ichthyohus (ik-thi-ō-bus), u. See Ictiobus.
Ichthyocephali (ik'thi-ō-sef'a-lī), u.pl. [NL., ⟨Gr. iχθυῖς, a fish, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of physostomous fishes, founded by Cope (1870) as an order, including eels of the family Monopteridæ.

ichthyocephalous (ik'thi-ō-sef'a-lus), a. Of or pertaining to the *Ichthyocephali*. ichthyocel (ik'thi-ō-kol), n. Same as *ichthyo-*

cond. ichthyocolla (ik"thi-ō-kol'ä), n. [L. (Pliny), \langle Gr. $i\chi\theta\nu\delta\kappa\delta\lambda\lambda\alpha$, fish-glue, i. c. isinglass, also (in Pliny) the fish which produces it, $\langle i\chi\thetai\varsigma$, fish, $+\kappa\delta\lambda\lambda\alpha$, glue.] Fish-glue; isinglass. See isinglass.

ichthyocoprolite (ik"thi-ō-kop'rō-lit), n. [⟨Gr. $i\chi\theta\nu_{S}$, a fish, + κόπρος, dung, + $\lambda\ell\theta$ ος, stone: see coprolite.] The fossilized excrement of a fish. ichthyocoprus (ik"thi-\(\tilde{o}\)-kop'rus), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\chi\theta$ ic, a fish, $+\kappa\delta\pi\rho$ oc, dung.] Same as ichthyocoprolite.

Gr. iχθiς, a fish, + κόπρος, dung.] Same as ichthyocoprolite.

Ichthyocrinidæ (ik"thi-ō-krin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Wachsmuth and Springer), < Ichthyocrinus + -idæ.] A family of articulate crinoids, typified by the genus Ichthyocrinus. They had small basal plates, the dorsal cup chiefly built up of radial plates of different orders, abutting laterally against one another or separated by interradials, and arms bifurcating and forming a well continuous with the calyx. Most of them lived in the Devonlan seas.

ichthyocrinoid (ik-thi-ok'ri-noid), n. A crinoid of the family Ichthyocrinidæ.

Ichthyocrinus (ik-thi-ok'ri-nus), n. [NL. (Conrad), < Gr. iχθiς, fish, + κρίνον, lily (see crinoid).] An extinct genus of crinoids, typical of the family Ichthyocrinidæ.

ichthyodorulite (ik"thi-ō-dor'ō-līt), n. [Prop. *ichthyodorulite (ik"thi-ō-dor'ō-līt), n. [Prop. *ichthyodorulite, < Gr. iχθiς, fish, + όδρν, a spear, + λίθος, a stone.] The fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. Ichthyodorulites are chiefly the spines which armed the front of the dorsal fins in selschisms; but certain other extinct forms, named Acanthodide, had spines also on the anal, pectoral, and ventral fins. They are found in the greatest abundance in deposits of the Devonlan epoch, and many of the fishes of that age are known only from such remsins.

When, as in many cases, they [placoid forms of the exoskeleton] take the form of spines, these are called dermal defenses, and, in a fossil state, ichthyodorulites.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 111.

fossil footprints; the science of fossil footprints; the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints. [$\langle ik^*thi-\bar{0}$ -graf'ik), a. [

ichthyology, ichthyolog (ik'thi-oid), a. and n. [\langle Gr. $i\chi\theta vo-\epsilon \iota \delta \dot{\eta} c$, fish-like, \langle $i\chi\theta \dot{\iota} c$, a fish, $+\epsilon i \delta c$, form.] I. a. Resembling a fish, or having the characters

II. n. A member of the Ichthyopsida; any fish-like vertebrate. Huxley, 1863. ichthyoidal (ik-thi-oi'dal), a. [< ichthyoid +

Same as ichthyoid.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ol), n. [$\langle \operatorname{Gr.} i\chi\theta^i\varphi, \operatorname{fish}, +-ol.$] A syrupy liquid with a bituminous odor and taste, prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing fossil fishes. It has been used externally in the treatment of various skin-diseases.

of a fossil fish.

ichthyologic (ik"thi-ō-loj'ik), a. [\(\circ\) ichthyology + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; related to ichthyology.

ichthyological (ik"thi-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [\(\circ\) ichthyologically (ik"thi-ō-loj'i-kal-i), adv. As receptle ichthyology.

ichthyologically (ik"thi-ō-loj̄'i-kal-i), adv. As regards ichthyology. ichthyologist (ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), n. [< ichthyology-ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), n. [= F. ichthyology = Pg. ichthyologia = It. ichtlogia, < Gr. iλθίς, a fish, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology. Cf. iλθυολογεῖν, speak of fish.] The science of fishes; that department of zoölogy which treats of fishes, with reference to their structure, relations to one another and to other animals, classification, habits, and uses. Abbreviated ichth.

ichthyomancy (ik'thi-ō-man-si), n. [⟨Gr. as if ichthyopsidian (ik"thi-op-sid'i-an), a. Same *iχθυομαντεία, ⟨ iχθυόμαντις, one who prophesies by means of fish, ⟨ iχθύς, a fish, + μάντις, a diviner.] Divination by means of the heads or the entrails of fishes.

Nature, XXXV. 391.

ichthyopsidian (ik"thi-op-sid'i-an), a. Same as ichthyopsid.

Ichthyopterygia (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-ä), n. pl.

[NL.,⟨Gr. iχθυς, a fish, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), πτερύγον, a wing or fin.] 1. An order of extinct rep-

ichthyomantic (ik"thi-ō-man'tik), α. [⟨ Gr. iχθυόμαντις, one who prophesies by means of fish: see ichthyomancy.] Relating to ichthyo-

fish: see ichthyomancy.] Relating to lenthyomancy.

Ichthyomorpha (ik"thi-ō-môr'fā), n. pl. [NL., Cr. iχθiς, a fish, + μορφή, form.] In Owen's system, an order of Amphibia, or a suborder of Batrachia, including the tailed batrachians. The term was contrasted with Ophiomorpha and Theriomorpha. It is equivalent to Urodela. ichthyomorphic (ik"thi-ō-môr'fik), a. [Cr. iχθiς, a fish, + μορφή, form.] 1. In zööl., having the characters of a fish, or morphologically related to fishes; ichthyopsidan.—2. In myth., formed like a fish, altogether or in part; partaking of the form or character of a fish: as, the ichthyomorphic gods of ancient Assyria and Syria. See Dagon².

ichthyopatolite (ik"thi-ō-pat'ō-līt), n. [Cr. iχθiς, a fish, + πάτος, a foot-path (see path), + λίθος, a stone.] The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish believed to have been able to move upon solid surfaces by means of these organs.

means of these organs.

ichthyophagi, n. Plural of ichthyophagus.
ichthyophagist (ik-thi-of'a-jist), n. [\(\xi\) ichthyophagy + -ist.] One who eats fish, or lives on a fish-diet.

ichthyophagous (ik-thi-of'a-gus), a. [⟨ NL. ichthyophagous, ⟨ Gr. iχθυοφάγος (also iχθυφάγος), eating fish, ⟨ iχθίς, fish, + φαγείν, eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish; fish-eating; piscivorous.

A wretched ichthyophagous people must make shocking soldlers, weak as water. De Quincey, Autoblog, Sketches, ichthyophagous (ik) thi-ofilm
ichthyophagus (ik-thi-of'a-gus), n.; pl. ichthyophagi (-jī). [NL.: see ichthyophagous.] One who eats fish; one who subsists on fish.

They are still *Ichthyophagi*, existing without any other subsistence but what the sea affords. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinsh, p. 144.

ichthyophthalmite (ik"thi-of-thal'mīt), n. [

Gr. iχθiς, fish, + ὁρθαλμός, eyc, + -ite².] Fisheyo stonc. See apophyllite.

Ichthyophthira (ik"thi-of-thī'rā), n. pl. [NL.,

⟨ Gr. iχθiς, fish, + φθείρ, a louse: see phthiriasis.] An order of degraded crustaceans parasitic upon fishes; the fish-lice. They have a suctorial mouth, no respiratory organs, reduced or rudimentary limbs, and external ovisacs in the female. Excluding some forms which have been included in this order, hut which are referable to rhizocephalous cirripeds or elsewhere, the Ichthyophthira consist of the modern ordera Siphonostoma and Lernœodea, the term being thus synonymous with Epizoa.

ichthyophthiran (ik"thi-of-thī'ran), a. and n. [⟨ Ichthyophthira + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyophthira. II. n. A fish-louse; one of the Ichthyophthira. thira.

ichthyopodolite (ik"thi- $\bar{0}$ -pod' $\bar{0}$ -līt), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\chi\theta i\varphi$, a fish, $+\pi\sigma i\varphi$ ($\pi\sigma\delta$ -), = E. foot, $+\lambda i\theta\sigma\varphi$, stone.] A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been made by members of a hypothetical genus

ichthyopodolites. Buckland, 1844. ichthyopsid (ik-thi-op'sid), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyopsida. Also ichthyopsidan, ichthyopsidian.

The spinal accessory exists in no Ichthyopsid vertebrate.

Huxley, Anst. Vert., p. 69.

II. n. A member of the Ichthyopsida. Also ichthyopsida. Also ichthyopsida (ik-thi-op'si-dä), n. pl. [NL., ζ Gr. iχθiς, fish, + öψiς, appearance, view, + -ida.] One of three primary groups or provinces of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two being Sauxnesida and Mariana). (the other two being Sauropsida and Mamma-hia), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branand the fish and fish-like vertebrates; the branchiate or anamniotic Vertebrata. They have no amnion, and at most a rudimentary allantois, and breathe hy gills during a part or the whole of life. They have urinary organs in the form of persistent Wolffian bodies; a tubular, bilocular, or at most a trilocular heart; never fewer than two aortic arches in the adult; nucleated blood-corpuscles; and no disphragm, corpus callosum, or mammary glands. Also called Eranchiata, Eranchiotoca. ichthyopsidan (ik-thi-op'si-dan), a. and n. Same as ichthuopsid. Same as ichthyopsid.

Same as tenugopous.

There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely piscine and reptilian, or tehthyopsidan and sauropsidan.

Nature, XXXV. 391.

Ichthyopsid.

Ichthyopterygia (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-ä), n. pl. [NL.,< (ir. iχθυς, a fish, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), πτερύγου, a wing or fin.]

1. An order of extinct reptiles; the ichthyosaurs. In Owen's classification of 1800 it is the third order of the class Reptilia, and in that of 1806 it is the third order of Hamatocrya, or cold-blooded vertebrates, having a fish-like body, with a very short neck; limbs sdapted for swimming, and with more than 5 many-jointed digits; numerous short, biconcave vertebre, and no sacrum; the anterior ribs with bifurcate heads; episternum, clavicles, postorbital and supratemporal bones, and parietal foramen present; small maxillaries; long and large premaxillaries; the teeth confined to the maxillary, premaxillary, and premandibular bones, and implanted in a common alveolar groove; large orbits with a circle of sclerotic plates; and two small nostrils. See cuts under Ichthyosauria and Ichthyosaurus.

2. [l. c.] Plural of ichthyopterygium.

ichthyopterygian (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-an), a. and

ichthyopterygian (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyopterygia; ichthyosaurian.

II. n. One of the Ichthyopterygia; an ichthyo-

ichthyopterygium (ik-thi-op-te-rij'i-um), n.; pl. ichthyopterygia (-ä). [NL., $\langle \text{Gr. } i\chi\theta\nu\varsigma, \text{a fish}, +\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\xi(\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\nu\gamma-),$

πτερύγιον, a wing or fin.] The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin: contrasted with chiropterygi-

Ichthyornidæ (ikthi-ôr'ni-dē), n.
pl. Same as Ichthyornithidæ.

Ichthyornis (ikthi-or'nis), n. [NL., \langle Gr. $i\chi\theta i\varsigma$, a fish, + $\delta\rho w\varsigma$, a bird.] A remarkable genus of birds, founded by Marsh



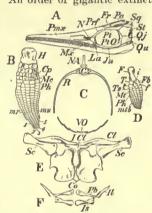
(1872) upon remains from the pteranodon beds, of Cretaceous age, in Kansas: so called from the resemblance of the vertebræ to those of the resemblance of the vertebre to those of fishes. After Archevoteryx, of Jurassic age, Ichthyornis and Hespevornis are the most notable genera in ornithology; each furnishes a type of a primary division of the class Aves, and they are collectively known as Odontornithes, or birds with teeth. Ichthyornis represents the family Ichthyornithidæ and the order or subclass Odontornæ, or birds with socketed teeth and blooncave vertobre, yet with developed wings, ankylosed metacarpals, carinate aternum, and short coccyx, as in modern birds. I. disper, the leading species, was about as large as a pigeon. Several other species are also described.

Ichthyornithes (ik-thi-ôr'ni-thēz), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Ichthyornis.] Those birds in which the vertebræ are biconcave, as the Ichthyornithidæ. ichthyornithic(ik"thi-ôr-nith'ik), a. [As Ichthyornis (-nith-) + -ic.] Having the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes;

birds together with certain characters of fishes; specifically, having the characters of the Ichthyornithidæ, especially biconcave vertebræ. Ichthyornithidæ (ik"thi-ôr-nith'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., \langle Ichthyornis (-nith-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil birds of the order Odontotormæ, typified by the genus Ichthyornis, having biconcave vertebræ and socketed teeth. Also Ichthyornidæ. ichthyosarcolite (ik"thi-ō-sär"kō-līt), n. [\langle Gr. $i\chi\theta\nu_{\varsigma}$, a fish, + $\sigma\alpha\rho\xi$ ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa$ -), flesh, + $\lambda\theta\sigma\rho_{\varsigma}$, a stone.] A fossil bivalve shell of the genus Caprinella, belonging to the family Hippuritidæ (or Rudistæ). Desmarcst. ichthyosaur (ik'thi-ō-sâr), n. [\langle Ichthyosaurus.] A fish-like saurian; a member of the order Ichthyosauria (ik"thi-ō-sâ'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., \langle

Ichthyosauria (ik"thi-ō-sà'ri-ā), u. pl. [NL., < Ichthyosaurus.] An order of gigantic extinet marine fish-like

Reptilia, having somewhat the shape of a cetacean mammal, with an enormous head, no mous nead, no obvious neck, and a tapering body, with four paddle-like flip-pers, and prob-ably a fin-like expansion of the caudal re-gion. The verte-bre are very short, g10n. The vertebrea are very short, biconcave, and peculiar in other respects (see the extract); the spinal column is without a ascrum, and is divisible only into candal and precaudal regions, the former being distinguished by the presence of chevren-bones, the latter by the presence of ribs which do not articulate with the sternum. The order is the same as the Iehthyopterygia of Owen, but is named more conformably with some other orders of extinct reptiles. Also Iehthyosaura, Iehthyosaura.



Skull and Parts of the Skeleton of Ichthyosaurus intermedius.

A, skull: Fr, Ju, and La, frontal, jugal, and lacrymal bones; Mx, maxilla; Pmx, premaxilla; Pr, prefrontal; Pto, postrobital; N, masal crifice. The following bones are also shown: Pa, parietal; Qf, quadrate; Sq, squamosal; St, an anomalous bone called "temporal" by Cuvier, sugested as a stapes (columella of ear) by Huxley, or separate opisthotic. B, fore limb: H, humerus; R, radius; U, ulua; r, radiale; i, intermedium; u, uluare; Cp, 1, a, 3, 4, capalla; Mq, i, ii, iii, iv, metacarpalia; Ph, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, phalanges; mt, mui, radial and uluar marginal ossicles. C, a dorsal vertebra: C, centrum; NM, neural archi, R, rib; VD, ventral ossifications. D, hind limb: F, femur; Fb, fibula; T, tibla; t, tiblale; i, intermedium; f, fibulare; Ts, tarsaila; Mt, metatarsaila; Ph, phalanges; mtb, tiblal marginal ossicles. E, pectoral arch, ventral aspect: Cl, clavicle; Icl, ilium; Is, ischium; Pb, publis. If, ilium; Is, ischium; Pb, publis. Idhthyosauria in general have certain

Ichthyosauri.

The vertehræ of Ichthyosauria in general have certain characters by which they differ from those of all other Vertehrata. Not only are the centra flattened disks, very much broader and higher than they are long, and deeply bleoneave, . . . but the only transverse processes they possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these centra; and the neural arches are connected with two flat auricaes, one on each side of the middle line of the npper surface of the vertebræ, by mere synchondroses.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

ichthyosaurian (ik"thi-ō-sâ'ri-an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyosauria; ichthyopterygian. Also ichthyosauroid.
II. n. One of the Ichthyosauria or Ichthyop-

Ichthyosaurus + -idæ.] The ichthyosaura as lehthyosauridæ (ik/thi-ō-sâ/ri-dō), n. pl. [< Ichthyosaurus + -idæ.] The ichthyosaura as the typical family of Ichthyosauria. C. L. Bona-narte 1831

ichthyosauroid (ik"thi-ō-sâ'roid), a. Same as

ichthuosaurian.

Ichthyosaurus (ik"thi-ō-sâ'rus), n. [NL., ζ Gr. iχθ'ις, a fish, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of Ichthyosauridæ. I. communis is one of the earliest- and best-known species. - 2. [l. c.;

2970 Ichthyosaurus (restored).

pl. ichthyosauri (-rī).] A species of the genus Ichthyosaurus; an ichthyosaur.

The skull of Ichthyosaurus is remarkable for the great elongation and tapering form of the snout, the huge orbits, the great appra-temporal fosses, and the closing over of the infra-temporal fosses by plates of bone. . . . The two ramil of the mandible are united in a symphysis which, for length, is comparable to that observed in the modern Gestlele and the negets. Teleconnic Gavials and the ancient Teleosauria.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 210.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), n. [$\langle Gr, i\chi\theta\nu_{G}\rangle$, a fish, + -osis.] In pathol., a congenital disease of the epidermis, in which it presents the form of hard dry scales and plates. Also called fishskin disease.

ichthyotic (ik-thi-ot'ik), a. [\(\) ichthyosis (-ot-) + -ic.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ichthyosis.

The general health of ichthyotic aubjects is usually ood.

Duhring, Skin Diseases, pl. F.

ichthyotomist (ik-thi-ot'ō-mist), n. [< ichthyotomy + -ist.] An ichthyological anatomist; a dissector of fishes.

It is called hypoglessal nerve by some ichthyotomists.

Owen, Anat., vili.

ichthyotomy (ik-thi-ot'ō-mi), n. [< Gr. λχθύς,

fish, $+\tau o\mu \dot{\eta}$, a cutting, $\langle \tau \dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \epsilon \nu \nu$, $\tau a \mu \epsilon \dot{\nu} \nu$, cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fishes. Owen. ichthys (ik'this), n. [Gr. $i\chi \theta \dot{\nu} \varsigma$, IXOYX, lit. a fish, chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the orthe order of its letters corresponds with the order of the initial letters of the words by which it is interpreted: Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Ἰἰός, Σωτήρ, 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.'] A word found on many seals, rings, urns, tombstones, etc., belonging to the early period of Christianity, and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ. See the

etymology.
-ician. [F. -icien, < ML. -ici-ān-us: see -ic and -ian.] A compound termination of Latin origin,

-ian.] A compound termination of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in -ic or nouns in -ic, -ics: as, geometrician, logician, mathematician, pluysician, statistician, etc.

Icica (is'i-kä), n. [NL., from the native name of the plant.] 1. A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Burseracee. By Bentham and Hooker the species of Icica are referred to the genus Bursera. The species are mostly large trees, natives of South America, some of them attaining a height of above 100 feet. I. altissima, the cedar-wood of Guiana, is preferred by the Indiana for making canees, on account not only of its great size, but of its durability. It is also esteemed by cabinet-makers as one of the best woods for bookcases, its odor preserving the books from insects. I. heptaphylla is the Hyawa tree or incense-wood of Guiana. It yields a fragrant balsam.

2. [l. c.] A transparent fluid resembling tur-

2. [l. c.] A transparent fluid resembling turpentine in many of its properties, yielded by some species of *Icica*.

Icichthyinæ (i-sik-thi-ī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Icichthys + -inæ.] A subfamily of Icosteidæ, having the body covered with seales, and perfect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays. Icichthys, the only genus, is represented by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast.

icichthyine (i-sik'thi-in), n. A fish of the sub-

icichthyine (i-sik'thi-in), n. A fish of the subfamily Icichthyinæ.

Icichthys (i-sik'this), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. εἰ-κειν, yield, give way (cf. AS. νῑcan, give way: see νεαk), + iχθic, fish.] The typical genus of Icichthyinæ, with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton.

icicle (i'si-kl), n. [Early mod. E. also isicle, etc.; < ME. iseickle, isikel, isykle, ysekel, iseyokel, isechel, iiseikkle, hysehykylle, etc., < AS. īs-gicel (Leo) also ises (gen.) gicel (gicel), ieicle, < īs, ice, + gicel, mod. E. dial. ickle, an ieicle: see ickle¹. The word is thus a compound of ice + ickle¹. The latter element came to lose its independent meaning, and has suffered under dependent meaning, and has suffered under popular etymology; explained in books as a mere dim. termination -icle, as in article, particle, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or cle, etc., it appears transformed in the obs. or dial. forms ice-sickle, isc-sickle, icc-shackle, icc-shoggle, OSc. iceshogle, icechokill, etc.; = LG. isjäkel, ishekel, icicle. Cf. MD. ijskekel, D. ijskegel (Norw. iskegle), and simply MD. kekel, keghel, D. kegel, icicle, merged in MD. keghel, D. kegel = G. kegel, a cone, ninepin, = Dan. kegle, skittle: see kail², keel³. The E. dial. ice-candle, icicle, is an independent formation; so MD. ijsdroppe, ijsdroppel, 'ice-drop,' G. eiszapfen =

Dan. istap, 'ice-peg' (see tap1), etc.] 1. A pendent mass of ice tapering downward to a point, formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of attachment.

As men may se in wyntre

Yseketes in eueses thorw hete of the senne

Meiteth in a mynut-while to myst and to watre.

Piers Plowman (B), xiil. 227.

Ghiacciuoli [1t.], Ise-sickles, dropping isea.

Whether the evedrops fall,
Or If the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles.
Coleridge, Frost at Midnight.

2. In her., same as goutte or drop, but reversed, with the point downward. Compare gutté re-

versed, under gutté.

icicled (i'si-kld), a. [Formérly also iseted; < iciele + -cd².] Covered with icicles: as, the icicled eaves.

Bleak Winter is from Norway come,
And such a formidable groom,
With isoled heard and heary head.
Cotton, Winter.

The bottom curve of that icieled S on your sods fountain.

Howells, Wedding Jonrney.

icily (ī'si-li), adv. [$\langle icy + -ly^2 \rangle$.] In an icy manner; eoldly; frigidly.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, aplendidly null, Dead perfection, no more. Tennyson, Maud, ii.

iciness (I'si-nes), n. The state of being icy, or of being very cold.

With the mercury almost dawn to freezing point, and an atmosphere of moist terness, the body becomes benumbed, and the mind sluggish.

Science, X11. 299.

icing (i'sing), n. [Verbal n. of ice, v.; = Icel. ising, sleet.] A coating of concreted sugar. Also called frosting and ice.

The splendid icing of an immense . . . plum-cake.
T. Warton, lliat. Eng. Poetry, 111. 492.

[F.-icité, etc., \(\) L.-icita(t-)s: see -ic and A compound termination of nouns (in -ity.] A compound termination of noins (in eity) from adjectives in -ic (the c pronounced as s before i), as catholicity, domesticity, electricity, nublicity, from catholic, domestic, electric, public, etc. Comparatively few of these formations are found in Latin; examples are lubricity (L. lubricitas), mendicity (L. mendicitus), rusticity (L. rusticitas), etc.

icker (ik'ér), n. [\(\sigma\) ONorth. eher, whher, the uncontr. form of AS. ear, ear: see eur\(^2\).] An ear of corn. [Scotch.]

A daimen [occasional] icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. Burns, Te a Mouse.

Sa sma' request.

Burns, To a Mouse.

ickle¹ (ik'l), n. [E. dial., also written iccle; <
ME. ikel, ikyl, ickyll, ycle, ykle, yehele, yokle, izokelle (the last two forms after the Scand.), < AS.
gicel, an icicle, in comp. is-gicel, icicle, cyle-gicel,
lit. 'chill-ickle,' hrim-gicel, 'rime-ickle,' poet.
hilde-gicel, 'battle-ickle,' i. e. dripping blood;
= LG. -jäkel in comp. is-jäkel = Icel. jökul, an
icicle, also ice, a glacier, = Norw. jökul, jukul,
jukel, an icicle, = Dan. egcl, in hus-egcl (Aasen);
dim. of a primitive lost in AS., = Icel. jaki, a
piece of ice, prob. = Ir. aigh = Gael. cigh = W.
ia (for *iag), ice. In comp. ice-ickle, written
icicle: see ieicle, where the variations of ickle
under popular etymology are mentioned.] An
icicle. [Prov. Eng.]
ickle² (ik'l), n. Same as hickwall. [Northamptonshire, Eng.]
icomet, icoment. Middle English forms of the

icomet, icoment. Middle English forms of the past participle of come.
icon (i'kon), n.; pl. icones and icons (i'kō-nēz, i'konz). [< L. icon, < Gr. εἰκών, a likeness, image, portrait, similitude, semblance, phantom, < *εἰ-κων, d. alvise, mid icon, to the acceptant for dealing the semblance, phantom, c. *εἰ-κων ford dealing sembl κειν, found only in perf. ind. ἐοικα, etc., be or look like, seem likely, seem fitting.] 1. An image or representation; a portrait.

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and teons are published, have deserved good commendation.

Hakewill, Apology.

Glory was his aim, and he [a dog] attained it; for his icon, by the hand of Caldecott, now lies among the treasures of the nation. R. L. Stevenson, Character of Dogs.

2. In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a 2. In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Church, a representation of Christ, an angel, or a saint, in painting, relief, mosaic, etc. There are always two at least in a Greek chnrch, one of Christ at the right of the hely doors, as one faces toward the bema, and one of the Theotocoa on the left. In accordance with the decision of the seventh ecumenical council (the second of Nicsea, Δ. D. 787), icons are honored with a relative worship or aderation (προσεύτρατς), manifested by kissing, offerings of incense and lights, etc., but not with latria, or the supreme worship due to God alone. They are regarded as sacred, and many are believed to be miraculous. A small icen, of the kind generally carried by the Russian peasantry, is a triptych, diptych, or similar folding tablet, of wood or metal, decorated in enamel or niello with representations of sacred subjects. Also eikon, ikon. When robbing a church, a man will often offer several robbes' worth of candles to a neighboring icon, if it will only help him to pull out the jewels of the one he is at seking.

The "mirscle-working" ikon of Onr Lady of Kazan, in the Kazan Cathedral at St. Petersburg, is adorned with jewels to the value of \$60,000.

G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 882.

3. In logic, a sign or representation which stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance

or analogy to it.

or analogy to it.

Icom are so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguished from them. Such are the diagrams of geometry. A diagram, Indeed, so far as it has a general signification, is not a pure icom; but in the middle part of our reasonings we forget that abstractness in great measure, and the diagram is for us the very thing. So in contemplating a painting, there is a moment when we lose the consciousness that it is not the thing, the distinction of the real and the copy vanishes, and it is for the moment a pure dream—not any particular existence, and yet not general. At that moment, we are contemplating an icom.

C. S. Peirce, Amer. Jour. Math., VII. 181.

An icon. C. S. Peirce, Amer. Jour. Math., VII. 181.

4. In scientific books, specifically, a plate, an engraving, or other printed representation. iconantidyptic (ī-kon-an-ti-dip'tik), a. [ζ Gr. εἰκάν, an image, + ἀντί, opposite, + ὁἰπτειν, equiv. to δύειν, dive, duck.] Presenting two images, one direct, the other reversed, of the same object: applied to a telescope otherwise called diplantidian.
icones n. Latin plural of icon.

icones, n. Latin plural of icon.
iconic (ī-kon'īk), a. [< L. iconicus, < Gr. εἰκονικός, representing a figure, copied, < εἰκών, a figure, likeness: see icon.] 1. Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture; of the

nature of a portrait. nature of a portrait.

The library also contains a magnificent series of portraits by Holbein, eighty-seven in number, highly finished in sepis and chalk, representing the chief personages of Henry VIII.'s court—all of them works of the highest beanty, and marvels of iconic vigonr.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 601.

Perhaps, in dealing with the men that make portraits, we may be allowed to use a word that is scarcely English, and call them "iconic sculptors." . . The French have helped themselves to this convenient adjective, and we may borrow it of them.

E. W. Gosse, The Century, XXXI. 39.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image, or the style of such image-paintings.—3. In art, conventional: applied to such work as the statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity, or to memorial statues and portrait-busts executed after fixed models or types, as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice.

Judging from the character of the heads, it seems probable that most of the statnes are iconic, and may be the portraits of Cyprian priests and kings, dedicated, like those from the Sacred Way at Branchidæ, to the deity of the temple.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

Iconic alabastrum. See alabastrum. iconical (i-kon'i-kal), a. [\(\)iconic + -al. \(\)] Same as iconic.

As the work is entirely iconical, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, estchword, alphabet, or number to the pages, it was new, and uncommon to the bookbinders. E. Mendes da Costa, Elem. of Conchology, p. 36.

iconism (i'kon-izm), n. [< L. iconismus, < Gr. εἰκονισμός, delineation; ef. εἰκόνισμα, a eopy, image, < εἰκονίζειν, image: see iconize.] A figure or representation. [Rare.]

The fancy will employ itself... in making some kind of apish imitations, counterfeit iconisms, symbolical sdumbrations and resemblances.

Cudworth.

iconize (ī'kon-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. iconized, ppr. iconizing. [ζ Gr. εἰκονίζειν, mold into form, give a semblance of, image, ζ εἰκών, an image: see icon.] To form into a likeness or resemblance. [Rare.]

This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually mewed.

Cudworth.

renewed.

iconoclasm (ī-kon'ō-klazm), n. [= F. iconoclasme, ζ Gr. εἰκών, an image, + *κλασμός, a breaking, ζ κλᾶν, break.] 1. The act of breaking or destroying images; specifically, a general destruction of the images and pictures set up in churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth continuity and by Protestants in the Nothern centuries, and by Protestants in the Netherlands in the sixteenth century.

lands in the sixteenth century.

The general feeling of the community, fostered differently by a numerous class of its most energetic and plous members, the monks, continued unchanged in its aversion to iconoclasm; and, although at the end of his reign Constantine succeeded in imposing upon every citizen of Constantinople an oath never again to worship an image, there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households secret leanings to image worship had been intensited rather than weakened by repressive measures.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 713.

Hence-2. The act of attacking cherished beliefs or traditional institutions regarded as

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of antiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos, II. 476.

The time has been marked by a stress of scientific icono-asm. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 7.

ctasm. Steaman, Vict. Poets, p. 7. iconoclast (i-kon'ō-klast), n. [= F. iconoclaste = Sp. Pg. It. iconoclasta, < MGr. NGr. είκονο-κλάστης, < Gr. είκών, an image, + *κλάστης, a breaker (cf. κλάστης, a vine-dresser), < κλάν, break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images; a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images; in Christian worship. Specifically (a) a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship. Specifically—(a) [aap.] One of a sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the eighth and ninth centuries which opposed all use and honor or worship of icons or images, and destroyed them when in power. The party of Iconoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, and afterward continued or revived by Constantine Copronymus and other emperors, especially Leo the Armenian and Theophilus. The emperors named treated those who honored icons with great cruelty, and after the death of the last of them the party of Iconoclasts soon became extinct. See iconoclastic.

Under his [Constantinus Copronymus's] suspices a conncil of iconoclasts was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned.

Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist., su. 741.

(b) One of those Protestants of the Netherlands who, during the reign of Philip II., rictously destroyed the images in many of the Roman Catholic churches. Hence—2. Any destroyer, denouncer, or exposer of errors or impostures; one who sys-

poser of errors or impostures; one who systematically attacks cherished beliefs. iconoclastic (ī-kon-ō-klas'tik), a. [= Pg. iconoclastico; as iconoclast + -ic.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm, or to the opinions and practices of the Iconoclasts; given to breaking images, or to exposing errors of belief or false protons in a iconoclastic enthusiasm. pretensions: as, iconoclastic enthusiasm.

Both were embellished with a profusion of statues; most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of iconoclastic zeal. H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xllv.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the iconoclastic emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion.

Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

iconograph (i-kon'ō-graf), n. [< Gr. εἰκών, an image, $+\gamma p \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} v \dot{\alpha}$, write: see iconography.] A figured illustration; the representation of anything by its image, as in drawing or engraving.

The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful iconographs. Science, IV. 28

iconographer (ī-kō-nog ra-fer), n. [\(\frac{iconograph-y}{-raph-y} + -er^2.\)] A person versed in iconogra-

The lepidopteral iconographer, when the ultimate but-terfly has been described, will sigh vainly for more fields to conquer.

Athenœum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

to conquer.

Athenaeum, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 19.

iconographic (ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), a. [⟨iconograph+-ic.] Relating to iconography; representing or describing by means of pictures or diagrams. A. Drummond.

iconographical (ī-kon-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨iconographic+-al.] Same as iconographic. [Rare.]

Namsta read alond the history of her husband, but she does not seem to have prescribed its iconographical representation.

Athenaeum, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 19.

representation. Attenœum, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 488. iconography (i-kō-nog'ra-fi), n. [= F. iconographie = Pg. iconographia = It. iconografia, < Gr. εἰκονογραφία, a sketch, description, < εἰκονογράφος, a portrait-painter, < εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write.] 1. That branch of knowledge which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues, busts, paintings, drawings, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.—2. The art of producing likenesses, portraits, or graphic representations; the art of illustration.

As to the execution of the plates, no iconography of the present time excels them. Science, VI. 308.

3. Pictorial representation in general; an illustrative figure or collection of figures.

The inspection alone of these curions iconographies of temples and palaces affects one as much by reading, almost, as by sight.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 269.

iconolater (i-kō-nol'a-tèr), n. [= F. iconolátre, ζ Gr. εἰκόν, an image, + λατρείς, a worshiper; ef. idolater.] An image-worshiper.
iconolatry (i-kō-nol'a-tri), n. [= Pg. iconolatria, ζ Gr. εἰκόν, an image, + λατρεία, worshiper. cf. idolatry.] The worship or adoration of images; idolatry. iconologist (i-kō-nol'ō-jist), n. [< iconology +

-ist.] One versed in iconology; one who makes a specialty of the study and identification of statues, painted or engraved likenesses, etc.

based on error or superstition; the doctrine or spirit of one who so attacks.

Iconoclasm, whether manifested in religion or in politics, has regarded the existing order of things, not as a product of evolution, but as the work of artful priests and legislators of sutiquity, which may accordingly be destroyed as summarily as it was created.

2. A description of statues, pietures, engravely. ings, etc.

ings, etc.
iconomachalt, a. [Erroneously iconomical (see the extract); with term. -al, = Sp. teonómaco = Pg. It. iconomaco, ζ Gr. είκονομάχος, warring against images, ζ είκόν, an image, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] Eccles., opposed or hostile to pictures or

We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

iconomachist (ī-kō-nom'a-kist), n. [\(iconomach-y + -ist. \)] One who is opposed to and contends against the use and cultus of icons; an iconoclast.

The noted *iconomachist* Antony of Sylsenm was raised in 21 to the patriarchate of Constantinople.

Robertson, History of the Christian Church, 111. 300.

iconomachy (i-kō-nom'a-ki), n. [< Gr. εἰκονομαχία, a war against images, < εἰκονομάχος, warring against images: see iconomachal.] Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images; the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts.

The monastic party [at the Nicenc Council of A. D. 787] declared that iconomachy was worse than the worst of heresics, because it denied the Saviour's incarnation.

Robertson, History of the Christian Church, III. 135.

iconomatic (ī-kon-ō-mat'ik), a. [Appar. abbr. for *iconomatic, ζ Gr. εἰκών, an image, + δνομα(τ-), name.] Expressing ideas or representing words by means of pictured objects: as, iconomatic writing. Brinton.
iconomaticism (ī-kon-ō-mat'i-sizm), n. [ζ iconomatic + -ism.] A system of picture-writing, or the representation of words by pictured objects.

How complete a system of iconomaticism they [Egyptian and Chinese characters] passed through is nnknown.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 56.

iconomicalt, a. See iconomachal. iconophilism (ī-kṣō not'i-lizm), n. [\langle Gr. εἰκών, an image, + ¢ίλος, loving, + -ism.] A liking or taste for pictures or engravings. [Rare.]

He [a print-dealer] tells you that he instructs his cus-omers in bibliomania, in bibliopegy, in grangerism, in conophilism, in the knowledge of art. New York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconophilist (i-kō-nof'i-list), n. [ζ Gr. εἰκών, an image, + φίλος, loving, + Ε. -ist.] A connoisseur of pictures, engravings, or prints; a collector or judge of prints. [Rare.]

The moral of that is, that in collecting prints all is not rose-colored, and one must not think of becoming an iconophilist without the study and application required for any grave pursuit. New York Times, Feb. 12, 1888.

iconostas (ī-kon'ō-stas), n. Same as iconosta-

iconostasia, n. Plural of iconostasium. iconostasian, π. Figra of remostasium.
iconostasion, iconostasium (i-kon-ō-sta'si-on,
-um), π.; pl. iconostasiu (-ā). [NL., ζ NGr. είκονοστάσιον, ζ είκονόστασις: see iconostasis.] In the
Gr. Ch., a movable desk or stand on which icons

roctation, ξεικονόστασις: see iconostasis.] In the Gr. Ch., a movable desk or stand on which icons are placed, especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day.

iconostasis (ī-kō-nos'tā-sis), n. [⟨ NGr. εἰκονόστασις, ⟨ Gr. εἰκον, an image, + στάσις, a standing, position, ⟨ ῖστασθαι, stand.] In Greek churches, a high solid screen, usually of wood, reaching at least half-way and often nearly or quite to tho ceiling of the church, and separating the bema, chapel of prothesis, and diaconicon from the rest of the church. It has three doors, the holy doors in the center, leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary (ερατίον), a door on the right of this, as one faces the bema, admitting to the diaconicon or sacristy, and one on the left opening into the chapel of prothesis. It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and the Great Entrance (see entrance) emerge. The doors, especially the central or holy doors, are provided with a veil (amphithyra). As the choir of an Oriental church does not intervene between the sanctnary and the nave, the iconostasis answers in some respects both to the Western altar-rails and to a rood-screen. Ritually it corresponds to altar-rails, as it divides the sanctnary from all the rest of the church, the choir included.

icosacolic (ĩ*kō-sa-kō'lik), a. [⟨Gr. εἰκοσάκωλος, of twenty clauses, εἰκοσι, twenty, + κῶλον, member, clause: see colon!] In anc. pros., consisting of twenty cola (members or series): as, an icosacolic canticum. Also spelled eicosacolic.

an icosacolic canticum. Also spelled eicosa-

icosahedral (ī'kō-ṣa-hō'dral), a. [Also icosihe-dral; <icosahedr-on+-al.] Having twenty faces.
—Icosahedral function. See polyhedral function, under polyhedral.—Icosahedral group. See group1.—Ico-

Regular Icosahedron

with twenty sides, neut. of είκοσάεδρος, είκοσίεδρος, of twenty sides, < είκοσι, twenty (see icosian), + $\hat{\epsilon}\delta\rho a$, a seat, base, = E. settle¹, a seat.] A solid bounded by twenty planes. In the ordinary regular icosahedron the faces are equal equilateral triangles, equally inclined each to It has 12 vertices and 30 edges, 3

those adjacent to it.

those adjacent to it. It has 12 vertices and 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex.—Great icosanedron, a regular solid of which each face subtends at the eanter the space subtended by 4 faces and 6 half-faces of the ordinary icosahedron. It has 20 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 3 edges per face, 5 edges per vertex. Each vertex is enwrapped twice by the series of faces about it, and the center is inclosed seven times.—Truncated icosahedron, a dyocætriacontahedron formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron paraliel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodceahedron until the original faces are regular hexagons, so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal faces.

icosander (i-kō-san'der), n. [</br>
NL. icosandrus:



icosander (i-kō-san'der), n. [< NL. icosandrus: see icosandrous.] In bot., a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icosandria (i-kō-san'dri-ä), n. pl. [NL., < icosandrus, with twenty stamens: see icosandrous.]

In bot., the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification distinguished by beginning twenty. of classification, distinguished by having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx, as in

ty or more stamens inserted on the ealyx, as in the rose family. The plants in this class produce the most esteemed fruits.
icosandrian (i-kō-san'dri-an), a. [< Icosandria + -ian.] Same as icosandrous.
icosandrous (i-kō-san'drus), a. [< NL. icosandrus, with twenty stamens, < Gr. εἰκοσα, twenty, + ἀνήρ (ανδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen): see -androus.] Of or pertaining to the Icosandria.
icosasemic (i'kō-sa-sē'mik), a. [< Gr. εἰκοσι, twenty, + σῆμα, a mark, σημεῖον, a mark, mora.]
In anc. pros. containing or amounting to twenty

In anc. pros., containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time; having or constituting a magnitude of twenty more or normal shorts:

a magnitude of twenty more or normal shorts: thus, a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is icosasemic. Also spelled eicosasemic.
icosian (i-kō'si-an), α. [⟨ Gr. εἰκοσι, dial. εἰκατι, βεἰκατι, γεἰκατι, twenty, = L. viginti = E. twenty: see twenty.] Pertaining to twenty.—Icosian game, a game in which there are twenty sations each united with three others by paths, as the 20 vertices of an ordinary dodecahedron are connected by the 30 edges. Five stations being named as consecutive, a player endeavors to pass through all the other stations without passing through any one twice.
icosidodecahedron (i*kō-si-dō*dok-a-hō*dron),

through any one twice.

icosidodeca hedron (i"kō-si-dō"dok-a-hē'dron),

n. [NL., ⟨ Gr. εἰκοσι, twenty, + δώδεκα, twelve, + εδρα, seat, base.] In geom., a solid of thirty-two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 tribes also result a part regular faces. It is considered to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the angles, thus leaving 20 tribes also result as part and the part of the faces. faces just touch at the angies, thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.—Truncated icosidodecahedron, a solid having 12 decagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, 20 hexagonal faces belonging to the icosahedron, and 30 square faces belonging to the semi-regular triacontahedron. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

icosihedral, icosihedron. See icosahedral, icosahedron.

icositetrahedron (ī kō-si-tet-ra-hē'dron), n. [NL., (Gr. είκοσι, = E. twenty, + τέτρα-, τέτταρες, = E. four, + έδρα, seat, base.] In crystal., a solid, helonging to the isometric system, which is contained by twenty-four similar four-sided planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trape-

icosteid (ī-kos'tē-id), n. A fish of the family

Icosteidæ.

Icosteidæ (ī-kos-tē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Icosteus + -idæ.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus Icosteus, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) In a restricted sense, fishes with a loose flaccid ākin, unarmed head, long dorsal and anal fins with scarcely differentiated apines, and thoracic ventral fins: supposed to be related to the Stromateidæ. It was constituted for two deep-sea fishes obtained off the Californian ceast. (b) The tamily as above defined, together with the Bathymasteridæ. It is scarcely distinguishable from Stromateidæ.

icosteine (ī-kos'tē-in), n. A fish of the family Icosteidæ.



Icosteus enigmaticus.

naked body with some spinules along the lateral line, and quadriradiate ventrals. I. enigmaticus is a deep-sea fish of California. icret, n. A word of dubious meaning and origin.

See the second extract.

As we find in the Survey booke of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Icres* of Iron, and Iron barres. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 361.

Gibson, tr. of Camden (margin). An icre ia ten Bars.

-ics. [<-ic+pl.-s2, after L. and Gr. plurals in -ic-a, -ικ-a, nent. pl. of adjectives in -ic-us, -ικ-ος, in names of sciences or arts, as in μαθηματικά, mathematical (matters), interchanging with ka, inchematical (matters), interchanging with forms in the fem. sing. L. -ic-a, or -ic-e, Gr. -ικ-η (ἐπιστήμη, knowledge, science, or τέχνη, art, being understood), as μαθηματική, L. mathematica, mathematica, mathematical (science). In F., G., etc., these words follow the fem. sing. form; in E. cither or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting

E. cither or both forms are used: see examples.] A termination of Greek origin, denoting a science or an art. Words with this termination are properly plural, but are now commonly regarded as singular, being often accompanied by forma actually in the singular, as mathematics, hydrostatics, ethetics or esthetic, metrics or metric, etc. In some cases the singular alone is in nee, as in logic, music, the adjective being then exclusively in -tc-al, as logical, musical, while in a few a distinction of meaning has grown up, as between physic and physics. Any adjective in -tc, applicable to a branch of knowledge, may have an accompanying neun in -tcs.

Icteria (ik-te'ri-\(\bar{u}\), n. [NL., \(\leftimes\) Gr. iκπερος, a certain hird: see Icterus.] A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds; the yellow-breasted chats or chattering flycatchers. It was founded by Vieiliot in 1807, and has been variously retered to the Turdidæ or thrushes, Virconidæ or greenlets, or made the type of the Icteriinæ as a subfamily of Sylvicolidæ or Dendræcidæ. It is characterized by a stout compressed bill with high arched culmen, greenish coloration above, with bright yellow breast and white abdomen, and a size unusual in the last-named family. The type is I virens or I. viridis, which abounds in the United States, is migratory and inacctivorous, a voluble and versatile songster with remarkable powers of mimicry, and which nests in shrubbery, laying usually four white egga with reddish speckles. I. longicauda is another species or variety, inhabiting the southwestern portions of the United States. See ont nunder chat?

Icteric (ik-ter'ik), a. and n. [= F. ictérique = Sp. ictérico = Pg. icterico = It. itterico, \(\leftimes\) L. icctericus, \(\leftimes\) Gr. ikπερικός, jaundiced, \(\leftimes\) kuth jaundice; see icterus.] I a. 1. Affected with jaundice; see eigerus.

Sp. icterico = Fg. icterico = R. itterico, \ I. icterico, \ Gr. iκτερικός, jaundiced, \ iκτερος, jaundice: see icterus.] I. a. 1. Affected with jaundice.—2. Preventing or dispelling jaundice.—Icteric fever, icteric remittent fever, remitting icteric fever. See fever!.

II. n. A remedy for jaundice.
cterical (ik-ter'i-kal), a. [\ icteric + -al.]

Same as icteric.

Our understandings, if a crime be lodged in the will, being like icterical eyes, transmitting the species to the soul with prejudice, disaffection, and colours of their own framing.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 167.

icterid (ik'te-rid), n. One of the Icteridæ.

Icteridæ (ik-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Icterus + -idæ.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, passerine birds with 9 primaries, a conic-acute bill with unnotched tip, rictus without bristles, and angulated commissure. The family is very closely related to the Fringillidæ; it has also affinities with the Corvidæ, and represents in America the Sturnidæ or starlings of the old world. There are upward of 100 species, assigned to many genera, containing the birds varionally known as American starlings, blackbirds, orlotes or hangneats, meadow-larks, cow-birds, bobolinka, etc. The family is divided by Cones into four amblamilies, Agelexinæ or marsh-hlackbirds, Sturnellinæ or meadow-larks, Isterinæ or orioles and hangneats, and Quiscalinæ or crow-blackbirds. A subtamily Isterinæ includes all the American orioles or hangnests and related forms. icterine (ik'te-rin), a. [< NL. iclerinus, < Gr. Interpoc, jaundice: see icterus.] Yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; specifically, having the characters of the Isteridæ or Isterinæ. icteritious (ik-te-rish'us), a. [< L. icterus, Gr. Interpoc, the jaundice, + E. -it-ious.] Yellow; having the color of jaundiced skin. icterious (ik-ter'i-tus), a. Same as icteritious. icterious (ik'te-roid), a. [< Gr. *iκτεροειδής, contr. iκτερόδης, jaundiced, < iκτερος, jaundice, + είδος, form.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

sahedral number, one of the numbers 1, 12, 48, 142, 255, 456, etc., whose form is \(\frac{1}{4}\)(\(\frac{n}{n}^2 - 5n + 2\).

icosahedron(\(\frac{i}{k}\bar{\rho}\)-sa-h\(\hat{\rho}'\)dron), n. [Also written icosahedron; icosihedron; \(\frac{c}{Gr}\). \(\frac{e}{k}\)koo'esa-h\(\hat{\rho}'\)dron, a body

| Costeus (i-kos't\bar{\rho}\)-us), n. [NL., irreg. \(\lambda\) Gr. \(\frac{e}{e}\)irrepoc, jaundice; also a bird of a yellowish-typical genus of the family \(I\)costeid\(\alpha\), having a green color, by looking at which, according to the simple therapeutics of the ancients, a jaundiced person was cured—the bird died; ef. diced person was cured—the bird died; cf. iκτερίας (sc. λίθος), L. icterias, a yellowish kind of stone.] 1. The jaundice.—2. In bot., a yellow appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold.—3. [cap.] In ornith., a Brissonian (1760) genus of birds, approximately equivalent to the modern family Icteridæ; subsequently used with various limitations, or as conterminous with the subfamily

tions, or as conterminous with the subfamily Icterinæ; now restricted to the American orioles or hanguests, such as the Baltimore oriole, Icterus galbula. The type is technically considered to be the troopial, Oriolus icterus (Linnæus), now called Icterus vulgaris. See cut under troopial.—4. [cap.] A genus of mammals. Griffith, 1827.

ictic (ik'tik), a. [< L. as if *icticus, < ictus, a blow: see ictus.] Sudden or abrupt, as if produced by a blow; marked. Bushuell. [Rare.] Icticyon (ik-tis'i-on), n. [NL., < Gr. lkrue, the yellow-breasted marten (taken in general sense of a 'weasel'), + κίων, a dog, = E. hound.] A genus of Cunidæ with small molars, 1 above and 2 below on each side, containing I. venaticus, the bush-dog of South America, a small, closehaired species with short limbs and tail. The general sense haired species with short limbs and tail. The genns is a peculiar one; it is sometimes referred wrongly to the family Mustetidae, but belongs to the true dogs, Caninae, and is related to the African Lycaon and the Indian Cyon. Lund, 1842. Also written Ictidocyon.

ictide (ik'tid), n. An animal of the genus Ictides (or Arctictis); a binturong: as, the black ictide, Ictides ater.

Ictides (ik-ti'dēz), n. [NL., irreg. < Gr. lktic, the yellow-breasted marten, + eldoc, form.] A genus of Viverridæ, of the subfamily Arctictinæ, containing the binturongs: a synonym of Arc-

Ictinia (ik-tin'i-ä), n. [NL., ζ Gr. ἰκτῖνος, a kite.] A notable genus of kites, of the subfam-Rite.] A notatine genus of Rites, of the stindamily Milvinæ and family Falconidæ, founded by Vieillot in 1816. The tail is short and even; the wings are moderate, with the third and second primaries longest, and the first very short; the test are small; the tarsi are scutellate in front; the bill is small but robust, with very convex culmen and small subcircular nostrils; and the plumage is dark-plumbeous or bluish. There are two species, both American, one of which is the common Mississippi kite, I. subcarulea or mississipieinsis, and the other the South American, I. plumbeou.

Ictiobinæ (ik"ti-ō-bī'nō), n. pl. [NL., \ Ictiobus + -inæ.] A subfamily of Catostomidæ, with an elongate dorsal fin, compressed oblong body, and an interparietal fontanelle. It emhraces a few large fishes, inhabiting chiefy the Mississippi and Great Lake basins, known as bufalo-fishes or bufaloes, and carp-suckers. See cut under carp-sucker.

Ictiobus (ik-ti'ō-bus), n. [NL., a perversion of Ichthyobus, \ Gr. iz\thetaics, a fish, + \thetaics, an ox (taken for 'buffalo': see buffalo).] A genus of fishes of the family Catostomidæ, popularly known as buffalo-fishes, typical of the subfamily Ictiobinæ. Rafinesque, 1820. See cut under carp-sucker. Milvinæ and family Falconidæ, founded by

carn-sucker.

Ictitherium (ik-ti-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., ζ Gr. lkτις, the yellow-breasted marten, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Miocene of Greece, of un-certain systematic position: supposed to be-long to the *Viverrida*, whence the name, given by Gaudry; by others regarded as related to the Hyanida.

ictus (ik'tus), n.; pl. ictus. [L. ictus, a hlow, stroke, stab, thrust; in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat; \(\cdot icere, \text{ pp. ictus, strike, hit, smite.} \] 1. A stroke: as, ictus solis, sunhit, smite.] 1. A stroke: as, ictus solis, sunstroke.—2. In pros. and music, rhythmical or metrical stress; additional intensity of utterance or delivery distinguishing one time or syllable in a foot or series from the others. Metrical ictus in poetry is analogous to syllable stress or accent in ordinary speech. In modern or accentual poetry an ictus regularly coincides with the syllable stress or accent, primary or secondary. In classical or quantitative poetry the ictus was also a stress-accent, but was independent of the syllable accent, which was a difference in tone or pitch. It regularly attached itself to a long time or syllable as contrasted with one or more shorts, but a long or longs could be metrically unaccented. The conflict between ictus and accent in ancient poetry may be exemplified by the line ance or delivery distinguishing one time or syl-

Connúbio júngam stábili própridmque dicabo (Virgil, Æneid, i. 78),

in which the accent is marked and the syllables bearing the ictus are italicized. The part of a foot on which the ictus falls is called the thesis, and the rhythmically unaccented part of the foot the armis; but many writers directly

Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll, Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole, *Pope*, Windsor Forest, 1. 389.

Solar heams powerful enough to fuse the snows and blister the human skin . . . may pass through the air, and still leave it at an icy temperature.

Tyndul, Forms of Water, p. 102.

2. Figuratively, characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, influence, etc.; frigid; chilling; freezing; indifferent.

If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling, Be thon so too. Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these demonstrations of affection.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 186.

=Syn. 2. Frosty, cold-hearted, stony.
icy-pearled (i'si-perld), a. Studded with spangles of ice. [Rare.]

So mounting up in ivy-pearled car,
Through middle empire of the freezing air
He wander'd long, till thee he spied from far.
Milton, Ode, D. F. I., iti.

id. An abbreviation of iden.

-id¹. [Formerly also -ide (< F.); = F. -ide = Sp. Pg. It. -ido, < L. -idus, a term. forming adjectives from verbs in -ēre, -ere, or from nouns, as in acidus, acid, < aeēre, be sour, aridus, arid, < arēre, be dry, fluidus, fluid, < fluere, flow, vividus, living, < vivere, live, morbidus, morbid, < morbus, disease, turbidus, turbid, < turba, disturbance, etc. The suffix is really -dus (-do), the -i- repr. the orig. or supplied stem-vowel; it occurs without the vowel in absurdus, absurd. it occurs without the vowel in absurdus, absurd, it occurs without the vowel in absurdus, a bsurd, blandus, bland, crudus, raw (crude), etc. Cf. Gr. -ιδ-ης, -ι(δ)ς, etc.: see -id².] 1. A common termination in adjectives (and neuns derived from adjectives) of Latin origin, as in acid, arid, fluid, vivid, turbid, morbid, flaccid, frigid, torrid, solid, etc. It is not used as a formative in English.—2. [NL. -idum, neut. of L. -idus.] In chem., a formative (also spelled -ide, and when so spelled generally propounced -id) suffixed to ehem., a formative (also spelled -ide, and when so spelled generally pronounced -id) suffixed to names of elements to form names of compounds, as in oxid, chlorid, bromide, iodide, sulphid, etc., designating compounds of oxygen, chlorin, bromine, iodine, sulphur, etc. Usage is, in general, in favor of the form -ide; but in new formations, and in many of the old ones, the form -id is also in use.

-id². [(1) L. NL. -is (-id-), pl. -id-es, fem.; (2) L. NL. -id-es, pl. -id-e; both of Greek origin: see -ides, -ide, and -is²; cf. -ad².] 1. The termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on

mination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin feminine nouns (ultimately Greek or on the Greek model) in -is, as earyatid, hydatid, etc.—2. In zoöl., the termination of nouns Englished from Latin or New Latin nouns in -ida, as felid, from Felidae, fringillid, from Fringillida, as felid, from Felidae, pringillida, from Felidae, being always adjacent to their obvious primitives, are usually left without etymological note.

-ida. [NL., assumed as a neut. pl. to -ides, pl. -ide.] In zoöl., a frequent termination of the names of groups of animals, of no determinate rank in the classificatory scale. Entomologists of ten use it for sublamilies, in which case it is the same as -ince. It may or may not be etymologically the same as

-oida.

idæ. [L. NL., pl. of -ides, ⟨ Gr. -ιδης, pl. -ιδαι, patronymic suffix: see -ides.] 1. In words of Greek origin, a suffix denoting the descendants of a person to whose name the suffix is attached, or a family or kindred of a particular origin: as, the Heraclidæ, Homeridæ, Eupatridæ, etc. Specifically—2. In zööl., the regular termination of the names of families, suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived, as Felidæ (from Lanius), Apodidæ (from Apus), etc. When the stem ends in -i. the termination Tells), Lamide (from Lanius), Apodidæ (from Apus), etc. When the stem ends in ·i·, the termination is properly, according to Greek analogies, ·adæ, as Laniadæ, Simiadæ, etc.; but, for mechanical uniformity, zoölogists prefer to use ·idæ in all cases, Sec ·id².

Idæan (·dē'an), a. [ζ L. Idæus, ζ Gr. 'Ιδαϊος, ζ 'Ιδη, L. Ida (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Ida, (a) a mountain near the ancient Troy, or (b) the chief mountain in Crete, the mystic birtbplace of Zeus: as, the Idæan Zeus.

Here eke that famous golden Apple grew . . . For which th' *Idwan* Ladies disagreed. Spenser, F. Q., 11. vii. 54.

invert this use of the terms. A subordinate ictus can also accompany the principal ictus within the same foot.

icy (i'si), α. [⟨ ME. *isy, ⟨ AS. īsig (= D. ijzig, G. eisig = Sw. isig); ⟨ īs, iee, + -ig, E. -yl.] 1.

Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling, or abounding with ice: as, an ieg surface; icy coldness; the icy regions of the mouth.

Idalian (ī-dā'lian), α. [⟨ I. Idalius, adj., ⟨ Idalium, also Idalia, Gr. Idalius, a city in Cyprus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

Idalian (ī-dā'lian), α. [⟨ I. Idalius, adj., ⟨ Idalium, also Idalius, acity in Cyprus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus, or to Aphrodite (Venus), to whom it was consecrated; inhabiting Idalia.

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g Idana. Idalian Aphrodite beautiful, Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphlan wells. Tennyson, Œnone.

There is no armour against fate;
Death lays his icy hands on kings.
Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, ili.

Tennyson, Cenone.

Idea (id), n. [
Tennyson, Cenone.

Idea (id), n. [
Torm. id, also called idmurt (murt, mort, small-fry, also a roach), = Sw. id, ide; in NL. idus.] A cyprinoid fish, Leuciseus idus or Idus melanotus. The golden Ide is a cultivated variety, known as the orfe. It resembles the chub, and is found in northern European waters.

Idea (id), n. [
Tennyson, Cenone.

Idea (id), n. [
Tormyson, Cenone.

Idea (id), n. [</

The first [season in the year] . . . is Vere, and yt begynneth the vij. ide of Fenerell and endurith to the vij. ide of May.

Arnold's Chron., p. 176.

[See -id1.] 1. An obsolete form of -id1 -ide1.

ide¹. [See -id¹.] 1. An obsolete form of -id¹ in adjectives like acide, fluide, etc. See -id¹, 1.

—2. In chem., same as -id¹, 2.

-ide². [See -id².] 1. Same as -id², 1.—2. In zoöl., same as -id², 2.

idea (ī-dē'ā), n. [Alse dial. idee; = F. idée = Sp. It. idea = Pg. idea, ideia = D. G. Dan. idee = Sw. idé, ⟨ L. idea (idĕa, in ML. appar. idēa) (first in Seneca; Cicero writes it as Greek), a (Platonie) idea, archetype, ⟨ Gr. iðéa, form, the look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality, a kind, sort; in the Platonie philosophy the iðéa were general or ideal forms, pattern forms, archetype models, L. formæ, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect antitypes or representations; ⟨ iðeīv, see, = L. videre, see, = Skt. √ vid, know, perceive, = AS. witan, E. wit, know: see wit.] 1. In the Platonic philosophy, and in similar idealistic thought, an archetype, or pure immaterial pattern, of which the individual objects in any one natural class are but the imperfect excise and her plating in which jects in any one natural class are but the imperfect copies, and by participation in which they have their being: in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective *Platonic*.

The more probable view, Parmenides, of these ideas is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them; and that what is meant by the participation of other things in the ideas is really assimilation to them.

Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 249.

Socrates, he [Parmenides] said, I admire the hent of your mind towards philosophy; tell me, now, was this your own distinction between abstract ideas and the things which partake of them? and do you think that there is an idea of likeness apart from the likeness which we possess, or of the one and many, or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking?

I think that there are such abstract ideas, said Socrates.

Parmenides proceeded. And would you also make abstract *ideas* of the just and the beautiful and the good, and of all inta class of notions?

Yes, he said, I should.

And would you make an abstract *idea* of man distinct from us and from all other human creatures, or of fire and water?

I am often undesided. These sources is the said that the said is the said of the said that the said is the said is the said that the said is the said is the said that the said is the said is the said that the said is the s

I am often undecided, Parmenides, as to whether I ought to include them or not.

Plato, Parmenides (tr. by Jowett), III. 246.

2. A mental image or picture. (Although Sir W. Hamilton says that tidea never was need in any language in any but the Platonic sense (def. I) until the time of Descartes, in English, as in French, this second meaning has been since the middle of the sixteenth century the commoner one in literature.]

Within my hart, though hardly it can shew Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye, The fayre *Idea* of your celestiall hew And every parte remaioes immortally. Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

When he shall hear she died upon his words, The idea of her life shall sweetly creep Into his study of imagination. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

[Species] is called idea [of the Greeks], which is as much to say as a common shape conceived in the mind, through some knowledge had before of one or two individuums having that shape: so as after we have seen one wolle, or two, we beare the shape thereof continually in our minds, and thereby are able to know a wolfe whensoever we find him.

Rundeville, Arts of Logicke (1599), iv.**

Yet still how faint by precept is express!

The living image in the painter's breast;
Thence endless streams of fair idea flow,
Strike in the sketch or in the picture glow.

Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers, an immediate object of thought— that is, what one feels when one feels, or fancies when one fancies, or thinks when one thinks, and, in short, whatever is in one's understand-ing and directly present to cognitive consciousness. With the nominalists Berkeley and Hume the meaning of the word hardly departs from def. 2, above, With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and others it denotes an object different from the real thing and from the mind, but mediating between them. But Hume uses the word idea

in a somewhat peculiar sense, to mean a sensation reproduced and worked over.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call idea. Locke, Ilmman Understanding, 11. viii. § 9.

Since therefore the objects of sense exist only in the mind, and are withal thoughtless and inactive, I choose to mark them by the word idea, which implies those properties.

By. Berkeley, Iinman Knowledge, I. 29.

to mark them by the word acce, where implies the certies.

Bp. Berkeley, Hinnan Knowledge, I. 29.

All the perceptions of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I call Impressions and Ideas. The difference betwixt these consists in the degrees of force and liveliness with which they strike upon the mind and make their way into our thoughts or consciousness. Those perceptions which enter with the most force and violence we name impressions; and under this name I comprehend all our sensations, passions, and emotions, as they make their first appearance in the sonl. By ideas, I mean the faint images of these in thinking and reasoning. Hume, Treatise of Human Nature, I. 1, \$1.

The term idea is commonly used to include both images and concepts, marking off the whole region of the representative from the presentative. But like the term notion, it tends now to be confined to concepts.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., vil.

A conception of what is desirable or ought to be, different from what has been observed; a governing conception or principle; a teleological conception.

For anie understanding knoweth the skil of the artificer standeth in that idea or foreconcelt of the work, and not in the work itselfe.

Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie.

I thought you once as Iair
As women in th' idea are.
Cowley, The Mistress.

There is what I call the American idea. . . This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of Freedom.

Theodore Parker, Speech at Antislavery Convention, (Boston, May 29, 1850.)

[Boston, May 29, 1850.]

5. In the Kantian philos., a conception of reason the object of which transcends all possible experience, as God, Freedom of the Will, Immortality; in the Hegelian philos., the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression—the ideal realized, the essence which includes its own existence: in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article; in other a priori philosophies, an a priori conception of a perfection to be aimed at, not corresponding to anything observed, nor ever fully sponding to anything observed, nor ever fully realized.

Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the finite expression of that fundamental antithesis of thought.

Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, xxiii.

6. An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

That fellow seems to me to possess but one idea, and that a wrong one.

Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1770.

Unluckily Lord Palmerston became possessed with the idea that the French minister in Greece was secretly setting the Greek Government on to resist our claims.

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

7. An abstract principle, of not much immediate practical consequence in existing circum-

France went to war for the *idea* when she had nothing else to go to war for; and, having bound liberty hand and foot at home, proclaimed heraelf again the apostle of liberty.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

erty. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 238.

8. [cap.] In entom., a genus of nymphalid butterflies, based on the Indian Nymphalis idea: now called Hestia. Fabricius, 1808.—9. In music, a theme or subject; a phrase; sometimes, a figure. Often called a musical idea.—Absolute idea, the idea considered as the source of all reality.—Architectonic idea, the preliminary plan or sketch of a science.—Association of ideas. See association.—Decomplex, duplex idea, a union of two or more complex ideas in one.—Determinate idea. See determinate.—Innate idea. See imate.—Material idea, or idea in the brain, an impression made upon the brain by an external object.—Platonic idea. See def. I. ideaed, idea'd (i-dē'ad), a. [< idea + -ed².] Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas: used chiefly in compounds: as, a one-ideaed

used chiefly in compounds: as, a one-ideaed

The writer had omitted to put the idea'd words into red ink; so they had to be picked out with infinite difficulty from the mass of unidea'd ones.

C. Reade, Love me Little, vi.

ideagenous (ī-dē-aj'e-nus), a. [< idea + -ge-nous.] Generating or giving rise to ideas.

Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an ideagenous molecule, so to speak; . . it is these ideagenous molecules which are the physical basis of memory. Huzley, Animal Automatism. ideal (i-dē'al), a. and n. [< F. ideal, now idéal = Sp. Pg. ideal = It. ideale = D. ideaal = G. Dan. Sw. ideal, < LL. idealis, existing in idea, \[
\] L. idea, idea: see idea.
\] L. a. 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting in ideas.
\[
\]

The plays of children are endless imitation, and the constant exercise of the *ideal* faculty.

J. F. Clarke, Seif-Culture, p. 176.

Even now few Americans set's proper value on the relative bearing of our *ideal* and intellectual progress thus far. Stedman, Peets of America, Int., p. fx.

It will be understood that by an *ideal* object is meant an object present in idea but not yet given in reality.

T. H. Green, Projegomens to Ethics, § 229, note.

2. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination. Hence—(a) Not real or practical; imaginary; visionary; incapable of being realized or carried out in fact; as, ideal wealth or happiness; an ideal scheme of benevolence.

He [Spenser] lifts everything, not beyond recognition, but to an ideal distance where no mortal, I had almost said imman, fleck is visible.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 186.

(b) Conforming completely to a standard of perfection;

There wili always be a wide interval between practical and ideal excellence. Rambler.

Planning ideal commonwealths. Southen.

All write, sil duty, all activeness of the human character, are set out by him [Spenser], nuder the forms of chivalry, for our instruction: but his ideal knight is Christian to the cere.

Gludstone, Might of Right, p. 211.

3. In philos., regarding ideas as the only real entities; pertaining to er of the nature of idealism

The advantage of the ideal theory over the popular falth is this, that it presents the world in precisely that view which is most desirable to the mind. Emerson, Nature.

4. Arising from ideas or conceptions; based upon an ideal or ideals; manifesting or embodying imagination; imaginative: as, the ideal school in art or literature; an ideal statue or portrait.—Ideal beauty. See beauty.—Ideal bitangent, a real line which touches a curve at two imaginary points.—Ideal chord, in geom., that part of a line not really cutting a conic which lies between two points, Il and Il', coolingate with respect to the conic and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the line.—Ideal diameter. See diameter.—Ideal number, in the theory of complex numbers, a number not in the scheme of complex numbers considered in any investigation, but specially introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system of complex numbers considered is concerned.—Ideal partition, in logic, a division of a whole into parts which can be sundered only in abstraction, not in reality; metaphysical partition. Sir W. Hamilton.—Syn. 2. Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerteal.

II. u. 1. That which exists only in idea; a conception that exceeds reality.

A rigid solid . . . is an ideal; no substance is absoluteschool in art or literature; an ideal statue er

A rigid solid . . . is an ideal; no substance is absolutely rigid.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 199.

2. An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completely realized; hence, a standard or model of perfection: as, the ideal of beauty, virtue, etc.; Bayard, the ideal of chivalry.

ideal of chivalry.

While the idea gives ruies, the ideal serves as the archetype for the permanent determination of the copy; and we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of that divine man within us, with which we compare ourselves, and by which we judge and better ourselves, though we can never reach it. These ideals, though they cannot claim objective reality, are not therefore to be considered as chimeras, but supply reason with an indispensable standard, because it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind, in order to estimate and measure by it the degree and number of the defects in the imperfect.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, II. 491.

Asthetic effects call up not merely ideas, but ideals.

A great work of art improves upon the real in two respects: it intensifies and it transfigures.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

3. A standard of desire; an ultimate object or aim; a mental conception of what is most desirable: as, one's ideal of enjoyment; our ideals are seldom attained.—Beau ideal. See beau-ideal.

=Syn. 2. Pattern, Model, etc. See example.
idealess (i-de'a-les), a. [\(\) idea + -less.] Des-

titute of ideas.

idealisation, idealise, etc. See idealization, idealize, etc.

idealism (i-dē'a-lizm), n. [= F. idéalisme = Sp. Pg. It. idealismo = D. G. idealismus = Dan. idealisme = Sw. idealism, < LL. idealis, ideal: see ideal and -ism.] 1. The metaphysical doctrine that the real is of the nature of thought; the doctrine that all reality is in its nature

It is our cognizance of the successiveness or transitoriness of feelings that makes us object intuitively to any idealism which is understood to imply an identification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 37.

It is the very essence of the Kantlan idealism that objects are not there till they are thought.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 327.

2. Pursuit of the ideal; the act or practice of idealizing; especially, imaginative treatment of subjects; a striving after ideal beauty,

truth, justice, etc .- 3. In art. the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which repby eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which represents Nature, not as she is exhibited in any one example, but as she night be.—Absolute idealiam, the doctrine of G. W. F. Hegel (1770-1831), that things derive their reality from their being made by thought, which has an objective existence as a part of the divine absolute idea (this being the organic unity of all thought), and that things are not merely phenomena to us, but are of their inner nature phenomena or thoughts. The term is by English writers sometimes applied to any dogmatic idealism, such as that of Berkeley.—Berkeleian idealism, the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley (1885-1753), that the souls of men and of God, and the ideas in them, are the only existences, and that the reality of external things consists only in their permanence and coherency. Also called theistic, phenomenal, and empirical idealism.—Coamothetic idealiam, the doctrine that the external world exists, but that we have no immediate knowledge of it.—Egotistical idealism, the doctrine that ideas are modes of the human mind itself, and are destitute of external prototypes.—Fichtean or aubjective idealiam, the doctrine of J. G. Fichte (1762-1814), that the universal subject or ego (not the ego of an individual person) is the source of the object, the external world, or non-ego.—Objective idealiam, the doctrine of F. W. J. von Schelling (1775-1854), that the relation between the subject and the object of thought is one of absolute identity. It supposes that all things exist in the absolute reason, that metter is extinct mind, and that the laws of physics are the same as those of mental representations.—Transcendental idealism, the doctrine of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), that the things to which the conceptions of reality, actuality, etc., are applicable are merely phenomena or appearances, and not things-in-themselves, or things as they are spart from their relation to the thinker. Things-in-themselves are held to be absolutely unknowable. idealist (1

solutely unknewable.
idealist (ī-dē'a-list), n. [= F. idéaliste = Sp.
Pg. It. idealisia = D. Dan. Sw. idealist, < LL.
idealis, ideal: see ideal and -ist.] 1. One who
holds some form of the philosophical doctrine
of idealism: opposed to realist.

Ali are idealists, to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare, and who regard the Idea as the only substance. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, v. § 3.

2. One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal; a seeker after the highest beauty or good .-3. An imaginative, unpractical person; a daydreamer.—Commothette idealist, one who holds that we have ne immediate intuition of a real non-ego or external world, but who nevertheless maintains that its existence is known inferentially by its effects in sensation. The term was introduced by Sir W. Hamilton (iteld's Works,

idealistic (ī-dē-a-lis'tik), a. [< idealist + -ic.]

1. Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists.—2. Belonging to an ideal or ideals; striving for or

inagining ideal perfection or good: as, idealistic poetry or art; idealistic dreams.

ideality (i-dē-al'i-ti), n. [= F. idealité = Sp. idealitda = It. idealitd = G. idealitdi = Dan. Sw. idealitet, < ML. *idealitd(t-)s, ideality, < LL. idealis, ideal: see idealand-ity.] 1. The condition or quality of being ideal: opposed to reality; in the Heyelian philos., existence only as an element factor or moment. ment, factor, or moment.

The reality of a body is its separateness as an isolated object; its ideality begins when its reality is abolished and it has become a moment or dynamic element in a larger unity.

Wallace.

2. The faculty or capacity of forming ideals.

Thus we might expect to find, wherever he fancy, the imagination, and the ideality are strong, some traces of a sentiment innate in the human organization.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 325.

3. That which is ideal or unreal.

Sensuous certitude and the abstract classifications of science have put to flight the winged and mist-clad idealities of philosophy.

Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 34.

Transcendental ideality, existence regarded as dependent upon the conditions of possible experience.

dent upon the conditions of possible experience.

We maintain the empirical reality of space, so far as every possible experience is concerned, but at the same time its transcendental ideality: that is to say, we maintain that space is nething, if we leave out of consideration the condition of a possible experience, and accept it as something on which things by themselves ere in any way dependent.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Miller, II. 25.

idealization (ī-dē"a-li-zā'shon), n. [= F. idéa-lisation = Sp. idealizacion; as idealize + -ation.]
The act of forming in idea or in thought; the act of making ideal. Also spelled idealization. idealize (ī-dē'a-līz), v.; pret. and pp. idealized, ppr. idealizing. [= F. idéaliser = Sp. idealizar = Pg. idealisar = D. idealiseren = G. idealisiren = Dan. idealisere = Sw. idealisera; as ideal + ize.] I traps. To make ideal; give form to in -ize.] I. trans. To make ideal; give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; embody in an ideal form: as, to idealize a por-

The kinship of pity to love is shown among other ways in this, that it idealizes its object.

II. Spencer, Man va. State, p. 18.

II. intrans. To form ideals. Also spelled idealise

idealizer (ī-dē'a-lī-zer), n. One who idealizes; an idealist. Also spelled idealiser.

There is no idealizer like unavailing regret, all the more if it be a regret of fancy as much as of real feeling.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 67.

ideally (ī-dē'al-i), adv. 1. In idea; in thought.

ideally (i-dé'al-i), adv. 1. In idea; in thought. Factors ideally separated from their combinations.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 321.

Truth to nature can be reached ideally, never historically.

2. According to an ideal.
idealogic (i-de-a-loj'ik), a. See ideologic.
idealogue (i-de'a-log), n. See ideologue.
idealogy (i-de-al'e-ji), n. See ideology.
ideal-real (i-de'al-re'al), a. Both ideal and real;
having the characteristics of ideal-realism.

The half-and-half systems the ideal-real as they are

The half-and-half systems, the ideal-real, as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.

New Princeton Rev., 1. 22.

ideal-realism (ī-dē'al-rē'al-izm), n. A meta-physical doctrine which combines the principhysical doctrine which combines the principles of idealism and realism. The ideal-realism of Schiedermacher, Beneke, Trendeienburg, Ueberweg, Wundt, end others consists in acknowledging the correctness of Kant's account of the subjective origin of space, time, and the conceptions of cause, substance, and the like, and in holding, in addition, that these thiugs have also an existence altogether independent of the mind. The ideal-realism of Ulrici, B. Petrce, and others consists in the opinion that nature and the mind have such a community as to impart to our guesses a tendency toward the truth, while at the same time they require the confirmation of empirical science.

ideate [-dē'āt), v.; pret. and pp. ideated, ppr. ideating. [< idea + -ate². Cf. equiv. Sp. Pg. idear = It. ideare.] I. trans. 1†. To form in

idea or thought; fancy.

Letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak. . . . But for these
I could ideate nothing which could please.

Donne, To Sir Itenry Wotton.

2. To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall; fix permanently in the mind. [Rare.]

II. intrans. To form ideas; think.

Feeling in general is . . . the immediate consciousness the rising or falling of one's power of ideating.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 503.

ideate (ī-dē'āt), a. and n. [< idea + -ate¹.] I. a. In metaph., produced by an idea, specifically by a Platonic idea; existing by virtue ef its participation in an idea.

II. n. In metaph., the correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. G. H. Lewes. ideation (i-dē-ā'shon), n. [<i ideate + -ion.] The process or the act of forming ideas.

There is in it [the will] an element of conception, ideation, or intellectual retentiveness.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 352.

ideational (ī-dē-ā'shon-al), a. [⟨ideation+-al.]
Pertaining to the faculty of ideation, or to the
exercise of this faculty; of er pertaining to the formation of ideas.

What has never been presented could hardly be represented, if the *ideational* process were undisturbed: even in our dreams white negroes or round squares, fer instance, never appear.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

ideative (î-dē'a-tiv), a. [<ideate+-ive.] Same as ideational.

The aconstic images, by awaking in the ideative field the orrelated ideas, render the words spoken by another inciligible.

Alien. and Neurol. (trans.), VIII. 215. teliigible. idelt, a. An obsolete spelling of idle.

idelt, a. An obsolete spelling of idle. idem (i'dem), adv. [L. idem, m., n., eadem, f., the same, \lambda i., a pronominal root in is, he, that, etc. (see hcl), + -dem, a demonstrative suffix; cf. ibidem. Hence identic, etc.] The same; the same as above or before: used to avoid repeating something already written. Abbreviated id. idemfaciend (i-dem-fā'shiend), a. [\lambda L. idem, the same, + faciendus, ger. of facere, make, produce: see fact.] Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis. Thus, if i is the basis of a multiple algebra, and j is any other vid such that ij = j, then j is said to be idemfaciend.

idemfaciend.
idemfacient (i-dem-fā'shient), a. [〈L.idem, the same, + facien(t-)s, ppr. of facere, make, produce: see fact.] Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis. Thus, if i is the basis of a multiple algebra, and j is another vid such that ji = j, then j is said to be idemfacient. idemfactor (i-dem-fak'tor), n. [〈L. idem, the same, + factor, one who makes: see factor.] A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend.

idempotent (ī-dem'pō-teut), u. [(L. idem, the same, + poten(t-)s, having power: see potent.]
In multiple algebra, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is idem-

identic (ī-den'tik), a. [Formerly identick, identique, < F. identique = Sp. identico = Pg. It. identico (cf. D. G. identisch = Dan. Sw. identisk), < ML. identicus, the same, < L. identi- (in identidem, repeatedly), < idem, the same: see identity.] Same as identical. [Rare.]

Lady, your bright
And radiant eyes are in the right;
The beard a th' identique beard you knew,
The same numerically true,
S. Eutler, Hndibras, II. i. 149.

To aggregate the particles of matter in identic shapes.

Duke of Arggll.

identical (i-den'ti-kal), a. [< identic + -al.]

1. Being the same; absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particu-lars considered, or differ in no essential point.

Absolute justice and absolute love are never sutagonis-tic, but identical.

Theodore Parker, Love and the Affections.

Theodore Parker, Love and the Affections.

I cannot remember a thing that happened a year ago, without a conviction, as strong as memory can give, that I, the same identical person who now remember that event, did then exist.

Reid, Intellectual Powers, iii. 1.

The choice of a representative was once identical with the choice of a chief. Our House of Commons had its roots in local gatherings like those in which unclivilized tribes aelect head warriors.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 496.

2. Expressing identity.

That a ton equals a ton is an *identical* proposition; that he weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt. of stones is an equivalent proposition.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., II. ii. § 80. Identical equation. See equation.—Identical note in diplomacy, an official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments, each of which senda a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by a simultaneous expression of unanimous opinion.—Identical operation, an operation which leaves the operand unchanged.—Identical proposition [ML. propositio identica, a phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th century, a proposition which is true by virtue of the definitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything that is at once tall and either a man or a woman is either a tall man or a tall woman," is an identical proposition.

If those who blame my calling them trifling proposi-

woman," is an identical proposition.

If those who blame my calling them trifling propositions had but read, and been at the pains to understand, what I had above writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by identical propositions I mean only such wherein the same term, importing the same idea, is affirmed of Itself: which I take to be the proper signification of identical propositions; and concerning all such, I think I may continue safely to say that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. . . . But if men will call propositions identical wherein the same term is not affirmed of itself, whether they speak more properly than I others must judge. Locke, Human Understanding, IV. viii. § 3. . .

identically (ī-den'ti-kal-i), adv. In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsic sameness: often followed by the same or alike to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two identically worded notes; their views are identically the same or alike.—Identically true, in older writings, said of that which is true as a fact by virtue of the identity in existence of the subject and predicate; now used in the sense of that which is true as an identical proposition or equation. identicalness (i-den'ti-kal-nes), n. The state or quality of being identical; sameness.

She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their identicalness.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 201.

identifiable (i-den'ti-fi-a-bl), a. [< identify + -able.] Capable of being identified. identification (i-den'ti-i-kā'shou), n. [= F. identification = Pg. identificação: see identify and -fication.] 1. The act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.

I am not ready to admit the identification of the Romish faith with Gospel faith.

Bp. Watson, Charge.

Resemblance itself may be fatal to identification when the law of being is change.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

the law of being is change. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thing is, or who a given person is; specifically, in nat. hist., the determining of the species to which a given specimen belongs; also, the determination thus made. identify (I-den'ti-fi), v.; pret. and pp. identified, ppr. identifying. [= F. identifier = Sp. Pg. identificar = It. identificare, identify, \(ML. identicus, the same, \(+ L. \)-ficare, \(\) facere, make:

ticus, the same, + L. -ficare, \(\frac{facere}{facere}\), make: see identic and -fy.] I. trans. 1. To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a man-

ner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.

Let us identify, let us incorporate ourselves with the cople.

Burke, Economical Reform.

To identify theology with the doctrine of the supernatural is, as I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

2. To determine or establish the identity of: ascortain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thing or who a given person is; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, to determine to what species a given specimen belongs: as, the child was identified by its clothing; the owner identified by goods. fied his goods.

Ultima Thule, the furthest of the Britannic Isles, has been identified with all sorts of localities.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 67.

3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to

Presont, Ferd. and Isa., it. 25.

(b) To make one's self a part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be consplctionally active in the promotion of: as, he early identified himself with the abolition movement.

II. intrans. To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]

An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will identify with an interest more enlarged than public.

Burke, Rev. in France.

(Adontism (Adontism) as [Coldentism (Adontism)]

identism (i-den'tizm), n. [< ident(ic) + -ism.]
The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling.

applied to the metaphysical theory of Scheiding. See identity. identity (i-den'ti-ti), n. [= F. identit\(\text{identi\(\text{identit\)}}}}}}\)}\endinon\)}}} loosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, identity belongs only to the individual, thing, being, event, etc.

In no form of government is there an absolute identity of interest between the people and their rulers.

Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Absolute identity. See absolute.—Generic identity. See generic.—Personal identity. See personal.—Principle of identity, in logic, the general formula A = A.

—Syn. See sameness.

ideogram (i'dē-ō-gram), n. [ζ Gr. ἰδέα, idea, + γράμμα, a writing.] Same as ideograph. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 8.

ideograph (1'dē-ō-grāf), n. [⟨Gr. löέa, an idea, + γράφειν, write.] A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without

ideographic (1" dō-ō-graf'ik), a. [= F. idéo-graphique = Sp. ideografico; as ideograph + -ic.] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names: applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics, suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name. All written signs are believed to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese charac-ters, and the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians for the most part

most part.

The picture-writing of the Mexicans was found to have given birth to a . . . family of ideographic forms.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 19.

A few years ago a religious work was printed at Vienna in the Mikmak language, in which no less than 5701 ideographic symbols are employed.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 21.

ideographical (I*dē-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [< ideo-graphic + -al.] Same as ideographic. ideographically (I*dē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), adv. In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence expressed ideographically. ideographics (I*dē-ō-graf'iks), n. [Pl. of ideographic: see -ics.] A method of writing in ideographic characters. See ideographic. ideography (I-dē-og'ra-fi), n. [= F. ideographic = Pg. ideographia, < Gr. idea, an idea, + -γραφία, < γραφεν, write.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic signs. See ideographic.

ideas by graphic signs. See ideographic.
ideologic (i*dē-ō-loj'ik), a. [Also ideologic; =
F. ideologique = Sp. ideológico = It. ideologico;
as ideology + -ic.] Same as ideological.

His [Napoleon's] hatred of idealogues is well known, but the novel was that species of *idealogic* composition that came least into collision with the principles of imperial-lam. Chamber's Eneye.

ideological (i "dē-ē-loj'i-kal), a. [⟨ideologic + -al.] 1. Pertaining to ideology.

I would willingly have . . . persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from ideological discussions.

J. S. Mill, Logic, IV, I. § 4.

2. Relating to or depending on the idea or signification. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 188. ideologist (i-de-ol'o-jist), n. [= F. idéologist; as ideolog-y + -ist.] 1. One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real significance or value; onc who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.

As to the cultivated and intelligent liberals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; they are ideologists: In other words, their pretended knowledge in mere drawing-room prejudice and the imagination of the closet.

New Princeton Rev., 111. 294.

show what the thing market are shown what the thing market are shown what the thing market are shown means of identification for.

There is here not merely mental arrest but actual conflict; the voice perceived identifies Jacob, at the same time the hands identify Eaan.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 62.

ideologue (i-dē'ō-log), u. [Also, less correctly, ideologue; < F. idéologue = Sp. ideologo = Pg. ideologo, < Gr. idéa, idea, + -λόγος, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] Same as ideologist.

Some domestic idealogue, who sits

Some domestic idealogue, who sits
And coldly chooses empire, where as well
He might republic.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

ideology (ī-dē-ol'ō-ji), n. [Also, less correctly, idealogy; ζ F. ideologia = Sp. ideologia = Pg. It. ideologia, ζ Gr. idea, idea, + -λογία, ζ λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillae to the history and evaluation of human ideas considered tory and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed sensations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.

Our neighbours . . . have made choice of the term ide-ology . . . to express that department of knowledge which had been called the actence of the human mind. D. Stewart, Philosophical Essays, iii.

ideomotion (ī/dē-ō-mō'shon), n. [< idea + motion.] In physiol., motion induced by the force tion.] In physiol., motion induced by the rorce of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.

ideomotor (†"dē-ō-mō'tor), a. [< L. idea, idea, + motor, mover.] In physiol., a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "consensual" and of ideo-motor action.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 548.

ideopraxist (i"dē-ō-prak'sist), n. [ζ Gr. ἰδεα, idea, + πρᾶξες, doing (see praxis), + -ist.] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying out of an idea. [Rare.]

He himself, says the Professor, was among the completest Ideologists, at least *Ideopraxists*: in the Idea . . . he lived, moved, and fought. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 123.

ides (idz), n. pl. [In ME. idus, also in sing. ide; F. ides = Sp. idus = Pg. idus, idos = It. idi = G. idus, etc., = Gr. ɛlòoí, < L. idūs, often eidus, pl. of unused sing. *īdis (īdu-), the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, January, April, June, August, September, November, January, February, April, June, August, January, November, Novem ber, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October. The seven days after the nonea in each month are identified by their ordinal numbers be-fore the ides (the ides themselves included), as the eighth, seventh, sixth, etc., day before the ides.

A soothsayer bids you beware the ides of March. Shak., J. C., i. 2.

id est (id est). [L.: id, neut. of is, he, that, = Goth. is, he (see he¹ and hit², now it); est = E. is.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation i. e.

with the abbreviation i. e.

Idia (id'i-ā), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1826), < Gr. iδιος, peculiar: see idiom.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Muscidw. They are of medium size and blacklsh-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on the abdomen. The eyes are naked; the antenna are appressed, with the third joint half as long again as the second; the bristle is comb-like; the legs are alim and alightly hairy; the middle tible are naked on the Inner side; the wings have no marginal thorn; and the abdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The species abound in tropical countries: one is European and another North American.

The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the idiasms of Shakeapcare will be theroughly understood, and so much that now goes by the board in all modern editions will be recatored with intelligent reverence.

C. M. Ingleby, Shakespeare: the Man and the Book, I. 118.

idio-. [L. idio-, < Gr. iδιο-ς, one's own, private, peculiar: see idiom.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'one's own,' 'private,' 'peculiar.' idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), n. [< Gr. iδιος, peculiar, + βλαστός, offshoot.] A term proposed by Sachs for certain individual cells or tissue-

elements which differ greatly, as regards their contents, from the surrounding tissues. Such are the resin-cells, tannin-cells, crystal-cells,

are the resin-cells, tannin-cells, capture etc., found in various plants.

idiocrasy (id-i-ok'rā-si), n. [= F. idiocrasie, idiocrase, < Gr. idiocpasia, a peculiar temperament, < idioc, one's own, peculiar (see idiom), + mixture, temperament: see crasis.] Periodic mixture, temperament: see crasis. κράσις, mixture, temperament: see crasis.] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution;

that temperament or vital state which is peculiar to a person; idiosynerasy. [Rare.] idiocratic (id "i-ō-krat'ik), a. [< idiocrasy (-crat-) + -ie; ef. aristocratic.] Peculiar in respect of constitution or temperament; idiosyn-

cratic idiocratical (id"i-ō-krat'i-kal), a. [< idiocratic + -al.] Same as idiocratic.
idiocy (id'i-ō-si), n. [Also idiotey, < idiot + -ey; not directly < Gr. iδιωτεία, uncouthness, want of education, also private life or business, < ἱδιώτης, a private person, etc.: see idiot.] The state of being an idiot; natural absence or marked defect of understanding; mental imbecility. See idiot.

I will undertake to convict a man of idiocy if he can not see the proof that three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

F. W. Robertson.

idiocyclophanous (id"i-\(\tilde{o}\)-islicklof'a-nus), a. [\(\tilde{G}\)r. i\(\delta\)ios, peculiar, + κύκλος, circle, + -φανης, \(\phi\)φαίνεσθαι, appear.] Same as idiophanous.

Idiodactylæ (id"i-\(\tilde{o}\)-dak'ti-l\(\tilde{o}\)), n. pl. [NL., \(\tilde{G}\)r. iδιος, peculiar, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] In Sundovall's system, a group of oscine passerine birds related to the crows, consisting of the birds of Paralice and an advertise and constitution of the co

birds related to the crows, consisting of the birds of Paradise and sundry others, and constituting the fourth family of the cohort Coliomorphæ.

idiodinic (id*i-ō-din'ik), a. [< Gr. iδιος, one's own, + δινος, rotation, a round area (taken in sense of 'pore').] In zoöl, reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body devoted exclusively to this first the condition and there which the gratial was function, and through which the genital products are extruded. When idiodinic animals have a special gonaduct, this is called an idiogonaduct.

The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (ίδιος) pore being developed.

E. R. Lankester, Eneyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

tion, in distinction from anelectric. This distinc-tion was, however, hased upon the erroneous idea that cer-tain substances (as metals) could not be electrified in this

way. idioglottic (id"i-ō-glot'ik), a. [⟨Gr. iδιος, one's own, + γλωττικός, of the tongue: see glottic¹.] Using words or names invented in one's own

The boy soon gave up his idioglottic endeavors, learning German before his next-born sister had reached the age of heginning speech.

Science, XII. 146.

idiogonaduct (id"i-ō-gon'a-dukt), n. [(Gr. ldw, one's own, + E. gonaduct, q. v.] The gonaduct of an idiodinic animal.

The genital ducts of idiodlnlc ferms may be called idio gonaducts, as distinguished from the nephrogenaducts of nephrodinic forms. Encyc. Erit., XVI. 682.

idiograph (id'i-ō-graf), n. [< Gr. ἰδιος, one's own, + γράφειν, write.] A mark or signature peculiar to an individual; a private mark or rade-mark.

idiographic (id"i-ō-graf'ik), a. [< idiograph + -ic.] Pertaining to or consisting of an idioraph or idiographs.

idiogynous (id-i-oj'i-nus), a. [⟨Gr. iδιος, pecuetc. See the nouns. liar, + γυή, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In idiopathical (id"i-ō-path'i-kal), a. bot., not having a pistil.

idiasm (id'i-azm), n. [ζ Gr. ἰδιασμός, peculiaridiolatry (id-i-ol'a-tri), n. [ζ Gr. ἰδιας, one's idiopathically (id"i-ō-path'i-kal-i), adv. In the
ity, ζ ἰδιάζειν, be peculiar, ζ ἰδιας, peculiar: see own, + λατρεία, worship.] Self-worship; exidiom.] A peculiarity.

idioasm (id'i-azm), n. [ζ Gr. ἰδιας, one's idiopathically (id"i-ō-path'i-kal-i), adv. In the
manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

Idolatry . . . differs but a letter with idiolatry. Bp. Andrews, Ninety-six Sermons, II. 393 (ed. 1841-44).

Bp. Andrews, Ninety-six Sermons, Il. 393 (ed. 1841-44).

idiom (id'i-um), n. [Formerly also ideom; D. idioom = G. Dan. Sw. idioom = F. idioome = Sp. Pg. It. idioma, < Ll. idioma, < Gr. iδίωμα, a peculiarity, property, a peculiar phraseology, idiom, < iδιούσθαι, make one's own, appropriate to oneself, < iδιος, one's own, private, personal, peculiar, separate, in older Gr. Fίδιος, prob. for *Fεδιος, *σFεδιος, *σFεδιος (= L. suis, one's own, his, her, etc.), connected with σφείς, acc. σφέας, σφε, they, and with σι, = L. sui, of oneself: see sui generis.] 1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology; a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language, whether written or spoken, and of a language, whether written or spoken, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one. See idiotism, 1.

There are certain idioms, certain forms of speech, certain propositions, which the Holy Ghost repeats several times, upon several occasions in the Scriptures. Donne, Sermons, vi.

Some that with Care true Eloquence shall teach, And to just *Idioms* fix our doubtful Speech. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 34.

2. The genius or peculiar cast of a language; hence, a peculiar form or variation of language; a dialect.

The beautiful Provençal, . . . mererich and melodious than any other idiom in the Peninsuls.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=Syn. 2. Dialect, Diction, etc. See language.
idiomatic (id'i-ō-mat'ik), a. [= F. idiomatique
= Sp. idiomático = Pg. It. idiomatico (cf. G. idiomaticos) + Dan. Sw. idiomatisk), < NL. idiomaticus, < Gr. iδιωματικός, peculiar, characteristic, < iδίωμα(τ-), a peculiarity, idiom: see idiom.]

1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a certain language to portaining to conveniting the convenience. tain language; pertaining to or exhibiting the particular cast of a language or its characteristic modes of expression.—2. Given to or marked by the use of idioms: as, an idiomatic idiopsychological (id"i-o-sī-ko-loj'i-kal), a.

Now, there is not in the world so certain a guarantea for pure idiomatic diction, without tricks or affectation, as a case of genuine excitement.

De Quincey, Style, i.

Like most idiomatic as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language hisers, he Dryden allow to distribute the control of t

idiomatical (id"i-ō-mat'i-kal), a. [< idiomatic + -al.] Idiomatic.

Milten mistakes the idiomatical use and meaning of "munditia."

T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems, Herace, i. 5.

His enthusiastic mode of thinking, and his foreign and idiomatical manner of expressing himself, often excited a smile on the grave cheek of the count.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xxv.

idiomatically (id"i-ō-mat'i-kal-i), adv. In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

idioelectric (id"i-ō-ē-lek'trik), a. and n. [ζ Gr. idiomorphic (id"i-ō-môr'fik), a. [ζ Gr. idioσ, one's own, peculiar, + E. electric.] I. a.

Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties, or manifesting electricity in its natural state.

II. n. A term introduced by Gilbert for those substances which become electrified by frictive in electric permanents. In the substances which become electrified by frictive in electric permanents.

The normal pintonic rocks are characterized by a structre in which idiomorphic constituents occur only the mail proportion.

Geol. Mag., 3d dec., IV. 123. ture in which amali proportion.

idiomorphically (id/i-o-môr'fi-kal-i), adv. In an idiomorphic manner.

All of the constituents are idiomorphically developed.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 209.

idiomuscular (id'i-ō-mus'kū-lār), a. [⟨ Gr. idioc, peculiar, + E. muscular.] Pertaining to muscle exclusively.—Idiomuscular contraction, the contraction of muscular fibers when struck. The local wheal which appears at the point struck, and usually remains there, but sometimes divides and travels off in either direction as a slugglish wave, is called the local, and the contraction of the entire band of fibers to the ends of the muscle the peneral idiomuscular contraction.

idiopathetic (id'i-ō-pa-thet'ik), a. [⟨ idiopathetic, idiopathetically (id'i-ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), adv. Same as idiopathically.

idiopathic (id'i-ō-path'ik), a. [⟨ idiopath-y+-ic.] In pathol., of or pertaining to a primary morbid state; not secondary or arising from any other disease: as, an idiopathic affection: op-

other disease: as, an idiopathic affection: opposed to symptomatic.—Idiopathic anemia, fever, etc. See the nouns.

Same as

idiopathy (id-i-op'a-thi), n.; pl. idiopathies (thiz). [=F. idiopathie = Sp. idiopathia = Pg. idiopathia = It. idiopatia, ζ Gr. iδιοπάθεια, feeling for oneself alone, ζ iδιοπαθής, affected for oneself for oneself alone, $\langle ioin aone, \rangle$, an extend for oneself in a peculiar way, $\langle idioc, one's$ own (see idiom)), $+\pi oioc,$ feeling, affection.] 1. In pathol., au idiopathic character of disease; a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—2†. An individual or personal state of feeling; a mental condition personal state of feeling; a culiar to one's self.

Men are so full of their own fancies and idiopathies that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. Dr. H. More, Bsychathanasia, Pref.

idiophanism (id-i-of'a-nizm), n. [< idiophanous + -ism.] The property of being idiophanous.

idiophanous (id-i-of'a-nus), a. [⟨ Gr. ἰδιος, peculiar, + -φανης, ⟨ φαίνεσθαι, appear.] Exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus: said of certain crystals, as epidote. These figures are sometimes called epoptic figures. Also idiocyclophanous.

idiophyllum (id'i-ō-fil'um), n. [NL., (Gr. idnor, peculiar, + \$\phi(i\lambda)\cop\), leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lesquereux, based on a small round or broadly obovate leaf found at Mazon Creek, Illinois, in the lowest strata of at Mazon Creek, Illinois, in the lowest strata of the middle coal-measures. This leaf by its peculiar areolation is closely related to Dictyophyllum, but differs from it in not having the plumate character which the leaves of all the species referred to that genus have.

idioplasm (id'i-ō-plazm), n. [< NL. idioplasma, < Gr. iduo, one's own, + πλάσμα, a thing formed:

see plasma.] Same as germ-plasma.

The chromatin must carry the hereditary characters, and therefore has been termed the idioplasm.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 543.

idioplasma (id"i-ō-plaz'mä), n. [NL.] Same germ-plasma.

Gr. lõioc, one's own, + E. psychological.] Of or pertaining to one's own mind.

The psychological method. . . may be divided into two heads, according as we seek to develop moral science by the Interpretation of the conscience Itself, or by tracting the development of the moral out of the non-moral in the study of psychological facts outside of the conscience. "Idiopsychological" and "heteropsychological" are the epithets employed to denote these two methods.

F. L. Patton, New Princeton Rev., I. 181.

idiorepulsive (id "i-ō-rē-pul'siv), a. [< Gr. idws, one's own, + E. repulsire.] Repelling

The early theories regarded [electrical] phenomena as produced either by a single fluid, idio-repulsive, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each idio-repulsive, but attractive of the other.

W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 83.
idiorrhythmic (id'i-ō-rith'mik), a. [⟨Gr. lδιος, one's own, + ρυθμός, rhythm.] Self-regulated; consisting of self-governing members: an epithet of those convents of the Grock Church in thet of those convents of the Greek Church in which each member of the community is left to regulate his own manner of life. Also written idiorhythmic.

In an idiorrhythmic menastery each menk lives as he pleases; if rich he has a suite of apartments, if poor he shares a cell with a brother. Discipline is kept up by public opinion rather than by suthority; a menk is not bound to attend vespers, but if he omitted to do so two days running without valid excuse his brethren would begin to talk about his laxity and show agans of disapproval. Instead of an abbot an idiorrhythmic convent is governed by a deliherative assembly and two or three annually elected presidents. Athelstan Riley, Athos, or the Mountain of the [Monka (1887), p. 66.

idiostatic (id"i-ō-stat'ik), a. [⟨Gr. iδιος, one's own, + στατικός, static: see static.] Pertaining to a mode of measurement of electricity in which no auxiliary electrification is employed.

The accessory electrometer or gauge is called an idio-static electrometer.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 56.

idiosyncrasy (id*i-ō-sin'krā-si), n.; pl. idiosyncrasies (-siz). [= F. idiosyncrasie = Sp. It. idiosincrasia = Pg. idiosyncrasia, ζ Gr. iδιοσυγκρασία, sincrasia = Pg. idiosyncrasia, < Gr. idioσυγκρασία, also idioσύγκρασις, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, < idioc, one's own, peculiar, + σύγκρασις, a mixture, tempering, < συγκεραννίναι, mix with, < σύν, with, + κεραννίναι, mix, > κράσις, a mixing: see crasis.] A peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; characteristic susceptibility or antipathy inherent in an individual; special mental disposition or tendency.

idiosyncratic (id"i-ō-sin-krat'ik), a. [\(idiosyn-crasy\) (-crat-) + -ic.] Relating or pertaining to idiosyncrasy; of or arising from individual disposition or susceptibility: as, idiosyncratic sym-

Only by comparison are we able to generalize, and to discover what is idiosyncratic in these manifestations.

J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 374.

Both sensory and non-sensory hallucinations... are idiosyncratic and unshared. E. Gurney, Mind, X. 162. idiot (id'i-ot), n. and a. [Formerly also idcot; \(\text{ME. idiot}, \text{ ydiot} = D. idioot = G. Dan. Sw. idiot, \(\text{ OF. idiot}, F. idiot = Sp. Pg. It. idiota, an idiot, \(\text{ L. idiota}, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person, \(\text{ Gr. idiot} \text{ or, in idiotic, 2.} \)

private person, a common man, one who has no professional knowledge, an ignorant, ill-informed man, \(\text{ idiota} \text{ da, in gnorant, ill-informed man, } \text{ idiota} \text{ idiota.} \)

ne's own, peculiar: see idiom.] I. n. 1\(\text{ 1}, \text{ Amer., N. S., LVI. 106.} \)

idiotical sort of men in the most idiotical way. The reason of this plain and idiotical way. The reason of this plai

St. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all laies, and all idiots or private persons.

Jer. Taylor.

private person.

2t. An unlearned, ignorant, or simple person. Estwarde and westwarde I awayted after faste, And 3ede forth as an ydiote in contre to aspye After Pieres the Plowman.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 170.

Christ was received of idiots, of the vulgar people, and of the simpler sort.

Blownt.

3t. A fool or dupe; one who is foeled. Weneat thou make an ydiot of our dame?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 311.

4t. A professional fool; a jester; a clown.

The ideat likes with hables for to plaie: . . . A motley coate, a cockeacombe, or a bell, Hee better likes then Jewelles that excell.

G. Whitney, Emblems (1886), p. 31.

The head of an *ideat* dreased in a cap and bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. Spectator, No. 47.

5. A human being destitute of the ordinary mental powers; one who is born without un-derstanding or discernment, or who has utterly lost it by disease, so as to have no lucid intervals; one who, by deficiency of the intellectual faculties, is unfit for the social condition, or for taking care of himself in danger.

Genetous idiots are rarely physically well made. They appear to have received, in many instances, with the heritage of a defective brain, an enfeebled, dwarfed, often crippled body. Buck's Hundbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 92.

6. In old Eng. law, one who has been without understanding or reasoning powers from his birth, as distinguished from a huntic. "At the present day idiocy is considered as a species of insanity or lunacy." (Rapalje and Lawrence.)

An idiot, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity.

Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

II. a. Afflicted with or indicating idiocy; idiotic.

The tale of Betty Foy,
The *idiot* mother of an *idiot* boy.

Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Ye mar a comely face with idiot tears. Tennyson, Geraint.

Idiot stitch, a name given to tricot stitch in crochet. Dict. of Needlowork.
idiot (id'i-ot), v. t. [\langle idiot, n.] To make or render idiotic.

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an enactment or a penalty—as infancy, idiolcy, insanity, ignorance of the dialect spoken—excuses the individual from punishment.

A. Bain, Emotiona and Will, p. 521.

Idiothalameæ (id'i-ō-tha-lā'nṇō-ō),n.pl. [NL., \(\) idiothalamus (see idiothalamous) + -ea.] A division of lichens including the Umbelicariei, \(\) Opegraphei, etc., now placed in several tribes. Also written Idiothalami, Idiothalamia, and \(\) Idiothalamii.

idiothalamous (id"i-ō-thal'a-mus), α. [⟨ NL. idiothalamus, ⟨ Gr. iδιος, one's own, + θάλαμος, a room: see thalamus.] In bot., having certain parts of a different color and texture from the thallus: applied to lichens.

I have no antipathy, or rather idio-syncrasy, in diet, humour, air, anything. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

That I am fond of indulging, beyond a hope of sympathy, in such retrospection, may be the symptom of some sickly idiosyncrasy.

Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Idiosyncrasies are, however, frequent; thus we find one person has an exceptional memory for sounds, another for colours, another for forms.

J. Ward, Eneye. Brt., XX. 61.

Linear attained for the property of wate person: see *idiot* and *-ie.*] 1†. Uncultured; plain; simple. See extract under *idiotical.*—2. Pertaining to or resembling an idiot; afflicted with idiocy; having the quality of idiocy; very foolish; stupid.

The stupid succession [of Epicureans] persisted in maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stara were no bigger than they appear to the eye, and other such idiotic stuff against mathematical demonstration.

Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 49.

idiotica, u. Plural of idioticou.
idiotical† (id-i-et'i-kal), a. [< idiotic + -al.]
1. Same as idiotic, 1.

idioticalness (id-i-ot'i-kal-nes), n.

idioticalness (id-i-ot'i-kal-nes), n. The state of being an idiot. Bailey, 1731. [Rare.] idioticon (id-i-ot'i-kon), n.; pl. idiotica (-kä). [NL., ζ Gr. iδιωτικόν, neut. of iδιωτικός, private, taken in the sense of iδιος, peculiar to oneself: see idiotic and idiom.] A vocabulary or wordbook of a particular dialect; a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. [Rare.] idiotish (id'i-ot-ish), a. [= Dan. Sw. idiotish; as idiot + -ish¹.] Idiotic.

And euerye man thought his own wysdome heat, which God hath proued stark folyshnesse all, and moost ydiotyshe dottage. Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, i.

yene dottage. Ep. Bale, Image of the Two Churchea, t.
idiotism (id'i-ot-izm), n. [Formerly also ideotism; = D. G. idiotismus = Dan. idiotisme = Sw.
idiotism = F. idiotismue = Sp. Pg. It. idiotismo,
< L. idiotismus, < Gr. iδιωτισμός, the way or fashion of a common person, a homely or vulgar
phrase, < iδιωτίζειν, put into common language,
< iδιώτης, a private person, a common person:
see idiot and -ism.] 1. An idiom; a peculiarity
of phrase; a current deviation or departure from
the strict syntactical rules or usages of a lanthe strict syntactical rules or usages of a language.

Scholars . . . sometimes . . . give terminations and idiotisms suitable to their native language unto words newly invented or translated out of other languages.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 165.

When they [the apostles] came therefore to talk of the great doctrines of the cross, to preach up the astonishing truths of the Gospel; they brought to be sure their old idiotisms and plainness of speech along with them.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

The expression "in or with respect" is an idiotism.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 85.

2. Apersonal peculiarity of expression. [Rare.] Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual. H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 287.

3. Idiocy; the state of being an idiot. [Rare.] To say that this matter [the earth] was the cause of itaelf, this, of all other, were the greatest idiotism.

Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 49.

If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the matter professed, . . . it must be somewhat worse than mere ignorance or idiotism.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

The soul sinks into a kind of sleepy idiolism, and is diverted by toys and haubles.

Goldsmith, Taste.

And being much befool'd and idioted
By the rough amity of the other, ank
As into sleep again. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

idiotcy (id'i-ot-si), n. [< idiot + -cy; prop. idiocy, q. v., the t being involved in the c.] Same as idiocy. [Rare.]

A state of mind which cannot comprehend the meaning of an engatment or an enga

I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwith-standing his diotry; for it is my principle to be constant in my friendships.

Warburton, Note in Pope's Works (ed. 1751), V. 22.

Idiotypa (idi-i-ot'i-pā), n. [NL., < Gr. idioc, peculiar, +τίπος, type.] 1. Agenus of hymenopterous parasites, of the subfamily Diapriinæ, having the fore wings with a basal vein. Only European species are known. Förster, 1856.—2. A genus of ortalid flies, containing one Cubral Leav. 1872.

2. A genus of ortain files, containing one Cuban species. Loew, 1873.

idiotype (id'i-ō-t̄p), n. [⟨Gr. iduoς, peculiar, + τίπος, type.] An object or a substance typical of a class; one of a series exhibiting like peculiarities. "A term applied by Guthrie (Chem. Soc. Jour., xii. 35) to bodies derived by replacement from the

mame substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia, for example, is idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, sud these are idiotypic one with the other. The aame term was applied by Wackenroder (J. pr. Chem., xxiv. 18) to certain non-crystalline organic bodies which, according to his observations, exhibit certain similarities of structure." (Watts.) idiotypic (id'i-ō-tip'ik), a. [< idiotype + -ic.] Of or related to a particular class or type. See idiotype.

idle (1'dl), a. and a. [\langle ME. idel, \langle AS. idel, empty, useless, vain, = OS. idel, idil = OFries. idel = D. ijdel, vain, frivolous, trifling, = MLG. LG. idel, empty, mere, = OHG. ital, empty, useless, mere, MHG. itel, G. eitel, vain, conceited, trimere, MHG. itel, G. eitel, vain, concerted, tri-fing, = Sw. idel, sheer, pure, downright, = Dan. idel, sheer, mere, perhaps orig. 'clear,' = Gr. iθαρός, clear, pure (of springs), of common root with Gr. aiθiρ, the upper, purer air (see ether), æthrioscope), aiθείν, burn, Skt. √ indh, kindle, AS. ād, a fire, a funeral pile, āst, E. oast, a kiln: see oast.] I. a. 1. Empty; vacant; not occu-pied: as, idle hours.

Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd; ne come nazt benore god mid zuorde adraze and mid hlodi honden ne ydel honden.

Ayenbyte of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

en. Agenopte of American Repent at idle times as thou may'st.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Dozing out all his idle noons, And ey'ry night at play. Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

2. Not engaged in any occupation or employment; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

The hee has thre kyndis [characteristics]. Ane es that scho es neuer ydil.

Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Why stand ye here all the day idle? Mat. xx. 6. The Queen sat idle by her loom.

D. G. Rossetti, Staff and Scrip.

3. In a state of disuse; remaining unused.

Of antres vast, and desarts idle, Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch hea-

It was my hint to speak. Shak., Othelio, i. 3. The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 55.

4. Useless; ineffectual; vain; bootless; unavailing; futile: as, idle rage.

ailing; futile: as, aue rage.

They pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I respect not.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Apologies are idle things; I will not trouble you with
nem.

Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 400.

Yet life I hold but idle breath,
When love or honour's weighed with death.

Scott, L. of the L., iv. 17.

5. Of no importance; trivial; irrelevant; flippant; pointless; unprofitable: as, an idle story. He did not smile, and say to himself that this was an the whim.

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Honour and shame, truth, lies, and weal and woe,
Seemed idle words, whose meaning none might know.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 302.

Acting idly or unconcernedly; careless; in-

They are coming to the play; I must be idle. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

7. Slothful; given to rest and ease; averse to labor; lazy: as, an idle fellow.

Gladde was Gaheret hem to be holden, and so was his companye, that a-geln diden so well that noon was founden cowarde ne ydell.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.

Will he he idle who has much t'enjoy? Me therefore studious of laborious ease, Not slothful. Cowper, Task, iii. 360.

8†. Wandering in mind; light-headed: an occasional use in old plays. Halliwell.

casional use in old plays. Hallwell.

Kath. Why do you talk so?

Would you were fast asleep!
Frank. No, no, I'm not idle.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.

Idle wormst, worms which were helieved or humorously said to breed in the fingers of an idle person.

Keep thy handa in thy muff, and warm the idle worms in thy fingers' ends. Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Shakspere refers to this belief in the following passage:

Her waggoner, a small gray-coated gnat, Not half so big as a round little worm Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid. Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

Shak, R. and J., 1. 4.

To run idle, to run loose, without transmitting power or producing effect: said of parts of machinery, as a loose pulley, which serves only to preserve a strain on the driving-heit. =\$yn. 6 and 7. Inactive, Inert, Idle, Lazy, Indelent, Slothful, Sluggish. The first three of these words are not necessarily unfavorable in meaning; the next four are always so. Circumstances may make a man tnactive; he may be idle for lack of work, or may rest from toil by taking an idle hour; disease may leave him quite inert; but it is blameworthy to be lazy, etc. Fahius showed a masterly inactivity in opposition to Hannihat, but one may be inactive when he ought to be at work. All the words often apply to character or temperament, and the last four always do so. To be inert is to be like dead matter, destitute of motion or activity. To be idle is

to be unemployed, whether through necessity, need of rest, passing fancy, or permanent disposition. To be lazy is to have a strong repugnance to physical exertion, and especially to continued application. Stothful and sluggish express slowness of movement and a corresponding temperament or disposition. See listless.

II.† u. 1. Idleness; indolence.

His brains rich Talent buries not in Idle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence 2. An indoleut person.

Young Boles and Girles Saluages, or any other, bee they neuer such idles, may turne, carie, or returne a fish, without either shame or any great paine.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II, 189.

In idlet, in vain.

Leterne God, that thurgh thy purvelaunce Ledest the world by certein governaunce, In ydel, as men seyn, ye notbyng make. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 139.

Goddis name in ydil take thou not.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

To be sick of the idlest, to be lazy. Nares.

Hodle nullsm lineam duxi: I have beene sicke of the idles oday.

Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 558.

idle (i'dl), v.; pret. and pp. idled, ppr. idling. [< ME. idlen, < AS. idlian, become useless (in comp. ā-idlian, make useless or vain), < idel, idle: see idle, a.] I. intrans. To spend or waste time in iuaction or without employment.

The gossamers

That idle in the wanton summer air.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

My battle-harness idles on the wall.

Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

II. trans. To spend in idleness; waste: generally followed by away: as, to idle away time. If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of idling it away?

Chesterfield.

idle-brained (i'dl-brand), a. Foolish; wander-

Is the man idle-brain'd for want of rest?

Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

idlefull† (i'dl-ful), a. [\(\cdot idle + -ful. \)] Marked by or due to idleness; indoleut; listless.

Keepes her in idlefull delitiousnesse.

Marston, The Fawne, iv.

idlehead†, n. [ME. idelhed (= D. ijdelheid = MLG.idelheit = MHG.itelcheit, G. eitelkeit); ⟨idle

MIG. Metheti = MING. Methetic, G. Andert, + -head. Cf. idlehood.] Idleness. Chauser. idle-headed† (i'dl-hed"ed), a. [\$\cidle\$ the head + -ed^2\$; in part a perversion of addle-headed, q. v.]
1. Confused; foolish.

The superstitious idle-headed eld Receiv'd, and did deliver to our age, This tale of Herne the hunter for a truth. Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

2. Delirious; distracted.

He could not sleep, and for want of sleep became idle-eaded. Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 611.

Upon this loss she fell idleheaded. Sir R. L'Estrange. idlehood (î'dl-hùd), n. [\(\cide + hood\). Cf. idlehead.] The state of being idle; a habit of idling; idleness.

Thy erayen fear my truth accused, Thine idlehood my trust abused. Scott, Monastery, xii.

idlelyt (i'dl-li), adv. An obsolete form of

idleman (i'dl-man), n.; pl. idlemen (-men). A gentleman. Hälliwell. [Prov. Eng.] idle-moss (i'dl-môs), n. Same as beard-moss. idleness (i'dl-nes), n. [(ME. idelnesse, < AS. idelness (= OS. idilnusse = OFries. idelnisse = OHG. italnissa), < idel, idle: see idle and -ness.] The coudition of being idle, in any sense of that word; inactivity; slothfulness; uselessness; unprofitableness; worthlessness; foolishness. Ending by experience that many times idlenesse is lesse.

Finding by experience that many times idlenesse is lesse harmefull then unprofitable occupation.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Either to have it steril with idleness, or manured with in-ustry. Shak., Othello, i. 3. dustry.

Syn. See idle. = syn, see *ide. idle-pated* (i'dl-pā/ted), a. [\(\) idle + pate + \(-ed^2 \); in part a perversion of addle-pated, q. v.]
Idle-headed; foolish; stupid.

Let him be found never so idle-pated, he is still a grave runkard. Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Sexton.

idler (id'ler), n. [$\langle idle, v., + -er^1$.] 1. One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a lounging or lazy person; a sluggard.

An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. Couper, Retirement, 1, 681,

2. (a) Naut., a member of a ship's crew who is not required to keep night-watch.

Having called up the idlers—namely carpenter, cook, and steward—we began washing down the decks.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 8.

(b) On board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales.—3. In mach., au idle-wheel.

idlesbyt (i'dlz-bi), n. [< idle + -s + -by, as in rudesby.] Au idle or lazy person.

Those "nihil agentes," idlesbys, or "male agentes," ill spenders of their time.

Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 301.

idleshipt, n. [ME. idelshing Idleness; sloth; laziness. [ME. idelship; < idle + -ship.]

For of idelship
He [Louc] hateth all the felauship.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

idless, idlesse (i'dles), n. [Pseudo-archaic, < idle + -esse, in imitation of humblesse, noblesse, q. v.] Idleness. [Poetical and rare.]

Now a days, so irksome idless' slights
And cursed charms have witch'd each sludent's mind,
That death it is to any of them all,
If that their hands to penning you do call.

Greene, Alphonsus, i.

idleton (i'dl-tou), n. [< idle + -ton, as in sim-

pleton.] A lazy person. [Prov. Eng.]
idle-wheel (i'dl-hwēl), n. 1. A wheel (C, fig. 1)
placed between two others (A and B) for the

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Fig. I

C

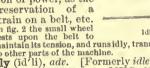
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purpose of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction; a carrierwheel. If A and B were in contact, they would revolve in opposite directions; hut in consequence of the intermediate axis of C they revolve in the same direction, and without any change of the velocity-ratio of the pair.

2. A wheel that performs a duty other

forms a duty other than the transmission of power, as the



sion of power, as the preservation of a strain on a belt, etc.

In fig. 2 the small wheel rests upon the belt to maintain its tension, and runs idly, transmitting no power to other parts of the machine.

idly (id'li), adv. [Formerly idlely; < ME. idelliche, < AS. idellice (= MHG. itelliche = Dan. ideligen; cf. Sw. ideligen), < idel, idle: see idle and -ly2.] In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly: carelessly: vainly: uselessly: unprofitably; ly; carelessly; vainly; uselessly; uuprofitably;

foolishly.

Thus may ze sen my besy whel,
That goth not ideliche aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111. (Halliwell.)

God would that (void of painfull labour) he Should liue in Eden; but not idlely. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden. But it would hurt you both extremely to have her marry erself idly. Walpole, Letters, II. 468. herself idly.

Idmonea (id -mō'nē-ii), n. [NL., ⟨Gr.'1δμων, in legend, son of Apollo, an Argonaut and seer: ef. iδμων, knowing, skilful, ⟨ iδεῖν, see, εἰδέναι, know: see idea.] The typical genus of polyzoaus of the family Idmoneidæ. Lamarek.

Species of Tubulipora and Idmonea are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod.

Stand. Nat. Hisl., J. 241.

Idmoneidæ (id-mō-nē'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Idmonea + -idæ.] A family of eyelostomatous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus Idmonea. The zoarium is usually erect, and the branches are generally subcylindrical and free or anastomosing. Species occur in almost all seas. Also called Idmoneadae and Hornerid

i-dot. A Middle English past participle of dol. idocrase (i'dō-krās), n. [(Gr. elōoc, form, shape, figure, + κράσις, mixture: see crasis.] The min-

figure, + κράσις, mixture: see crasis.] The mineral vesuvianite.
idol (i'dol), n. [⟨ ME. idole = D. idool = G. Dan.
Sw. idol, ⟨ OF. idole, also idele, idle, F. idole =
Pr. idola = Sp. Pg. It. idolo, ⟨ L. idolum, idolon,
an image, form, esp. an apparition, ghost, LL.
eccl. an idol, ⟨ Gr. είδολον, an image, a phantom,
eccl. an idol, ⟨ είδέναι, know, middle είδεσθαι, be
seen, appear: see wit, and cf. idea. Cf. idolon,
idolum, eidolon.] 1. An image, effigy, figure, or
likeness of anything. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Fig. lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,

Fie, lifeless picture, cold and senseless stone,
Well-psinted idol, image dull and dead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, 1. 212.
In many mortal forms I rashly sought
The shadow of that idol of my thought.
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2. An image or similitude of a divinity; a representation or symbol of a deity made, consecrated, or used as an object of worship.

Summe worschipen Symulacres, and summe Ydoles.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Ali the gods of the nations are idols. Ps. xcvi. 5. gods of the haster.

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue.

Milton, Nativity, 1. 207.

Hence—3. A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set; any object of absorbing devotion other than God

To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most beautified Gphells.

Shak., Hamlet, il. 2.

The Prince wrote to his idol in the style of a worshipper; and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and address.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

4. A phantom or figment of the brain; a false or misleading notion or conception; an erroneous persuasion; a fallacy. See idolon.

The idols of preconceived opinion. Coleridae. The idols of preconceived opinion. Coleridge.

Bacon divided the fallsacies or misconceptions that beset mankind into four classes: (1) idols of the tribe (idola tribus), fallacies incident to humanity in general; (2) idols of the den (idola specus), misapprehensions traceable to the peculisr mental or bodily constitution of the individual; (3) idols of the market-place (idola fort), errors due to the influence of mere words or phrases; (4) idols of the theatre (idola theatri), errors due to the prevalence of imperfect philosophic systems or misleading methods of demonstration.

idolt, v. t. [$\langle idol, u$.] To worship; make an idol of; idolize.

O happy people, where good Princes raign, . . . Who idol not their pearly Scepters glory.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

idola, n. Plural of idolon.
idolant, n. [< idol + -ant.] An idolater.

A count-less hoast of craking idolants, By Esay's Faith, is heer confounded all. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, illi. 3.

idolastert, idolastret, u. and a. [ME. idolaster, idolastre, & OF. idolastre, an erroneous form of idolatre: see idolater.] I. n. Obsolete forms of

He [Solomon] was a lecchour and an idolastre. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1054.

II. a. Idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of Alabastre
Made Heathen men of her more idolastre.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv. 358. idolater (i-dol'a-ter), n. [⟨ ME. idolatre, ⟨ OF. idolatre, F. idolatre = Sp. idólatra = Pg. idolatra = It. idolatra, idolatro, ⟨ LL. (eeel.) idololatres, ⟨ Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης, an idol-worshiper, ⟨ εἰδωλον, an idol, + λάτρις, a workman for hire, a hired servant, λατρεύειν, work for hire, serve, worship (⟩ λατρεία, service, worship: see latria), ⟨ λάτρον, pay, hire. Cf. idolaster.] 1. A worshiper of idols; one who pays divine honors to images, statues, or representations of anything; one who worships as a deity that which is not God. God.

Thee shall thy brother man, the Lord from Heaven, . . . Count the more base idolater of the two; Crueller, as not passing thro' the fire Bodies, but souls.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. An adorer; a devotee; a great admirer.

The lover too shuns business and alarms, Tender idolater of absent charms. Cowper, Retirement, 1. 220.

The idolater of minute rules will not be offended, as at Aosta, with Doric triglyphs placed over Corinthian capitals.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 114.

idolatress (i-dol'a-tres), n. [\(\cdot\) idolater + -ess; cf. It. idolatrice.] A female worshiper of idols.

That uxorious king, whose heart, though large, Begulled by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul.

Milton, P. L., i. 444.

idolatrical; (ī-dō-lat'ri-kal), a. [< ML. idolatricus, < idolatria, idolatry: see idolatry.] Idolatrous.

Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so; which is demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is dolatrical.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415. idolatrical.

idolatrical. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.
idolatrize (i-dol'a-trīz), v.; pret. and pp. idolatrized, ppr. idolatrizing. [ζ idolatr-y + -ize. Cf. OF. idolatrier, F. idolatrier = Pr. Sp. Pg. idolatrar = It. idolatrare, ζ ML. idololatrare, ζ Gr. εἰδωλολατρεῖν, worship idols, ζ εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see idolater.] I. intrans. To worship idols; practise idolatry. [Rare.]

And as the Persians did idolatrize
Unto the sun.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

II. trans. To adore or worship idolatrously;

make an idol of; idolize. [Rare.] Apollo easily perceived that Lipsius did manifestly idola-trize Tacitus. Boccalini (trans.), p. 17. (Latham.)

idolatrous (i-dol'a-trus), a. [< idolatry + -ous.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry;
heuce, practising or feeling superstitious adoration: as, idolatrous veneration for antiquity.

Baptysed belis, bedes, . . . altars, holye water, and the devyll and all of soche *idolatrouse* beggery.

Ep. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 65 (1548).

Neither may the picture of our Saviour . . . be drawn to an idolatrous use. Peacham, On Drawing.

2. Worshiping idols or false gods; hence, cherishing undue reverence or affection; inordinately or profanely devoted.

My idolatrous fancy
Must sanctify his relics. Shak., All's Weli, i. 1. The Saxons were a sort of idolatrous pagans.

Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

3. Used in or designed for idolatry; devoted to idols or idol-worship: as, an idolatrous image or temple.

And this idolatrous grove of images, this flasket of idols, which I will pull down.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

idolatrously (i-dol'a-trus-li), adv. In an idolatrous manner; with undue reverence or af-

idolatry (i-dol'a-tri), n.; pl. idolatries (-triz).

[< ME. idolatrie, < OF. idolatrie, F. idolatrie = Pr. ydolatria = Sp. idolatria = Pg. It. idolatria, Pr. ydolatria = Sp. idolatria = Pg. It. idolatria, ⟨ ML. idolatria, contr. of LL. idololatria, ⟨ Gr. eiθωλολατρεία, idolatry, ⟨ εἰθωλολάτρης, an idolater: see idolater.] 1. The worship of idols or images; more generally, the paying of divine honors to any created object; the ascription of divine power to natural agencies. Idolatry exists in a variety of forms, as −(a) the worship of inanimate objects, as stones, trees, etc.; (b) animal-worship; (c) the worship of the higher powers of nature, the sun, moon, stars, fire, water, etc.; (d) hero-worship, or the worship of deceased ancestors.

His eve survey'd the dark idolatries

His eye survey'd the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah. Millon, P. L., i. 456.

What some fools are made by art,
They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
The gross idotatry blind heathens teach.
Was too refin'd for them, beyond their reach.
Cowper, Hope, 1, 499.
Scientifically defined, idotatry is a mode of thought uncr which all causation is attributed to entities.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

2. Immoderate veneration or love for any person or thing; admiration bordering on adoration.

Let not my love be call'd *idolatry*, Nor my beloved as an idol show. Shak., Sonnets, ev.

I loved the man [Shakspere], and do honour his memory on this side *idolatry* as much as any.

E. Jonson, Discoveries.

And I, with wild *Idolatry*,
Begin [my prayers] to God, and end them all to Thee, *Cowley*, The Mistress, The Thief.

idolet (i'dol-et), n. [< idol + -et.] A small idol. [Rare.]
idol-fire (i'dol-fir), n. A fire burned in honor of an idol, or on a pagan altar. [Rare.]

Regard gradation, lest the soul
Of Discord race the rising wind;
A wind to puff your idol-fires,
And heap their ashes on the head.

Tennyson, Love Thou thy Land.

idolify (i-dol'i-fi), v. l.; pret. and pp. idolified, ppr. idolifying. [< L. idolum, an idol, +-ficare, make: see-fy.] To make an idol of. [Rare.]

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.
Southey, The Doctor, caliv.

idolisation, idolise, etc. See idolization, etc. idolish (i'dol-ish), a. [< idol + -ish1.] Idolatrons; heathenish.

When they have atnfft their *Idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates, will they yet have any compassion upon you?

Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

idolism + (ī'dol-izm), n. [< idol + -ism.] 1. The worship of idols.

Much less permits he [the King] (through all his Land) one rag, one relique, or one signe to stand of Idolism, or idle superstition. Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A false or misleading notion; fallacy. See

idol, 4.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?

Milton, P. R., iv. 234.

idolist $_{i}$ (i'dol-ist), n. [(idol + -ist.)] A worshiper of images; an idolater.

I . . . to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and oped the mouths
Of idolists and atheists.

Milton, S. A., l. 453.

idolization (i'dol-i-zā'shon), n. [< idolize + -ation.] The act or habit of idolizing; immoderate veneration or admiration. Also spelled

idolize (i'dol-īz), v.; pret. and pp. idolized, ppr. idolizing. [< idol + -ize.] 1. trans. 1. To worship as an idol; make an idol of.

Not fearing either Man or God, Gold he did *idolize*, Prior, The Viceroy, iv.

II, intrans. To practise idol-worship. [Rare.] To idolize after the manner of Egypt.

Also spelled *idolise*. **idolizer** (i'dol-ī-zer), n. One who idolizes; one who venerates or loves unduly: as, an idolizer of Shakspere. Also spelled idoliser.

Though I be not such an idolizer of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.

Warburion, To Hurd, Letters, xlviii.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, xiviii.

idoloclast (i-dol'ō-klast), n. [⟨ Gr. εἰδωλον, an image, idol, + *κλάστης, a breaker, ⟨κλᾶν, break. Cf. iconoclast.] A breaker of idols or images; an iconoclast. Hare. [Rare.]

idolographical (i-dol-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [⟨ Gr. εἰδωλον, idol, + γράφειν, write, + -ic-al.] Treating of idols or idolarry. [Rare.]

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idels with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary idelographical work.

Southey, Letters (1826), 111, 539.

idolon, idolum (i-dō'lon, -lum), n.; pl. idola (-lä). [NL., \langle L. idolum, \langle Gr. $\epsilon i\delta\omega \lambda ov$, an image, phantom: see idol.] 1. An image.—2. A false mental image or conception; a mistaken notion; a fallacy. See idol, 4.

It is a treatise on the wisdom needed for the management of the individual mind, so as that it may overcome the idola or common tendencies to error against which Bacon had warned mankind.

Eneye. Brit., XIV. 757.

Those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and idola.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 5.

We avoid the "idola specus" by trusting Common Sense, but what is to guard us against the "idola tribus"?

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 137.

Also spelled eidolon. Also spelled endoton.
idolothytic (ī-dol-ō-thit'ik), α. [⟨Gr.εἰδωλόθυτα, meats sacrificed to idols, neut. pl. of εἰδωλόθυτος, sacrificed to idols, ⟨εἰδωλου, idol, + θυτός, verbal adj. of θύευ, sacrifice.] Permitting the eating of meats sacrificed to idols. [Rare.]

Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols—whether they are Gnostics or not, these last 1 have called *idolothytic* Christians, because I cannot devise a better name, not because it is strictly defensible ctymologically.

Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXV. 495.

idoloust (i'dol-us), a. [< idol + -ous.] Idollike; heathenish.

When such an image or *idolouse* prince is thus vp set or constituted hy authoritie, he maye in no wyse speake, but oute of that spirit yt their confurers, confessours I shuld sai, haue put into him.

**Bp. Eale, Image of the Two Churchea, ii.

graphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. Reid, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

i-dont. A Middle English past participle of do1. idonealt (I-dō'nē-al), a. [< L. idoneus, fit, +-al.]

The they have Parts, with Fortune at their Wili; Fine paper too, idoneal Types for Jargon.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 403.

He expresses his conception and idea for the judicious collocation, idoneous and apt disposition, right easting and contrivement, of the several parts and rooms, according to their distinct offices and uses.

Evelyn, Architects and Architecture.

Especially if, on the same sheet of paper, some other fit mineral water or idoneous liquor be likewise dropped.

Boyle, Works, IV. 806.

a process.

In his [Haeckel's] subsequent monograph on calcareous Sponges, and in a final paper, he somewhat modifies these categories by substituting one category of extreme comprehensiveness, that of the idorgan, in place of the three separate orders of organs, antimerea, and metameres.

Except. Brit., XVI. 842.

Idotea (i-dō'tē-ā), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), prop. Idothea, ζ Gr. Ειδοθέα, Ειδοθέη, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus.] The typical genns of

Idoteidæ. I. irrorata is a marine species of wide distribution in the northern hemisphere, shundant in tide-pools along the North Atlantic coast. Also written Idothea, Eidotea, Eidothea.

Idoteidæ (î-dō-tō'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., \(Idotea + -idæ. \)] A family of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus Idotea. These small and

of cursorial isopods, typified by the genus Idotea. These small and slender marine crustaceans have 4 antenne in the same horizontal line, the outer pair of which have a long many-jointed filsment; the branchial operculum is well developed; several of the abdominal segments are united in a terminal plate or candal shield; and the last pair of abdominal legs is modified into an annulate operculum. Idotea, Chiridotea, and Archurus are leading genera. Some of the species are known as box-slaters. Also Archuridæ and Idoteoides.

idoteiform (i-dō-tō'i-fōrm), a. [< NL. Idotea + L. forma, form.] In entom., resembling the Idoteidæ. Applied by Kirby to certain unidentified Brazilian larvæ of flattened form, and with the last abdominal segment greatly enlarged, found under bark in Brazil; they probably belong to the colcopterous family Histeridæ.

idrialin, idrialine (id'ri-a-lin), n. [< idirial(ite) + -in², -ine².] A fusible inflammable substance, containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained from idrialite.

idrialite (id'ri-a-lit), v. [< Idria (see def.) + -lite.] A massive opaque mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish-black color, found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its inflammability and the sdmixture of mercury tis easied in.

found in the quicksilver-mines of Idria in Carniola, Austria. It is a hydrocarbon, and from its infammability and the admixture of mercury it is called infammable cinnabar.

idrosis (i-drō'sis), n. Same as hidrosis.

Idumean, Idumean (i-dū-mō'an), a. and n.

[< L. Idumeas, < Gr. 'Idovnaios, < 'Ibovnaia, L.

Idumea, < Heb. Edōm, Edom, lit. red.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Idumea or Edom, an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestino and Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward Egypt, extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah.

Herod was the name of a family of Idumaan origin.

Encye. Brit., XI. 754.

constituted by authoritic, he maye in no wyse speske, but oute of that spirit yt their conjurers, confessoura I shuld sai, haue put into him.

Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churchea, ii. idol-shell (i'dol-shel), n. A shell of the genus Ampullaria; a kind of apple-shell. See cut under Ampullaridæ.

Lie M. A member of the race inhabiting ancient Idumæa or Edom, represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau; an Edomite.

Iduna (i-dū'nā), n. [NL.] 1. A genus of oldworld warblers, of the family Sylviidæ, having as type Sylvia caligada of Europe and Asia: now merged in Hungleis. Every live, and Blazier. as type Sylvia caligata of Europe and Asia: now merged in Hypolais. Keyserling and Blasius, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Ortalidæ. Loew, 1873.

Idomenean (î-dō-mē'nō-an), a. and n. [In form < L. Idomeneus, Gr. 'Tooueveic, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy.]

I. a. Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. n. One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid the metaphysician protozoats.

Idvia (i-dī'vā). n. [NL. (also Idua). (Gr. sidvia as type Sylvia caligata of Europe and Asia: now merged in Hypolais. Keyserling and Blasius, 1840.—2. A genus of protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Ortalidæ. Loew, 1873.

Idunæ (i-dī'nē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of Iduna.] A group of warblers taking name from the genus idust, n. [ME., < L. idus: see ide², ides.] Same as ides.

II. n. One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid the metaphysician protozoans.—3. A genus of crustaceans.—4. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Ortalidæ. Loew, 1873.

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I. a. Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans.

II. n. One of a race of sublunary beings, of which Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, pretends to quote an account from the philosopher Anepi graphus. Having no peripheral sense except sight, they conceive space to have but two dimensions. Reid, Human Mind, § 9, Geometry of Visibles.

Idyia (i-dī'yā), n. [NL. (also Idya), ⟨ Gr. εἰδνῖα, fem. of εἰδως, part. species of this genus.

One of the most beautiful of all the jelly-fishes is the rose-colored ddyla. It attains a length of three or four inches, and in form is not very nulike an elongated melon with one end cut square off.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII, 320.

Fine paper too, danced Types for Jargon.
Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 403.

idoneous (i-dō'nē-ns), a. [=F. idoine=Sp. idoneo = Pg. It. idoneo, ζ L. idoneus, fit, proper.]
Fit; suitable; convenient; adequate. [Rare.]
He expresses his conception and idea for the judiciona collocation, idoneous and apt disposition, right casting and contrivement, of the several parts and rooms, accord
ζ idoc, a form, shape, figure, image, (see idol). teseriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, ϵ έδος, a form, shape, figure, image (see idol), + dim. term. - είλλον.] 1. Primarily, a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events; a pastoral or rural poem, like the idyls of Theocritus, Goldsmith's "Descrited Village," or Burns's

"Cottar's Saturday Night": applied also to longer poems of a descriptive and narrative character, as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetic style. treated in a poetie style.

Sweet Idyl, and once more, as low, she read.

Tennyson, Princess, vii.

[Tennyson spells the word in both ways, as here given.] 2. An episode, or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, fit for an idyl.—3. In music, a composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental char-

idylist, idyllist (I'dil-ist), n. [(idyl + -ist.] A writer of idyls; an idyllie poet or writer; one who depicts idyllie or pastoral subjects, as a painter.

The work of Mrs. Thaxter, Pistt, and other recent idul-lists, . . . ls natural, sympathetic—in short, thoroughly Americao. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 47.

idyllic (i-dil'ik), a. [= F. idyllique (ef. D. G. idyllisch = Dan. Sw. idyllisk); as idyl + -ic.]

1. Of or belonging te descriptive or pastoral poetry; having the form or sentiment of an idyl.—2. In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral; suitable for an idyl; fit to be related or described in an idyl: as, an idyllic extensions.

an idyllic experience.
idyllical (ī-dil'i-kal), a. [<idyllic+-al.] Same

idyllist, n. See idylist.
ie. A common English digraph, of various oriie. A common English digraph, of various origin. (a) It occurs medially with the original power of long i, namely &, in bield, field, wield, yield, belief, believe, bier, lief, and some other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, where it takes the place of early modern English ee, Anglo-Saxon e, y, &, y, ed, & d. a. sieve It represents an English and Anglo-Saxon short i. It also occurs medially with the sound & in brief, chief, grief, niecs, piece, relief, relieve, reprieve, retrieve, sieye, mien, and other words of French and other non-English origin, representing in most of these an early modern English ee, but an original French ie. (b) It occurs terminally with the present sound of long i, namely 1, in hie, lie1, lie2, tie (and in drie, rie, etc., obsolete spellings of dry, ryie, etc.), and other words of Anglo-Saxon origin, and also in pie1, pie2, vie (and in crie, frie, etc., obsolete spellings of cry, fry, etc.), and other words of French and other non-English origin; also terminally, with the short sound of i, in fumilie, amitie, etc., and other obsolete spellings, where now y is need (family, amity, etc.), the plurals (families, etc.), however, retaining the original ic. The digraph occurs also in other words of different origin.

-ie¹. -ie². -ie³.

i. e. I. **E**.

ngraph occurs also in other words of different origin. See $-y^2$. See $-y^2$. See $-y^3$. An abbreviation of $id\ est$. In philol., an abbreviation of Indo-Euro-

pean.

leldt, v. t. An ebsolete form of yield.

ler1. [Also -yer; \langle ME. -ier, -yer, -iere, being the suffix -er1 preceded by -i-, formative of weak verbs in AS. -ian, ME. -ien, -en: see -en1.] A suffix denoting the agent, the same as -er1 with suffix denoting the agent, the same as -er1 with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears though.] Even if; although.

Leads the knyghte were kene and thro, the allest the knyghte were kene and thro. ieldt, v. t. suffix denoting the agent, the same as -er' with an original verb-formative preceding. It appears in brazier!, grazier, hellier = hillier, and, spelled yer, in hillyer, another spelling of hillier, and lovyer, an obsolete or dialectal variant of lover. In bowyer, lawyer, sawyer, the suffix yer is slightly different. See yer.

-ier' (-ēr'). [F. -ier, ult. < L. -arius: see -er'2 and -eer.] Another form of the suffix -eer, retaining the French spelling, and occurring in more recent words from the French, as in brigadier, halberdier, etc. See -eer, -er'2.

ier-oe (êr-ô'), u. [Sc., < Gael. iar-ogha, a great-grandehild, < iar, = Ir. iar, after, + ogha = Ir. ua, a grandehild: See of and oe.] A great-grandehild. [Seoteh.]

Till his wee curile John's ier-oe, When sbbing life nae mair shall flow, The last sad mournful rites beatow. Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

if (if), eonj. [= Se. gif, < ME. if, ef, yef, zif, zef, North. gif, gef, < AS. gif = OS. cf, of = OFries. gef, ief, ef, of, if = D. of, or, if, whether, but, = OHG. ibu, oba, ube, upa, upi, MHG. obe, ob, op, G. ob, if, whether, = Ieel. if, ef, if, = Goth. iba, ibai, whether, perhaps; with negative, uiba, nibai, if not, unless, in comp. jabai (< jah, and, also, + ibai, the contraction of jah with the radical i explaining the other Teut. forms with initial o or u), if; orig. the dat. or instr. case ('on the condition') of a noun represented by OHG. iba, condition, stipulation, doubt, = Ieel. if, ef, neut., ifi, efi, m., doubt, hesitation, > ifa, efa, v., doubt, = Sw. jäf, an exception, challenge, > jäfva, make an exception against, challenge. The notion to which Horne Tooke gave currency, that if, AS. gif, was orig. the impv. of the verb give (AS. gifan, impv. gif), in the assumed sense of 'grant, suppose,' has no foundation in faet.] 1. In ease that; granting, al-

lowing, or supposing that; on condition that: used in introducing a conditional sentence or clause: as, I will go if you do; if he is there, I clause: as, I will go if you do; if he is there, I shall see him. In logic that which the conditional proposition expresses is such knowledge that the additional knowledge of the fact expressed in the clause introduced by if would give us the knowledge of the fact expressed in the other clause. "If A happens, B happens," implies not only that whenever A happens B happens, in the actual circumstances, but that it would do so under a certain variation of circumstances from those which actually occur. Thus, "If I were to throw my lnkstand on the floor, I should spoil the earpet," and "if the result of throwing the inkstand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet, I shall not throw it on the floor," may both be true at once, although in logical form the propositions appear to conflict.

"We more "he acyde "the bardy and stalworthe and wase."

"We mote," he seyde, "be hardy, and stalworthe, and wyse, Gef wa wol habbe oure lyf, and holde oure franchise," Rob. of Gloucester, p. 155.

If he had pes at euen, he had non at morow.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 40.

Wherfore I preye to alle the Rederes and Hereres of this Boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me.

Mandeville, Travels**, p. 316.

**Wefe eay brother or sister falle in ponert, or in mischlef, every brother or sister shal payen an halpeny in ye woke to ye officers.

English Gibts (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

Mat. Iv. 3.

[If was formerly often followed by that.

For certes, suche a maladie
As I now haue, and long haue hadde,
It might make a wise man madde
If that It shulds longe endure.
Gower, Conf. Amant., 1.]

Whether: used in introducing an object

The Duke is expected over immediately; I don't know if to atay, or why he comes. Walpole, Letters, II. 116.

She'll not tell me if she love me. Tennyson, Lilian.

He knows at last if Life or Death be hest.

Lovell, Agassiz, vi. 2.

I know not if to pray
Still to be what I am, or yield, and be
Like all the other men I see.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

Although; notwithstanding that: as, I am honest, if I am poor; he is strong, if he is little. If, like and, but, and other conjunctions, is sometimes used as a noun, with reference to seatences so beginning.

What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me I wene wt iffes & with andes, I tel the thei haue so done, & that I will make good on thy body traituor.

Sir T. More, Works (1577), p. 55.

Your if is the only peace-maker; much virtue in if. Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

Where the frail hair-breadth of an if
Is all that sunders life and death.

Lowell, To Happiness.

If-alle the knyghte were kene and thro, Those owtlawes wanne the child hym fro. MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 102. (Halliwell.)

fe, n. [\langle OF. (and F.) if, yew, of Teut. origin, = AS. iw = D. iif, etc.: see yew.] The yew. [Prov. Eng.]

ifeckst (i-feks'), interj. A corrupt form of in

Ifecks, you are a preity little damsel.

Sheridan, The Duenna, ili. 7.

i-feret, adv. [ME., also ifeere, yfere, etc.: see in fere, under feer1.] Together: same as in fere (which see, under feer1).

Than ferde thei alle forth i-fere fayn of here liues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2817.

And save hira browes joyneden ifeere, Ther was no lakke in oght I kan espien. Chaucer, Troilus, v. 813.

-i-ferous. See -ferous.
 i-fett. A Middle English past participle of fet¹.
 -i-form. See -form.

ifrit (if-rit'), n. Same as afrit.

-i-fy. See -fy.
i'gad (i-gad'), interj. Same as egad. They refus'd it, I gad, the silly Rogues.

Buckingham, The Rehearsal, ii. 3.

If that be all, said I, e'en burn your Play;
I'gad I we know all that as well as they.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

Igdrasil, n. See Ygdrasil.
ighet, n. A Middle English variant of eye¹.
ight. A Middle English form of ought, obsolete preterit of owe.

igloo (ig'lö), n. [Eskimo.] 1. Among the Eskimos, a dome-shaped hut, usually built of

shaped blocks of hard snow, with a window made of a slab of ice. In some cases the entrance is protected by means of a smaller hnt, called a storm-

igloo.

An igloo is usually huilt of snow. The word, however, means house, and as their [Eskimos'] houses consist of a single room, it also means room. Sometimes, at points that are regularly occupied during the winter months, igloos are built of stones, and moss piled up around and over them, so that when covered by the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings.

W. H. Gilder, Schwatka's Search, p. 256.

Hence-2. The exeavation which a seal makes

in the snew over its breathing-hole.

ignarot (ig-nä'rō), n. [It., = Sp. Pg. ignaro, iguorant, \lambda L. ignarus, not knowing, ignorant, \lambda in-, not, + *gnārus, knowing, aequainted: see ignorant, ignore.] An ignorant fellew; a block-

This was the auncient keeper of that place, And foster father of the Gyannt dead; Ills name *Ignaro* did his nature right aread. Spencer, F. Q., I. vill. 31.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vill. 31.

It was intolerable insolence in such ignaroes to challengs this for Popery, which they understood not.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxi.

Ignatian (ig-nā'shan), u. [< L. Ignatius (see def.) + -an.] Of or pertaining to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about tius, bishop of Antioch, one of the apostolic fathers, martyred at Rome under Trajan about A. D. 107.—Ignatian epistles, epistles under the name of St. Ignatius, existing in three different forms or recensions: the first, extant only in a Syriac version, contains but three epistles, to Polycarp, to the Ephesians, and to the Romans; the second, or shorter Greek form (found also in Latin, Armenian, Syriac, and Coptic translations), consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text, with addition of four others, to the Smyrneans, Magnesians, Fhiladelphians, and Trailians; the third, or longer Greek recension (also existing in Latin), presents in a still longer form all seven episiles already named, together with six others. The second form was known in the Eastern Church from early times, and continued in circulation side by side with the third form after the latter made its appearance. In the Western Church the third form was the only one known for many centuries. The strong assertions of these episites in favor of episcopacy caused continental Profestants in the sixteenth century to regard them with suspicion, and in the first half of the seventeenth century a vehement controversy was kept up between Episcopalians and Presbyterians, especially in England, as to their genuineness. The controversy was revived sgain in the present century, when the first or Syriac form of the epistlea became known.

Ignatius' bean (ig-nā'vus), n. [NL., \ L. ignavus \\ 1 L. ignavus \\ 1 L. Pg. ignavo, \ 1 inactive, lazy, \langle in-, not, + *gnavus, navus, busy, diligent.] 1. The specific name of the eagle-owl, Bubo ignavus.—2. [cap.] A genus of mammals. Klein.

igneo-aqueous (ig*nē-ō-ā'kwē-us), a. [\langle L. ignavus, of fire, + aqua, water: see aqueous.] In geol., formed by the joint action of fire and water: thus, ashes thrown from a voleano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of igneo-aqueous

might properly be said to be of igneo-aqueous origin.

origin.

igneous (ig'nō-us), a. [=F. igné=Sp. igneo=Pg. It. igneo, < L. igneus, of fire, fiery. burning, < ignis, fire, = Skt. agni, fire.] 1. Pertaining to, eonsisting of, having the nature of, or resembling fire: as, igneous particles; igneous appearanees.—2. Produced through the agency of fire, or as the result of volcanic and eruptive forces: used in geology in contradistinction to aqueous. A rock has an igneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcano; it has an aqueous origin when deposited from water. All aqueous rocks are made up of the debris of igneous ones, with the exception of such as are the result of organic agencies—that is, such as have been formed through the agency of plants or suimals. Some rocks, however, are at the same time of both squeous and Igneous origin, as when volcanle ashes are thrown lnto water, and deposited in a stratified form.—Igneous fusion. See fusion.

finsion. See fusion.

ignescent (ig-nes'ent), a. and n. [< I. ignescen(t-)s, ppr. of ignescere, take fire, kindle, burn, < ignis, fire: see igneous.] I. a. Taking or giving out fire; emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; scintillating: as, ignescent

stones. [Rare.]

II. n. Anything that emits sparks; specifically, a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [Rare.]

Many other stones, besides this class of ignescents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

Fourcroy (trans.).

ignes fatni. Plural of ignis fatuus.
ignicolist (ig-nik'ō-list), n. [< L. ignis, fire, + colere, worship, + E. -ist.] A worshiper of fire.
[Rare.]

In whatever region of the Earth this inistuated race of Ignicolists took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. Maurice, Ruins of Babylon, il. 26.

ignify† (ig'ni-fi), v. t. [\langle L. ignis, fire, + -ficare, \langle facere, make: see -fy.] To make into fire.

The ignified part of matter was formed into the body of the sun.

Stukeley, Paleegraphia Sacra, p. 20.

ignigenous (ig-nij'e-nus), a. [\lambda L. ignigenus, fire-producing, \lambda ignis, fire, \dots -genus, producing: see -genous.] Engendered in or by fire. Bailey,

ignipotent (ig-nip'ō-tent), a. [= Sp. Pg. ignipotente (cf. It. igniposente), < L. ignipoten(t-)s, an epithet of Vulcan, < ignis, fire, + poten(t-)s, mighty: see potent.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

Vulcan is called the power ignipotent.

Pope, tr. of Homer.

It drives, ignipotent, through every vein, Hangs on the heart, and burns around the brain. Savage, On the Recevery of a Lady.

ignipuncture (ig-ni-pungk'tūr), n. [<L. ignis, fire, + punctura, puncture.] In surg., puncture with a red-hot styliform cautery.

Each gland should be treated by ignipuncture.

Medical News, LIII. 216.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us); pl. ignes fatui (ig'nēz fat'ū-ī). [NL., līt. 'fool's fire,'i.e. illusive fire, a term first used in the ML. or NL. period: L. ignis, fire; fatuus, foolish: see igneous and fatuous.] A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer and autumn nights, and fits in the air a little above the surface of the flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spentaneous combustion of small jets of gas (carbnreted or phesphureted hydrogen) generated by the decomposition of vegetable or animal matter. It has been popularly known in England by such names as will-o'-the-wisp, from its resemblance to a lighted wisp of straw, Jack-o'-lantern, corpse-candle, kit-of-the-candle-stick, etc. Before the introduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatuna was an ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstitious awe, as of evil portent, or as the treacherous signal of evil spirits seeking to lure benighted travelera to destruction.

In a dark night, if an ignis fatuus do but preeede us.

In a dark night, if an *ignis faluus* do but precede us, the glaring of its lesser flames does so amuse our eyes that we follow it into rivers and precipices.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

A light which illuminates centuries must be mere than an ignis fatuus. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religious, iii. § 2.

ignitability (ig-nī-ta-bil'i-ti), n. [< ignitable: see -bility.] See ignitibility.
ignitable (ig-nī'ta-bl), a. [< ignite + -able.]

See ignitible.

ignite (ig-nīt'), r.; pret. and pp. ignited, ppr. igniting. [< L. ignitus, pp. of ignire, set on fire, make red-hot, < ignis, fire: see igneous.] I. trans. 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn: as, to ignite a match.—2. To make incandescent; cause to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to ignite iron; in ehem., to heat intensely; roast.

A mode of ferming nails, and the shaits of acrews, by pinching or pressing ignited rods of iron between indented rollers.

Ure, Dict., 111. 384.

II. intrans. To take fire; begin to burn. A fuzee fell npon the hot sand and ignited.

R. Richardson, Travels in Sahara.

igniter (ig-nī'ter), n. [\(\cdot\) ignite + -er\(\text{I}\).] One who or that which ignites; specifically, a signal-holder having a piston in the end for igniting a blue-light by compression.

An infernal machine is a device centaining an explosive or highly combustible substance, and provided with a time exploder or *igniter*. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 187.

ignitibility (ig-nī-ti-bil'i-ti), n. [Also ignita-bility; (ignitible: see bility.] The quality of being ignitible: as, the ignitibility of timber. ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), a. [Also ignitable; < ignite + -ible.] Capable of being ignited.

Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or ignitible parts within them, and those strike best which abenud most in them. Sir T. Browne, Vnlg. Err., ii. 1.

ignition (ig-nish'on), n. [\langle F. ignition = Sp. ignicion = Pg. ignicão = It. ignizione, \langle L. as if *ignitio(n-), \langle ignire, set on fire: see ignite.] 1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. Bailey.—2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]

This arm [the breech-leading percussion-gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own ignition were used.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 101.

3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Welsey . . . is represented in his fury to have condemned the volume to a public ignition.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 284.

4. In chem., the process of roasting or intensely

heating a substance.
ignivomoust (ig-niv'ō-mus), a. [= F. ignivome
= Sp. ignivomo = Pg. It. igniromo, < I.L. igni-

vomus, vomiting fire, < L. ignis, fire, + vomerc, Vomiting fire.

vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Velcanes and ignivomous mountains . . . are seme ef the most terrible shocks at the glebe.

Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 3.

ignobility (ig-nē-bil'i-ti), n. [= ME. ignobilite, < OF. ignobilite, F. ignobilité = Sp. ignobilidad = Pg. ignobilidade = It. ignobilità, ignobilità, < L. ignobilita(t-)s, want of fame, obscurity, low origin, < ignobilis, unknown to fame; see ignoble.] The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.

His ignobility or ynworthines was torned in to sublym.

His ignobylite or vnworthies was torned in to sublymite and heyth.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's sen, . . . wenld sport with his ignobility.

Bacon, Apophthegms.

Its [self-devotion's] object, whether described simply as the service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service of God manifested in suffering and ignobility, is one which the philosophic Greek would scarcely have recognized as a form of the kalor.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 259.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 259.

The sense of the ignobility of Egoism adds force to that recoil frem it which this perception of the cenflict with duty naturally causes.

II. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), a. [\$\forall F\$ ignoble = Sp. ignoble, innoble = Pg. ignobil = It. ignobile, \$\forall L\$. ignobilis, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, \$\forall in-\text{priv.} + *gnobilis, nobilis, known, illustrious, noble: see in-3 and noble.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station.

You must all confess
That I was not ignoble of descent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value.

This Clerment is a mean and igneble place, having ne memerable thing therein. Ceryat, Crudities, I. 23.

Ge! if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scenndrels ever since the flood.

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 211.

The grand eld name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.

Tennyson, In Memeriam, exi.

The ignoble noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 138.

3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied — (a) In falconry, to those short-winged hawks, as species of Asturor Accipiter, which chase or rake after the quarry: in distinction from the moble or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop. See hawk! (b) In ormith., also to those birds of prey, as bnzzards, harriera, or eagles, which are not used in falconry.—Syn. 1. Plebelan, vulgar.—2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible, low-lived.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), v. t. [\(\) ignoble, a.] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepute.

Making a perambulation or pilgrimsge about the northern seas, and ignobling manie sheres and points of land by shipwreck. *Eucon*, Discenrae in Prayse of Queen Elizabeth. ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; unporthingest meanages.

worthiness; meanness.

worthiness; meanness.

The low stoopings and descents of the holy Jesus to the nature of a man, . . . to the ignobleness of a servant.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Among these which I hope to be able to explain when I have thought of them mere are the laws which relate to nobleness and ignobleness; that ignobleness especially which we commonly call "vulgarity."

Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii. 9.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), adv. In an ignoble manner; unworthily; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, ignobly born; the troops fled ignobly.

Yerk, then, which had the regency in France,
They force the king ignobly to displace.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), a. [= F. ignominious = Sp. Pg. It. ignominioso, < L. ignominiosus, disgraceful, shameful, < ignominia, disgrace: see ignominy.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamous: as, ignominious punishment, ignominians intrigues. punishment; ignominious intrigues.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Uphraided me about the rose I wear;
With other vile and ignominious terms.
Shak., 1 Hen.VI., iv. 1.

Shak., I Hen. VI., IV. 1.

Thus doth sett pleasure but abuse the minde,
And, making one to servile thenghts descend,
Doth make the body weake, the judgement blinde,
An hateful life, an ignominious end.
Stirling, To Prince Henry, Son of James I.

The blundering weapen receiled and gave the valiant
Kip an ignominious kick, which laid him prostrate with
uplifted heels in the bottom of the boat.

Irving, Kuickerhecker, p. 113.

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

One single, . . . obscure, ignominious projector. Swift. Syn. Disgraceful, opprobrions, disreputable. See igno

ignominiously (ig-no-min'i-us-li), adv. In an

ignominiously (ig-no-min'i-us-li), adr. In an ignominious manner; so as to impart or incur disgrace; degradingly; basely.

ignominy (ig' nō-min-i), n. [Formerly also contr. ignomy, q. v.; < F. ignominie = Sp. Pg. It. ignominia, < L. ignominia, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, < in-priv. + *gnomen, nomen (-in-), name, fame, renown: see nomen, nominal.]

1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contempt; infamy.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat; yours with ignoming after conquest.

What was before me—the magic vista of romance, or the bitter ignominy of a snub? Scribner's Mag., IV. 662.

2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.

Death, which Sir Thomas Brown has called the very disgrace and *ignominy* of our natures.

O. W. Helmes, Autocrat, vl.

O. W. Helmes, Autocrat, vl. = Syn. 1. Obloquy, Opprobrium, Injamy, Ignominy. These words all started from the idea of one's being talked about shamefully, so that one's name or fame is in great dishener. Obloquy still stays at that point; opprobrium has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or not; infamy carries the cvil repute to an extreme, abhorrence and leathing heing new a part of the idea; ignominy expresses that peculiarly passive state of being in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it may express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal conduct. Ignominy may be supposed to be the state mest humbling and painful to the person cencerned.

ignomioust, a. A contraction of ignominious, like ignomy for ignominy.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works, . . . Wherein, as well as famous facts, ignomious placed are, Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.

Peele, Sir Clyomen, Prol.

ignomyt, n. An obsolete contracted form of ignominy.

The one of which doth bring eternsll fame, The other ignomie and dastard shame. Mir. for Mags, p. 765.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus). [L., lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers. pl. pres. ind. of ignorarre, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see ignore.] 1. In law, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it,' which a graud jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused personal support of the charges. proceedings were stopped, and the accused perproceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superaeded in some States by the pbrase "net a true bill," for "net found"; but the jury is still said to ignore the hill or the indictment. The indersement "ignoramus" on a bill returned by a grand jury properly implied ne mere than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursue the matter; but it was often taken as an indication of ignorance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributively.

And I have seene the best, yea, naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but enen sticke faste in the myre, and at last give it over, or give their verdict with an Ignoramus.

Floric, IL. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 5.

Let ignoramus juries find no traitors:
And ignoramus poets scribble satires.

Dryden, Prol. to the Duke of Guise.

2. n. An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pre-tender to knowledge.

O Ignoremus in the Law! Can you bring an Action of Theit for Trover or Conversion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forswears it, that puts a Trick upon one, by some such Artific?

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 274.

If ever you find an ignoramus in place and power, . . . I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!

South, Sermons, II. 335.

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), n. [< ME. ignorance, < OF. ignorance, F. ignorance = Pr. ignorance, < C. ignorantia, ignorantia = It. ignorantia, ignorantia, want of knowledge or information, < ignorantia, want of knowing: see ignorant.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware. formed, or aware.

And how much are we bound to Ged, that he hath de-livered us from these gross ignorances! Latimer, Misc. Selections.

O, answer me; Let me not burst in ignorance! Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Preach, my dear sir, a crusade against ignorance; establish and improve the law for educating the common people.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 45.

Acquired knowledge asserts itself, and will not let us see as we saw in the day of our ignorance.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 400.

Ignorance (mera preperly, ignoration) of the elench.

ignorancy, n. Same as ignorance.

So sore haue our false prophets brought ye people out of their wittes, & haue wrapped them in darcknes, and haue rocked them in blyndnes and ignoraurcy.

Tyndale, Works, p. 157.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), a. and n. [< ME. ignorant, < OF. ignorant, F. ignorant = Pr. ignorans = Sp. Pg. It. ignorante, < L. ignoran(t-)s, ppr. see ignoral, large no knowledge of, be ignorant: see ignore.] I. a. 1. Destitute of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened.

lightened.

I am ashamed to be ignorant in what sea that island standeth whereof I write so long a treatise.

Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 9.

They be ignorant of poesle that call such long tales by the name of Epitaphes; they might better call them Elegies.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesle, p. 46.

Fools, alike ignorant of man and God!

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 319.

The Dutch governor was at this time (1781) absolutely ignorant of the existence of a war between England and Holland.

Leeky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Keeping one in ignorance. [Rare.]

I beseech you,

If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison it not
In ignorant concealment.

Shak., W. T., i. 2.

3t. Unconscious; unaware.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. Dryden_ 4t. Done unconsciously or innocently; unknown

to one's self as being of the kind mentioned.

Alas! what ignorant sin have I committed?
Shak., Othelio, iv. 2.

5. Showing want of knowledge; arising from or caused by ignorance: as, an ignorant proceeding; ignorant remarks.

Whose ignorant credulity will not Come up to the truth. Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

Whose ignorant credulty will not Come up to the truth. Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. Ignorant, Illiterate, Unlettered, Unlearned, uneducated. Ignorant is the most general of these words (as, he is an ignorant fellow), except where it is limited to some subjector point (as, ignorant of the ways of the world). Illiterate means not having read or studied, or, specifically, not able to read. The illiterate are presumably ignorant outside of their own work, but not necessarily so; the ignorant are necessarily illiterate. In modern times it is as reprehensible to be illiterate as to be ignorant. Unlettered is used sometimes for illiterate and sometimes for unlearned, with corresponding measures of blame. Unlearned—that is, not learned—is, like ignorant, either general or special: as, to be unlearned in theology; as learning is the privilege of few, it is not especially hlameworthy to be even generally unlearned.

Man, proud man!

Dress'd in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The illiterate warriors of the Middle Ages revived To-

The illiterate warriers of the Middle Ages revived To-tems in the form of armorial bearings. Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 203.

That unlettered, small-knowing soul.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, and per-ceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled. Acts iv. 13.

This doctrine may have appeared to the unlearned light and whimsical.

II.† n. A person who is untaught or uninformed; one who is unlettered or unskilled; an ignoramus.

You are a herd of hypocritical proud ignorants.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I that was ere while the ignorant, the loyterer, on the sudden by his permission am now granted to know something.

Millon, Apology for Smeetymmuus.

Ignorantin (ig-nō-ran'tin), n. [F., < NL. Ignorantinus, < L. ignoran(t-)s, ignorant.] In popular usage, one of a religious order properly entitled Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under brother). see, under brother).

ignorantism (ig'no-ran-tizm), n. [= F. igno-rantisme = Sp. ignorantismo; \(\) ignorant + -ism.]
Same as obscurantism.

ignorantist (ig'no-ran-tist), n. [= F. ignoran-tiste = Sp. ignorantista; < ignorant + -ist.] Same as obseurant.

ignorantly (ig'nō-rant-li), adv. In an ignorant manner; without knowledge, instruction, or information: opposed to designedly.

Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

Acts xvii. 23.

ignoration (ig-nō-rā'shon), n. [= Sp. ignora-cion, ⟨ L. ignoratio(n-), ignorance, ⟨ ignorare, not to know: see ignore.] A want of precise

discrimination of an object from others; the refraining from precisely specifying what a proposed object of imagination shall be.—Ignoration of coordinates. (a) A method in analytical geometry in which a single letter represents that quantity which being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line, circle, or other locus. (b) The dynamical theory of generalized coördinates.—Ignoration of the elench (ignoratio elench), in logic, a fallscy which consists in refuting not the position of the antagonist, but another more or less similar position. Thus, if one party maintains that it is dangerous to base the definition of a word upon its derivation, and the other party replies by showing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the meanings of words, this reply is an ignoration of the elench. ignore (ig-nōr'), v. t.; pret. and pp. ignored. ppr. ignoring. [= D. ignoreren = G. ignoriren = Dan. ignorere = Sw. ignoreren, ⟨ F. ignorer = Pr. Sp. Pg. ignorar = It. ignorare, ⟨ L. ignōrare, have no knowledge of, mistake, take no notice of, ignore, ⟨ ignārus, not knowing, ⟨ in- priv. + guārus, knowing (Gr. γυφρίζευ, make known), ⟨*gno-seere, no-seere, = Gr. γιγνώσκειν = E. know: see know.]

Brute and irrational barbarians, who may be supposed rather to ignore the being of God than deny it.

Boyle, Works, II. 50.

To pass over or by without notice; treat as if not known; shut the eyes to; leave out of account; disregard: as, to ignore facts.

Ignoring Italy under our feet,
And seeing things before, behind.
Mrs. Browning, First News from Villafranes.
The moral law, ignoring all vicious conditions, defects, and incapacities, prescribes the conduct of an ideal humanity.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 70.

3. In law, to throw out as being unsupported

3. In law, to throw out as being unsupported by evidence. See ignoramus, 1.
ignorement (ig-nor'ment), n. [< ignore +
-ment.] The act of ignoring, or the state of being ignored. Imp. Dict.
ignoscible! (ig-nos'i-bl), a. [< LL. ignoscibilis, pardonable, < L. ignoscere, pardon, forgive, excuse, < in- priv. + *gnoscere, noscere, know; ef. ignore.] Pardonable. E. Phillips, 1706.
ignote! (ig-nōt'), a. and n. [= Sp. Pg. It. ignoto, < L. ignotus, unknown, < in- priv. + *gnotus, notus, known, pp. of *gnoscere, noscere, = E. knoe.] I. a. Unknown; obscure.

Shall auch very ignote and contemptible pretenders be

Shail auch very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? E. Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum, Pref. (1675).

II. n. An unknown person.

Their judgement was, the girts of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an ignote unto King Jamea.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 169.

iguana (i-gwä'nä), n. [NL., E., etc., E. also guana, formerly guano, \(\) Sp. iguana, from the native Haytian name, given variously as igoana, hiuana, yuana.]

1. A large lizard of the



Tuberculated Ignana (Ignana tuberculata).

warmer parts of America, of the genus Iguana; also, some similar lizard of a related genus. The best-known specles is the tuberculated iguana, I tuberculata, of the West Indies and South Americs. It attains a length of 5 feet or more, and presents a rather formidable appearance, but is inoffensive unless molested; it feeds upon vegetables, and its fiesh is much used for food. The tail is very long, compressed, and tapering; a row of scales along the back is developed into a serrate crest or dorall ridge; the head is covered with scaly plates; and the throat has a large dewlap. The iguana is of arboreal habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. Its coloration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.

2. [cap.] The typical and leading genus of

and species closely related to it, such as the naked-necked iguans of South America, *I. delicatissima*, and the horned iguans of San Domingo, *I. cornuta*.

iguanian (i-gwä'ni-an), a. and n. I. a. Resembling or related to an iguana; belonging or relating to the Iguanida.

The Iguanian lizards are lower than the Acrodont.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 113.

II. n. An iguana, or some similar lizard.

Also iguanoid.
iguanid (i-gwan'id), n. A lizard of the family

Iguanidæ (i-gwan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Iguana + -idæ.] A family of lizards of the superfamily Agamoidea and order Lacertilia, typified + idæ.] A family of lizards of the superfamily Agamoidea and order Lacertilia, typified by the genus Ignana. The family was formerly of larger extent than now, including aerodont forms now referred to Agamide. Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition. The species are characterizationally American, and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of America; but two genera occur in Madagascar, and one in the Fiji Islands. The typical forms have a compressed body, and are adapted to an arboreal life; others, like the so-called horned toads, have a flattened form and are of terrestrial habits; a few are aquatic. Some stain a length of 5 or 6 feet. A prominent feature of many of those lizards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of spines and crest along the back and elsewhere. The flesh of some is an important article of food. Leading genera of this family, besides Iguana, are Polychrus, Cyclura, Basiliesus, Phynosoma, Sceloporus, Crotaphytus, Holbrookia, etc. By some Anolis is also referred to the family, while by others it is considered typical of a peculiar family Anolide or Anolididae. The species found in the United States are all comparatively small and hoofensive lizards, such as the common fence-lizard, the so-called chameleon, the horned toads, etc. See cuts under Basiliscus, Cyclura, and jugana.

iguaniform (i-gwan'i-form), a. [Xiguana + L. forma, form.] Resembling an iguana; iguanian.

Iguanodon (i-gwan 'ō-don), n. [NL., (ignana + Gr. ὁδοίς (ἰδουτ-) = Ε. tooth.] 1. The typical genus of the fossil family Ignanodontidæ: cal genus of the fossil family Iguanodontida: so called from the resemblance of the teeth to those of Iguana. The species, of which several sre described, were of gigantic size, some being 30 feet long. They stood up on their hind limbs, which were long and strong in comparison with the fore limbs; the latter were used for prehension rather than for locemotion. The tail was long and heavy, serving to ateady the animal in the erect posture and for swimming. The beat-preserved specimen, an almost perfect skeleton, la that of I. bernissartensis, found in Belgium, which, as mounted, stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long.

[l. e.] A species or a specimen of the genus

Iguanodon or family Iguanodontidæ. The name is also loosely used for many related reptiles, being thus almost synonymous with dinosaur or dinosaurian. iguanodont (i-gwan'ō-dont), a. and n. [figuan-odon(t-).] I. a. Having teeth like those of the iguana: specifically applied to the Iguanodontidæ.

II. n. An animal of the family Iguanodonlidæ.

Iguanodontidæ (i-gwan-ō-don'ti-dō), n. pl. [NL., \(\) Iguanodon(t-) + -idæ.] A family of gigantic extinct dinosaurs, typified by the genus Iguanodon, belonging to the order Dinosauria (or Ormithoseelida), possessing clavicles and an incomplete post-pubis. These enormous asurians present a bird-like type of structure, especially in the hind limbs. The pelvic bones are strikingly like those of birds, especially in the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubia, and the obturator process of the former bone. The hind limbs are enlarged in comparison with the fore limbs; the saterior vertebræ are slightly amphicelous, the posterior fat; the premaxiliæ are beak-like and toothless; and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak, as in some birds. The teeth are large and broad, transversely ridged, implanted in sockets and not ankylosed to the jaw, and worn down by



1. Right side of lower Jaw. 2. a_s two upper molars, external view; same internal view; ϵ_s external view of mature lower molar; d_s ternal view of same. 3. Fang. 4. Horn.

real habits, spending much of the time in trees and bushes, basking in the sun. It is easily approached, and is often captured by means of a noose attached to a stick. It so oration is variegated with brownish, greenish, and yellowish tints.

2. [cap.] The typical and leading genus of the family Iguanide. It was formerly of great extent, but is now restricted to I. tuberculata (see above), Iguanide.

I tree and bushes, mutual attrition. There does not appear to have been any dermal armor. Several genera besides Iguanodon have been referred to this family, as Hypsilophodon, Scelido-saurus, and others; its limits vary with different writers. Iguanoid (i-gwan'oid), a. and a. Same as tengulane.

Iguvine (ig'ū-vin), n. Same as Engulane.



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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj. adjective. abbr. abbreviation. abl. ablative. acc. accusative.	
B., Buj	
aboranorcviation.	
ahlablative.	
accusative	
accaccusative.	
account,	onı-
ent entire	
MCC	
advadverb.	
AF Angio-French.	
agriculture	
AT A Table	
AL Angio-Latin.	
act. active. adv. adverb. AF. Angio-French. agri. agriculture. AL. Angio-Latin. alg. algebra. Amer. Americau. anat. anatomy. anc. ancient.	
Amer American	
Allicia	
anatanatomy.	
ancancient.	
antiqantiquity.	
antiq	
801	
apparapparently.	
arch architecture.	
an-hand andronofour	
archarchitecture. archæoiarchæoiogy.	
arith	
art	
animal animalam	
astroi astrology.	
astronastronomy.	
attrib attributive.	
aug guamentative	
aug augmentative.	
Bay Bayarian.	
Beng Bengaii.	
hiol hiology.	
Pohom Rohamian	
Donem,	
aug. augmentative. Bay. Bayarian. Beng. Bengaii. hiol. biology. Bohem. Bohemian. bot. hotany. Braz. Brazilian.	
Braz. Brazilian. Bret. Breton. bryol. bryology. Bulg. Buigarian.	
Bret Breton	
hamal hamalams	
pryol bryology.	
Bulg Bulgarian.	
carpcarpentry.	
Cot Catalan	
carp. carpentry. Cat. Catalan. Cath. Catholic.	
Cath Catholic.	
ceram ceramics	
ceram	
cfL. confer, compare.	
chchurch.	
ChalChaldee.	
aham ahamiaal ahamistw	9.7
Chemistry Chemistry	
Citili	
chronchronology.	
chronchronology.	ally.
chron	ally.
chron	ally.
chem. chemical, chemistr Chin. Chinese. chron. chronology. colleq. colloquial, colloquia com. commerce, commer- cial.	ally.
compcomposition, com-	ally.
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comp	
comp. composition, compound. compar. comparative. conch. conchology. conj. conjunction. contracted, contraction. Corn. Cornish. craniol. craniology. craniom craniometry. crystal. crystallography. D. Dutch. Dan. Danish. dat. dattve. def. definite, definition. deriv. derivative, derivatidial dislect, dialectal.	
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engin. engineering. cntom entomology. Epis. Episcopal. equiv equivalent. especially	
entom entomology	
Enia Enisconal	
EpisEpiacopai.	
equivequivalent.	
Eth Ethiopic.	
athnor athnorranhy	
ethnog. ethnograph, ethnol. ethnology. etym. etymology. Eur. European. exclam. exclamation. f., fem. feminine. F. French (usually mean-	
ethnoi,ethnology.	
etym etymology.	
EurEuropean.	
excism exciemation	
4 form formining	
73 Tem	
F French (usually mean-	
ing modern French).	
FiemFlemish.	
fort fortification.	
from from the fire	
ireq irequentative.	
Fries Friesic.	
futfuture.	
GGerman(usuallumean-	
f., iem	
man).	
Constanting	
Gael. Gaelic. galv. galvauism. gen. genitive.	
galvgalvauism.	
gengenitive.	
geog geography	
devi devicas	
gooigcorogy.	
geomgeometry.	
Goth Gothic (Mœsogofhic).	
gen. gentive. geog. geography. geoi. geology. geom. geometry. Goth. Gothic (Mœsogothic). Gr. Greek.	
gram, grammar, gun. gunnery. Heb. Hehrew, her. heraldry.	
OHD CHAPTER	
Hab Webser	
neunenrew.	
herheraldry.	
herpet, herpetology.	
Hind Hindustani	
hiet hietown	
mist	
noroinorology.	
horthorticuiture.	
HungHungarian.	
hydraul hydraulics.	
hydros hydrostatics	
Tool Tooler die (wown?)	,
Teel Teelshale (usuatty	,
her. heraldry. herpet, herpetology. Hind. Hindustani. hist. history. horol. horology. hort. horticuiture. Hung. Hungarian. hydraul. hydraulics. hydros. hydrostatics. Icel. Icelandic (usually meaning Old Ice	-
meaning Old Ice- landic, otherwise call	-
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landic, otherwise called Individual Scientific Scientif	
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ichth. ichthyology. i. e. L. id est, that is, impersonal impersonal impersonal impf. impersonal impe	
landic, otherwise called Intervise calle	

	mech mechanics, mechani-
	cal.
	medmediciae.
	metanh metanhusias
	meteor meteorology
	McxMexicap.
	metal. metaliurgy. metaph. metaphysics. meteor. meteorology. Mcx. Mexican. MGr. Middle Greek, medie
	MUG Middie High German
۰	milit military. mineral mineralogy. ML Middle Latin, medie
	mineral mineralogy.
	ML Middle Latin, medie
	vsi Latin.
	MLG Middle Low German.
	modmodern, mycolmycology, myth
	myth mythology
	mythmythology.
	n neut neuter
	NNew.
	NNorth.
	N. AmerNorth America.
	natnatural.
	navnavigation.
	NGI
	Greek.
	NHO New High German
	(usually simply G. German).
	German).
	NLNew Latin, modern
	Latin.
	nomnominative.
	NOTES
	Norm. Norman. north. northern. Norw. Norwegian.
	namia numismetica
	nomisnumismatica.
	ohsohsolete.
	obstet obstetrics.
	obsohsolete, obstetobstetrics. OBulgOld Bulgarian (other
	wise called Church
	OBulg. Old Bulgarian (other wise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavio
	Old Slavonic), Old Slavic Old Slavonic). OCat. Old Catalan. OD. Old Dutch. ODan. Old Danish. odontog. odoutography.
	OCat Old Catalan.
	OD,Old Dutch.
	UDanUld Danish.
	odontog,odontography,
	OF Old Franch
	OFICE Old Flemich
	Offsel Old Gaeifc
	OHO. Old High German.
	OIr Oid Irish.
	OItOld Italian.
	Oban. Old Danish. odontog. odontog. odontog. odontography. odontol. odontojogy. OF. Old French. Offern. Old French. Offern. Old Gaelic. OHG. Old High German. OIr. Old Italian. OIr. Old Italian. OIr. Old Latin. OLG. Old Lottin. Old Lottin. OIG. Old Lottin. OIG. Old Northumbrian. OPruss. Old Prussian. orig. original, original, originaliy. ornith. ornithology. OS. Old Saxon. OSp. Old Saxon. OSp. Old Spanish. osteol. osteology. OSw. Old Swedish. OTeut. Old Teutonic. D. a. participial adjective. paleon. paleontology. part. participie.
	OLGOld Low German.
	ONorthOid Northumbrian.
	OPruss Old Prussian.
	origoriginal, originally.
	ornithornithology.
	OSOld Saxon.
	orteol orteology
	OSw Old Swedish
	OTent Old Tentonic
	p. a participial adjective.
	paleon, paleontology.
	part. participle. pass. passive. pathol pathology.
	passpassive.
	patholpathology.
	perf perfect. Pers Persian.
	rersPersian.
	peraperaon.
	perapperapective. PeruvPeruvian.
	reruvian.
	notros notrosanha
	Per Portugues
	petrog. petrography. Pg. Portuguese. phar. pharmacy. Phen Phenician philol. philology. philos. philosophy. phonog. phonography.

	phrenology.
bula.	, physical,
physiol	plural
poet	physiologypluralpoeticalpoiticalpoiticalpoissessivepast participlepresent participleprovençal (wwally meaning old Pro-
polit	political.
Pol	Polish.
poss	possessive.
ppr	present participle.
Pr	Provençal (usually
neef	
pren	prefix. preposition. present.
pres,	present.
pret	preterit.
priv	privative.
prop	probably, probable. pronoun. pronounced, pronon-
pron.	prononnced, pronon-
	CHALION.
prop	properly.
Prot.	Protestant
prov	provincial.
psychol	psychology.
q. v	L. quod (or pl. quæ)
refl	. Protestant proviocial psychology L. quod (or pl. quæ) vide, which see reflexive regular, regularly representing rhetoric Roman.
reg	. regular, regularly.
repr	representing.
rhet	rhetoric.
Rom	Roman. Romanic, Romance
Russ	Russian.
8	South.
S. Amer	. Russian South . South American L. scilicet, understand,
6C	supply.
Sc	Scotch.
Scand	supply. .Scotch. .Scandinavian. .Scripture.
Scrip. acuip. Serv. aiog.	Scripture.
Serv.	Servian
aiog	. singular.
Slav	Slavic, Slavonic.
sp	Spanian.
Stav. Sp. subj. soperl. surg.	superistive.
surg	
AL 2/2 SALE F	aurgery.
Surv	aurgery. surveying.
Sw	surgery. surveying. Swedish.
Sw. syn. Syr.	surgerysurveyingSwedishsynonymySyriac.
Sw	aurgerysurveyingswedishsynonymySyriactechnology.
Sw. syn. Syr. technol. teleg.	aurgery surveying Swedish synonymy Syriac technology telegraphy.
surv. syn. syn. Syr. technol. teleg. teratol.	aurgerysurveyingSwedishsynonymySyrisctechnologytelegraphyteratology.
Sw. Syn. Syr. technol teleg. teratol. term. Teut.	aurgery surveying swedish synonymy Syriac technology telegraphy teratology termination. Tegtonic.
surv. Sw. syn. Syr. technol teleg. teratol term. Teut. theat.	aurgery surveying swedish synonymy Syriac technology telegraphy teratology termination Teutonic theatrical.
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surv. Sw. syn. Syr. technol. teleg. teratol. term. Teut. theat. theol. therap. toxicol. tr, trans	.aurgerysurveyingsurveyingswedishsynonymysyriactechnologytelagraphyteratologyterminationTeutonictheatricaltheologytherapeuticatoxicologytransitive.
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photog. photography.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ā	as in fate, mane, dale.
Ä	as in far, father, guard,
A	as in fali, talk, naught,
å	as in ask, fast, ant.
ã	as in fare, hair, bear.
	as in met, pen, bless.
e @ 0	as in mete, mcet, meat,
ė	as in her, fern, heard.
1	aa in pin, it, biscuit.
i	as in pine, fight, file.
0	as in not, on, frog.
õ	as in note, poke, floor.
ŏ	as in move, spoon, room.
٥	as in nor, song, off.
ŭ	as in tub, son, blood.
ü	as in mute, acute, few (also
•	tube, duty: see Preface
	ix, x).
6	
u	as in pull, book, could.

new, pp.

a as in fat, man, pang.

ii German ii, French u. oi as in oil, joint, hoy. ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in prelate, conrage, captain. ē as in ablegate, episcopai. ō as in abrogate, sulogy, democrat. ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unac-cented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance ac-tually becomes, the sbort u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a as in errant, republican.
e as in prudent, difference.
i as in charity, density.
c as in valor, actor, idiot.
ä as in Persia, peninsula.
ä as in the hook.
u as in nature, feature.

A mark (\sim) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure,
d as in arduous, education.
s as in leisure.
s as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French iiqnid (mon-iilé) l.
'denotes a primary," a secondary accent.
(A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

read from; i. e., derived from.

read whence; i. e., from which is derived.

read and; i. e., compounded with, or
with suffix.

read cognate with; i. e., etymologically
parallel with.

read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.

read obsolcte.



RESERVED BY THE SERVED BY THE RESERVED

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